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**IMMIGRANTS
AND THE
AMERICAN LABOR MARKET**

**MANPOWER RESEARCH MONOGRAPH
NO. 31**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Administration



**IMMIGRANTS
AND THE
AMERICAN LABOR MARKET**

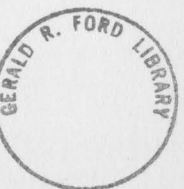
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This monograph was prepared under a contract with the Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, under the authority of the Manpower Development and Training Act. Researchers undertaking such projects under Government sponsorship are encouraged to express their own judgment. Interpretations or viewpoints stated in this monograph do not necessarily represent the official position or policy of the Department of Labor.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Peter J. Brennan, Secretary
Manpower Administration



1974



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PREFACE

This monograph is based on a report (of the same title)^{1/} which, in turn, was based on the first two phases of what is hoped to be a continuing study financed under Department of Labor research and development contract 20-11-73-01. That study was conducted by David S. North and William G. Weissert. Mr. North is the author of the monograph.

The research on the impact of immigrants on the American labor market had been suggested by Dr. Howard Rosen of the Office of Research and Development, Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. It was conducted by TransCentury Corporation with the assistance of Linton, Miels, & Coston, Inc., both of Washington, D.C. The 5,000 matched sets of immigration documents, which played a major role in the study, were made available by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the U.S. Department of Justice.

^{1/} The full text may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va. 22151, for \$6.75. Specify accession number PB 221200.

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INTRODUCTION

This study sought answers to several questions about how immigrants behave in the U.S. labor market. What kinds of skills did these immigrants bring with them? How were these skills being used? How did the immigrants adjust to the labor market? How accurate were the traditional measuring devices regarding their skill mix and their participation in the labor force?

The answers to these questions may be useful to those who make policy in the immigration and manpower fields, both those in the Congress who write immigration and manpower legislation and those in the executive branch who administer the resulting programs. They may also be useful to those in State, local, and private manpower and immigrant-assistance agencies who work with the new arrivals.

The study discovered what appear to be direct relationships between the various provisions of the immigration law and the demographic and occupational mixes of the people admitted under these provisions. These findings could be useful the next time Congress revises the basic immigration statute.

Other findings of the study can be summarized as follows:

1. Immigrants are making a substantial impact on the U.S. labor market but a smaller one than in the early 1900's. Further, the impact is uneven, affecting cities more than suburbs or rural areas and some States and some occupations more than others.
2. The immigration system was designed with only the most indirect reference to the needs of the American labor market.
3. Around 1900, immigrants had remarkably different demographic characteristics from other residents of this country; in recent years, immigrant cohorts have been approaching the American norm in sex, age, marital status, distribution among the States, and labor force participation.
4. The American immigration system as now constituted facilitates immigration from some nations (notably Mexico, the Philippines, and Italy) but not from others. The system also results in an immigration mix which is heavily weighted toward relatives of earlier immigrants.

5. Immigrants make more impact on the labor market than previously supposed. Estimates based on visa application information indicated that a minority of immigrants were in the labor force; this study shows, to the contrary, that a majority (of all ages) are in the labor force.

6. Immigrants, on arrival, are more likely to be professionals or craftsmen than Americans generally and are less likely to be either clerical workers or managers.

7. Many immigrant workers move out of their occupation groups as a result of contact with the American labor market; although domestic servants generally move on to better jobs, substantial numbers of professionals and craftsmen drift downward.

8. Immigrants continue to compete effectively in the American labor market.

9. The crucial variable of job success is the command of English.

Most of the raw material for this study was drawn from an examination of Government documents filed by 5,000 working-age immigrants who entered the United States during fiscal year 1970.^{1/} The 5,000, between the ages of 18 and 59 upon their arrival, were drawn at random from the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the nine States receiving the largest numbers of immigrants in 1970: New York, California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, Texas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. (More than three-quarters of the 1970 immigrants settled in these States.)

For each immigrant, the researchers obtained two separate documents--the visa application (FS 510) filed a year or more before his arrival in the United States and the alien registration card (I-53) filed in January 1972. All significant data on both documents were then coded, and frequency distributions and cross-tabulations were run.

A substantial amount of data was available in these documents--the immigrant's age, sex, and marital status; country of birth, of citizenship, and of last residence; immigration classification; intended city, county, and State of residence (on the application); and actual city, county and State of residence (on the alien address report). Major pieces of information were occupation at the time of seeking a visa and at the time of filing the address report. On the latter occasion, the alien also supplied the name of his current or former employer.

^{1/} A minority of the sample had arrived in the United States before 1970 but adjusted from nonimmigrant to immigrant status in 1970.

BACKGROUND

In addition, the study's staff interviewed 201 employers of immigrants (named on the alien address reports), 115 aliens, numerous people in the immigrant-aiding agencies, and other knowledgeable people, including several staff members of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. Existing data and commentary about immigrants in the labor force were also examined.

In 1970, this Nation of approximately 200 million received more than 1 million immigrants a year; these immigrants tended to be young, unskilled, and from Latin America and Asia. In recent years, this Nation has received more than 1 million immigrants a year; these immigrants tend to be older, more skilled, and from Europe and Asia.

Immigrants are not a monolithic group. They differ in age, sex, education, and skills. They also differ in their reasons for coming to the United States. Some are seeking better economic opportunities, while others are fleeing political persecution or war.

In numbers, an estimated 1.2 million immigrants entered the United States during the last 4 fiscal years (1967-1970) and an average of a little more than 192,000 of them are workers. (The derivation of the latter figure is explained in the following chapter.)

If one compares 1.2 million new immigrant workers with the total U.S. labor force (85 million in 1970), one can easily conclude that immigrants are simply a drop in the bucket.

Instead, it is suggested that the impact of newly arriving immigrant workers be compared with the annual increase in the labor force. In recent years the total labor force has been expanding at the rate of 1,000,000 per year, from 54,200,000 in 1969 to 55,200,000 in 1972. For these years, the estimated average number of newly arriving immigrant labor force participants is a little more than 192,000. Thus immigrants account for about 12 percent of the yearly expansion in the labor force--a substantial proportion.

One worker in a group is a significant share of a group, and the impact is greater in some areas than this proportion suggests because immigrants are not distributed evenly around the country. As will be shown later, many immigrants are concentrated in certain areas, particularly in the Northeast and in urban areas.

The study's findings are based on a sample of immigrants who were interviewed in 1970. The results may differ from those of other studies.

^{1/} Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 1971.

BACKGROUND

Significance of Immigrants in the U.S. Labor Market

The immigrants' role in the labor force in recent years, although a very important one, is rather different and less dramatic than in the early 1900's. The number of new arrivals is smaller, and they are being absorbed into a far more populous society.

In 1905, this Nation of approximately 80 million received more than 1 million immigrants a year; these immigrants tended to be young, unskilled, and unmarried. In recent years, this Nation of more than 200 million has absorbed fewer than 400,000 immigrants a year; these immigrants are older, more likely to be skilled, and more likely to be married than their predecessors.

Further, the current immigrants are less different from Americans generally--in age, sex ratio, marital status, labor force participation, and occupational classification--than immigrants were early in the century.

In numbers, an average of a little more than 372,000 immigrants have been coming to the United States during the last 4 fiscal years (1969-72).¹ and an average of a little more than 192,000 of them are workers. (The derivation of the latter figure is explained in the following chapter.)

If one compares 192,000 new immigrant workers with the total U.S. labor force (89 million in 1972), one can easily conclude that immigrants are simply a drop in the proverbial bucket.

Instead, it is suggested that the number of newly arriving immigrant workers be compared with the annual increase in the labor force. In recent years the total labor force has been expanding at the rate of 1,600,000 per year, from 84,200,000 in 1969 to 89,000,000 in 1972.² For these years, the estimated average number of newly arrived immigrant labor force participants is a little more than 192,000. Thus immigrants account for about 12 percent of the yearly expansion in the labor force--a substantial proportion.

One worker in eight is a significant share of itself, and the impact is greater in some areas than this proportion suggests because immigrants are not distributed evenly around the country; as will be shown later and in greater detail, immigrants tend to live near the seacoasts and to gather in certain States and in urban areas.

¹/ "Years" in future references mean fiscal years unless otherwise specified.

²/ Manpower Report of the President (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, 1973), table A-1.

Immigrants are distributed unevenly not only around the country but also through the occupational structure. The two extremes of the American occupational prestige scale, physicians and maids, are both overrepresented among the immigrants,^{3/} and both have been the subject of continuing controversy. (The doctors were among those cited in the brain drain arguments, while the domestic servants were the subject of disputes between the Department of Labor, which discouraged their admission, and their well-connected, would-be employers.)

By occupational group, the immigrant cohort of 1970 had substantially more professional and technical workers (29.4 percent), more household workers (6.7 percent), and more farm laborers (2.7 percent) than the Nation as a whole,^{4/} which had, respectively, 14.2 percent, 2.0 percent, and 1.7 percent of its employed work force in these categories in 1970.^{5/}

It is contended, however, that the occupational specialization of the immigrants has been overstated. In general, immigrants who arrive as domestics soon find their way to better jobs, while, at the other extreme, many of the professionals are forced to shift to nonprofessional occupations. One might term this process the "homo-genization" of the immigrant occupational mixture.

The American Immigration System

The immigration policy of the United States has developed in a pattern which might be described as a series of experiments.

At first there was no system at all; everyone was welcome. Then a disturbing thing happened: different kinds of people started showing up at the gate, and the Congress began passing exclusionary legislation. The first of a long series of measures was the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882.

^{3/} David S. North, Alien Workers, A Study of the Labor Certification Program (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, 1971), p. 130. (Prepared for the Department under research contract 81-11-71-08.)

^{4/} Immigration and Naturalization Service Annual Report, 1970 (Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1971), table 10A.

^{5/} 1973 Manpower Report, table A-11. Data relate to calendar year 1970.

These negative policies were, in the 1920's, supplemented by more complicated quota systems, which set an upper limit on the number of immigrants who were to be admitted from each nation in the Old World. All these laws, however, regulated immigration from the Eastern Hemisphere but set no numerical limits on Western Hemisphere immigration.

Finally, after four successive presidents had urged the action, the Congress repealed the country of origin quota system by passing the Immigration Amendments of 1965. What the Nation has now is a highly intricate system, a result of a series of compromises among competing interests and equities.

The current immigration system, in its broadest terms, is designed to meet three goals:

- To facilitate the unification of families.
- To allow the admission of some workers with needed skills.
- To permit the arrival of a relatively small number of carefully defined refugees.

These three considerations--family reunion, particularly, and concern for the admission of skilled workers and refugees--had played roles in the Nation's previous immigration laws, but they had been overshadowed by the ethnocentric country quota system. That system was openly designed to encourage immigration from Northern and Western Europe and to discourage it from the rest of the Eastern Hemisphere.

A description of the workings of the current system is needed prior to a discussion of the immigrants and their impact on the labor market.

One can detect a halting, action-and-then-reaction quality about U.S. immigration policy. The Nation creates complicated quota systems, only to find that some categories are perpetually oversubscribed and others ignored. Attempts to create worldwide equity fail to achieve it. For instance, if a woman from Madagascar and a woman from Mexico both have babies on the same day in the same hospital in El Paso, the woman from Mexico (because of her child) has an opportunity to become an immigrant, but the woman from Madagascar has no such right. On the other hand, if the woman from Madagascar has a brother here who is a citizen, she can become an immigrant on the basis of that relationship, but the woman from Mexico (with a sibling in the same situation) cannot.

Under the current system, all immigrants are divided into basic classes; the larger group is subject to the numerical limitations set forth in the 1965 amendments; the smaller group is not. In 1970 the United States admitted 287,283 in the former category and 86,043 (mostly immediate relatives of U.S. citizens) in the latter. The figures for 1970 are fairly typical of the experience under the new immigration law, except for 1968, when an exceptionally large number of Cuban refugees were admitted.

The numerical limitations are complicated, and in some situations an immigrant faces a ceiling within a ceiling within a ceiling. Again, Congress has decided that all immigrants under numerical limitation fall into two categories--those from the Eastern Hemisphere (where the total is 170,000) and from the Western Hemisphere (where the maximum is 120,000.)

For the Eastern Hemisphere, there is a "preference" system (see Statistical Appendix, table 1) which may raise as many questions as it answers. For instance, how can there be more third preference admissions than the ceiling and more admissions generally than the 170,000 maximum?

The answer is that the utilization figure in the table is for admissions, while the ceiling relates directly to visa issuances. The Department of State issues no more than 170,000 visas, as directed by law, but some visas issued in the previous year were used during fiscal 1970, producing the 172,546 total.

A further complication in the Eastern Hemisphere system is that no nation is allowed more than 20,000 of the 170,000 places. Only two nations, Italy and the Philippines, have been affected by this part of the law. Since each has more than 20,000 people who want to come to this country each year and are qualified to do so, only those with relatively high preference standing can secure visas.

There is no preference system for the Western Hemisphere; people simply qualify for immigration, and then wait their turn for a visa. The wait was about 22 months as of August 1973.

In general, immigration from Western Hemisphere countries is possible for people with sufficient skills to secure a labor certification (a subject dealt with later) or people with the right kind of relative. As suggested earlier, the "right kind of relative" for immigration purposes is defined differently for the Eastern and the Western Hemispheres. For both, spouses and children of citizens and the parents of adult citizens are regarded as immediate relatives and can be admitted outside the numerical limits. For the Eastern Hemisphere, the kinds of relatives who receive preference in securing visas within the numerical limits are described in appendix table 1. The Western Hemisphere relatives who can secure comparable visas are spouses and children of resident aliens and the parents of U.S. citizens and resident aliens.

Earlier, this monograph stated that the immigration law is designed to reunite families, admit skilled workers, and assist some refugees. It is interesting to review the number of immigrants from the yearly cohorts admitted under provisions geared to these three objectives.

The 1970 cohort of immigrants can be divided into four groupings, ^{6/} the first three corresponding to these aims:

Relatives-----	284,347
Labor certification beneficiaries-----	60,566
Refugees-----	22,071
Members of other, smaller categories-----	6,342

If the United States were a university, one might expect some comments to the effect that the admissions mix was heavily weighted in favor of relatives of the alumni rather than talent.

^{6/} These statistics for the 1970 cohort of immigrants are derived from the INS Annual Report, 1970, table 4. For the purposes of this analysis, relatives are defined as those immigrants admitted subject to numerical limitations (both Eastern and Western Hemisphere) plus immediate relatives of U.S. citizens, minus the sum of seventh preference conditional entrants (refugees); Cuban refugees admitted under the act of Nov. 2, 1966; and beneficiaries of labor certification. The total for the two kinds of refugees came directly from table 4 of the INS Report, while the source of labor certification beneficiary data can be found in the notes to table 2. Members of other, smaller categories are termed "special immigrants" in the INS table and include primarily children born abroad to resident aliens, ministers of religion and their spouses and children, and aliens adjusted (to permanent resident alien status) under section 249, Immigration and Nationality Act. This formulation tends to overstate the number of relatives by an unknown amount, perhaps several thousand individuals. This is the case because some of the visas issued without labor certifications, here counted as being issued to relatives, were in fact issued to students, investors, and foreign nationals in the U.S. Armed Forces. The Visa Office, U.S. Department of State, is aware of these categories but does not have a system for recording the numbers involved.

Labor certification beneficiaries are a diminishing element in the immigration picture. In the last 5 fiscal years, both the absolute number of beneficiaries and the percentage of immigrants with certifications have fallen steadily.

Meanwhile, the percentage of beneficiaries who adjust their status from nonimmigrant to immigrant (i.e., they are in the United States and are probably already working in the job to which they are certified has been steadily rising (see appendix table 2).

The decreasing utilization of the certifications reflects both a declining number of applications and a lower rate of approvals by the Labor Department; both of those factors, in turn, reflect the conditions in the American economy.

Labor certifications are issued for would-be immigrants, without qualifications as either relatives or refugees, who can make a good case for their usefulness in the U.S. labor market. The Labor Department must be satisfied that the immigrant has needed skills and will work at wages which will not depress those of residents.

If a potential Eastern Hemisphere immigrant can secure a certification, he can enter (along with his family) in either the third, the sixth, or the nonpreference category, depending on his status (or lack of it) as a professional or skilled worker and the availability of visa numbers. If an immigrant is from the Western Hemisphere, he and his family will enter under the 120,000 limitation.

In general, the labor certification program is not a very useful part of the immigrant screening process.^{7/} Although it has a real or potential ability to protect labor standards in a micro labor market (i.e., the labor market in a particular industry in a particular community), it has no impact on the total number of workers coming to the Nation as immigrants and only the most indirect, and sometimes unpredictable, impact on the skill mix of the arriving workers. As appendix table 2 shows, only a small minority of immigrants are screened through the labor certification process; the percentage of permanent resident aliens so screened in 1972 was 11.7 percent. Much of the time labor certification is simply legitimating the presence of alien workers who have arrived in this country as nonimmigrants and are working despite provisions in their visas which restrict employment. Otherwise, it has no impact on the large numbers of illegal entrants, students, and tourists working in violation of their visas, plus the exchange visitors, border crossers, and others who are active in the labor market and not covered by labor certification procedures.

^{7/} See North, op. cit., p. 172.

The restrictions on foreign students' labor market activities are particularly interesting. Although students permitted to work are not supposed to work for more than 20 hours a week off campus during the school year, no visible effort is made to enforce this rule. Further, the campus foreign student adviser decides whether a foreign student is allowed to work off campus at all without regard to labor market conditions.

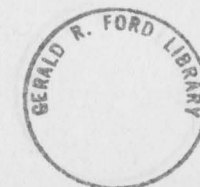
Although this study is directed to the activities of immigrants in the U.S. labor market, a word is needed about the role of non-immigrants in the labor market. (A nonimmigrant is, in the eyes of the Immigration Service, any alien who is not an immigrant.) This group includes the previously mentioned students, tourists, exchange visitors, diplomats, and people in a variety of other categories--some of whom may work legally, many of whom cannot work legally (but work anyway).

Before World War I, when immigrants were arriving at the rate of about 1 million annually, the nonimmigrants were relatively scarce, as these figures from the 1910 INS Annual Report indicate:

<u>Immigrants</u>	<u>Nonimmigrants</u>
Arriving--1,041,570	156,467
Leaving--- 202,436	177,982
Net----- 839,134	-21,515

Thus there not only was substantially more movement of immigrants than of nonimmigrants at the time, but the immigrants (understandably) were more likely to stay. The Immigration and Naturalization Service, unfortunately, no longer keeps records on the departures of aliens.

In contrast, the 1972 INS Annual Report recorded 5,171,460 non-immigrants and 384,685 immigrants; the substantial flow of nonimmigrants not only reflects the ease of modern travel but also has important labor market implications.



GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANTS

Immigrants can be distinguished from the balance of the U.S. population not only by place of birth and differential linguistic skills but also by a series of demographic measures. Immigrants are more likely to be female (in recent years), to participate in the labor market and to be young and less likely to be married than Americans generally. Further, they are distributed around the country in a different pattern from the bulk of the population, with disproportionate numbers concentrated in urban areas and in a handful of States.

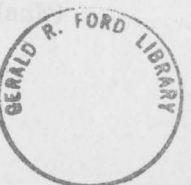
These generalizations (except for the current predominance of women) are not new ones. They have been well known since the publication of the massive, well-documented, if ethnocentric, Dillingham Commission Report in 1911.^{1/}

What is not generally known, however, is that the differences between immigrants, on one hand, and the general U.S. population, on the other, have been shrinking over the years.

A series of standard demographic and labor market indices was used to compare the 1970 cohort of immigrants with the general American population, as reflected by the 1970 census; similar comparisons were made of the earlier immigrants with the general American population at the time. Immigrants, although still differing from the rest of the population in national origin, are now closer to the American norm when one considers age, sex ratio, marital status, geographic distribution among the States, labor force participation, and occupational distribution. Immigrants, in short, are not as different as they used to be.

This chapter presents the demographic characteristics and labor force participation of the immigrants; the next, their occupational characteristics.

^{1/} Reports of the Immigration Commission (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1911). The Commission, which was headed by Senator William P. Dillingham of Vermont, produced a massive report; it was said to have been the most comprehensive socioeconomic research effort ever mounted by the Government up to that time (except for the censuses). The 50-volume report dealt largely with the impact of immigrants on the labor market. The Commission members were as conservative as the staff was diligent, and the report's conclusions helped set the stage for the adoption of the national origin quota system in the 1920's.



Sex, Age, Marital Status

The impact of a group of newly arrived immigrants on the labor market will depend not only on the skills that they bring with them but also on their sex, age, and marital status. Women, particularly married women in the childbearing years, are less likely to participate in the labor force than are men. Hence, an examination of these demographic characteristics is useful.

Comparing the 373,326 permanent resident aliens admitted to the United States in 1970 (a group designated as the 1970 cohort) with the 203,211,926 people counted by the Census Bureau in April 1970 shows a slightly lower percentage of men among the immigrants than among the population at large. The Immigration and Naturalization Service reported that 47.4 percent of the year's immigrants were men, while the Census Bureau found that 48.7 percent of the people were men.

In earlier years, however, immigration cohorts were heavily dominated by men. In 1824, for instance, the cohort was 80.1 percent male,^{2/} while the census of 1820 had reported a population which was 50.8 percent male.

The percentage of male immigrants started to fall after 1910. During the depression and World War II, the proportion of men was particularly low, dipping to 25.1 percent in 1946. After the war, the ratio of men rose until it closely resembled the ratio for the U.S. population as a whole.^{3/}

The sex ratio of various subgroups within the 1970 cohort of immigrants shows a strong relationship to specific provisions of the immigration law. For analytical purposes, the sample of 5,000 immigrants of various categories was divided into seven basic groupings (see appendix table 3).

The first four categories deal with people admitted under the numerical limitations for the Eastern Hemisphere. The next two categories are Western Hemisphere immigrants, also admitted under the numerical limits. The last category is immediate relatives, admitted from both hemispheres outside the numerical ceilings. In four of the five relative categories women predominate, while in both of the worker categories, men are more numerous.

^{2/} Harry Jones, *Migration and Business Cycles* (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1926), p. 39.

^{3/} *Immigration and Naturalization Service Annual Reports* (Washington: various years), table 10A and predecessor tables.

As will be shown in connection with a number of variables, congressional decisions on the size and rankings of the immigration categories have a pronounced influence on immigrant characteristics, such as age, skill levels, national origin, labor force participation, and in this instance, sex. This does not suggest intent on the part of the Congress. But changes in the immigration law do create changes in the immigrant mix.

It should not be surprising that young adults make up a high proportion of any migratory population, moving across the sea or across State lines. It is during the early working years that people tend to be the most mobile.

The age groupings of the 1970 cohort of immigrants fall into this general pattern, with the 25- to 34-year age group being twice as large as one would expect from an examination of the age distribution pattern of the general U.S. population at the time of the 1970 census (see appendix table 4). But as in the case of the sex ratio, the age difference between immigrants and the general population is less pronounced than it was in earlier years.

A comparison of the age groupings of immigrants in 1910 with those in 1970 is instructive and is shown in appendix table 5. The statistics indicate that the present immigrants are spread much more across a broad range of ages than those of 60 years earlier, who were bunched in the young adult category.

As appendix table 6 shows, there has been a movement away from the largely unmarried cohorts of immigrants who arrived earlier in the century toward a more typical marital status distribution.

The marital status distribution, like the sex ratio, varies with the immigration classification used to permit entrance into the Nation. As might be expected, workers' categories generally have fewer married immigrants than relatives' classifications. Further, there is a pronounced relationship between marital status and labor force participation, with marriage lifting male participation somewhat and reducing female participation sharply, as discussed later in the chapter.

National Origins

Different people have been attracted to the United States at different times. Since 1882, when the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed, the American immigration laws have played a major role in encouraging

some groups to come to the United States and discouraging others from coming. These two factors have interacted with each other over the years to create a kaleidoscopic pattern of foreign nationals arriving in the United States.

The question of national origin, per se, has no place in this report. The legislative history of the 1965 Immigration Act Amendments makes it clear that Congress has decided, and rightfully so, that race and national origin should not be the determining factors in the Nation's admissions policies.

Unfortunately, however, the immigration law continues, indirectly, to facilitate the immigration of certain people and obstruct that of others. Two examples, which are fairly typical of the experience since 1965, can be cited from the admissions during 1970.

The fifth preference category for Eastern Hemisphere immigrants (brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens, their spouses and children) tends to facilitate immigration from Italy, Greece, and Portugal, as appendix table 7 shows. A majority of the immigrants from these three nations admitted under the numerical limitation came in through this single provision in the immigration law; further, fifth preference admissions for nationals of these countries tend to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 times as high, proportionately, as those of other countries.

Therefore, no matter what the intention of Congress may have been, the fifth preference tends to increase immigration from these countries. A similar, and much more dramatic, case can be made for the third preference (professionals, their spouses, and their children) and immigration from the Philippines. The Philippines drew 11,154, or 61.9 percent, of the 17,991 third preference admissions in 1970. Under other numerical limitation provisions of the act, the Philippines secured admission for 12,197 people, or 7.9 percent of the 154,555 Eastern Hemisphere residents admitted through provisions other than the third preference.

Since there appears to be a relationship between the provisions of the immigration act and national origin, it is pertinent to ask if there is any difference in the occupational mix along national origin lines. The answer is "yes!"

Of the 11 broad occupational groups recognized by the Immigration Service, the national origin distribution is noteworthy in 8. The 1970 cohort and the occupation stated by the would-be immigrant at the time of visa application show:

Professionals--Of the 46,151, a majority are from Asia, with the largest single group from the Philippines.

Farmers--This relatively small group numbers 3,839, with a majority from Italy, Greece, and the Philippines, in that order.

Craftsmen--The total of 28,192 includes heavy representation from Southern Europe and the nations around the Caribbean.

Operatives--The 18,430 are generally from the same group of nations as the craftsmen.

Service workers (nonhousehold)--This group of 9,272 includes many from China, Greece, Cuba, and Italy.

Household service workers--This group of 10,479 tend to be from Jamaica, Mexico, and Portugal.

Nonfarm laborers--A majority of this group, numbering 14,148, are from Mexico and Italy.

Farm laborers--More than half of this group of 4,332 are from Mexico, the Philippines, Portugal, and Italy.

Geographic Distribution

Immigrants are not scattered evenly around the country; they are concentrated in a handful of States, which tend to be on the Nation's seacoasts. They tend to settle in urban areas; and they avoid the South (except Florida and Texas).

As with the other variables discussed (sex ratio, age, and marital status), the difference between the general distribution of the population and the distribution of the immigrant population among the States is becoming less marked.

One way of looking at this phenomenon is to think of the broad sweep of American geography. During the first decade of this century, most of the immigrants were concentrated in the upper right-hand corner of the U.S. map, in the area north of the Ohio and the Potomac, and east of the Mississippi. At the turn of the century, the first seven States in number of immigrants were in this part of the country; now the second, third, and sixth States are located outside this quarter of the Nation. (California, Florida, and Texas, respectively.)

Perhaps a better statistical indicator is the ratio of immigrants to total population. Some States absorb many more immigrants than others; Hawaii, for instance, now plays host to 29 times as many immigrants, proportionately, as Mississippi does.

If all States received immigrants in direct proportion to their population, each State would have an "immigrant preference rate" of 1.0; but of course they do not do so. In the cited instance, Mississippi accepted 10 percent of the immigrants that it would be allocated on average, while Hawaii received 289 percent of its share; thus Mississippi's immigrant preference rate is .10 and Hawaii's is 2.89. (These figures are for the immigrants arriving during the period 1961 - 70.)

Applying the same procedure to the immigrant data for 1899 - 1910 in comparison with the 1910 census gives a considerably larger disparity between the jurisdictions with the highest and the lowest immigrant preference rates. Hawaii was high with a rating of 4.76, and North Carolina was low with .008; thus Hawaii was absorbing during those years--her first 12 as part of the United States--595 times as many immigrants proportionately as was North Carolina (see appendix table 8).

Although the geographical distribution of immigrants among the States is becoming more like the general American pattern, the same cannot be said about the immigrants' preference for urban life. Statistics on the subject have been recorded only in recent years, but they show that immigrants consistently have twice as strong a preference for the major cities of the Nation as the balance of the population. Appendix table 9 shows the intended place of residence of incoming immigrants, data derived from the visa application.

Labor Force Participation

Conventional wisdom holds that immigrants are hard-working people; they are more often than not making a genuine effort to succeed in a strange land. This research tended to substantiate this widely held belief, but a substantial methodological barrier limited the ability to measure the extent of both labor force participation and unemployment among immigrants.

Unfortunately, no immigrant-related statistics can compare with the Current Population Survey (CPS), which measures both labor force participation and unemployment rates for Americans generally. In the course of the CPS, interviewers visit some 45,000 households and ask a series of a dozen or more questions, which can be used to sort out those in the labor force from those not participating and, further, to count the employed and the unemployed.

No such sophisticated questions are asked of immigrants (unless they happen to be covered by the CPS). When would-be immigrants complete their visa application forms, they have an opportunity to fill in a blank designated "occupation." What the immigrant writes in this blank is called his "stated occupation," and historically has been the source of all information on his occupation and labor market participation. The general assumption has been that immigrants stating a paid occupation are in the labor force, and those giving none (identifying themselves as students, housewives, or retired) are not in the labor force. Interviews of a small sample of 1970 immigrants tended to substantiate this assumption; there was a high correlation between stating an occupation on the form and telling the interviewer that the immigrant was, in fact, in the labor force.

Hence the phrase "labor force participation rate," as used in this monograph, refers to American workers generally and the somewhat contrived "stated occupation rate" to labor market activities of immigrants. The latter is a close approximation of the former, but the different data base requires a different term.

A further problem relating to the question of employment and unemployment revolves around the wording of the I-53 Alien Address Report (see p.57). Box 11 states, "My present or most recent employer in the United States is:" thereby effectively eliminating any way of telling whether the worker is currently employed or unemployed or even in or out of the labor force. Box 12 says, "Occupation," as does the visa application, which means that the responses can be viewed as comparable but, again, not as helpful as possible.

Existing governmental statistics suggest that the immigrants' stated occupation rate is now almost precisely equal to the labor force participation rate of the balance of the population: the rate for adult immigrants arriving in the 1960's was 59.3 percent, while that of the general populace in 1970 was 59.0 percent. In the

first decade in the century, however, the immigrants stated occupation rate was a thunderous 83.2 percent, while labor force participation of the adults of the Nation as a whole was 54.0 percent. ^{4/}

Thus while the immigrant stated occupation rate dropped by 24 percentage points, the labor force participation rate of the whole population increased by 5 points, bringing the two sets of statistics into harmony. Or so it appears.

But when working-age immigrants filed registration cards 2 years after their arrival, they reported stated occupation rates considerably higher than their visa applications had shown. In fact, for every four immigrants stating an occupation on their visa applications, five stated one 2 years later. The bulk of those who moved into the labor force after arrival were women who had identified themselves as housewives on their visa applications; another substantial number had been students when they applied.

Since previous studies accepted the visa application occupation statements as a measure of labor force participation, the contributions made by immigrant workers, as well as their impact on the labor market, appear to have been understated by as much as 20 percent in recent years.

The differing stated occupation rates at entry (visa information) and at registration show a moderate increase for men, and a drastic one for women. (See appendix table 10.)

All of the movement between entry and January 1972 was not into the labor force. Of 2,869 workers who stated occupations at entry, 21 men and 153 women dropped out of the labor force between entry and registration. This group of 174, however, was outnumbered almost 5 to 1 by 827 people who did not state an occupation on their visa applications but did so 2 years later. Men with stated occupations increased by 140, from 1,835 to 1,975, while women with stated occupations increased by 513, from 1,034 to 1,547. Thus, out of a group of 4,533 immigrants (for whom these data were available), there was a net gain of 653 with stated occupations during the first 2 years of their stay in this country.

^{4/} Labor force participation and stated occupation rates are for persons aged 14 and over in the first period and for those 16 and over in the later period. Immigrant rates are averages of those admitted during the decade; the rates for the populace as a whole are drawn from census data--for 1970 from the census of that year and for 1910 from an average of the 1900 and 1920 data. The sources of the data for immigrants are the INS Annual Report, 1970, table 10A, and Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957 (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960), Series C-125 and C-133-137, and calculations made therefrom; and for the populace as a whole, Statistical Abstract of the United States, (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1972), table 340, and Historical Statistics, Series D-1-3.

The net addition of 653 to the labor force 2 years later is an increase of 22.8 percent. To estimate its impact, one could multiply 157,189 (the number of immigrants with stated occupations in the 1970 cohort) by 22.8 percent and find that the U.S. admitted not 157,189 but 157,189 plus 35,839 persons with stated occupations, a total of 193,028, during fiscal 1970. Since there were 373,326 immigrants in 1970, this indicates that a majority--51.7 percent--of the immigrant cohort has a stated occupation. ^{5/}

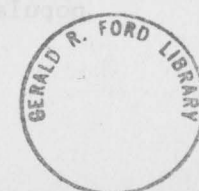
The survey shows that stated occupation rates varied by immigration classification and marital status, as well as by sex, with sex being the most significant of the variables.

When stated occupation rates were tabulated by immigration classifications (using the seven groupings previously described) and by sex, the rates varied much less for men than for women. Among the men, the rates varied from 90.2 percent for relatives of Eastern Hemisphere relatives to 100.0 percent for Western Hemisphere workers. Among the women, the variance was considerably more drastic, running from a low of 46.2 percent for the U.S. relatives category (those immediate relatives admitted outside the numerical limits) to a high of 96.4 percent for Western Hemisphere workers (women with labor certifications).

Another cross-tabulation--involving sex, marital status, and age--separated men from women; single people from those who were either married or in the "other" category (widowed, divorced or separated); and people between 20 and 24, between 25 and 44, and over 45. Again, male rates varied less than female rates. Among male immigrants, the least likely to be in the labor force were young (20-to-24-year-old), single men, whose stated occupation rate was 80.8 percent; for most groupings of male immigrants over 25, the rates approached, and in some cases reached, 100 percent.

The rates for female immigrants varied more widely. Rates were low, between 50 percent and 60 percent, for married immigrant women of all three age groupings. The rates for immigrant women generally were highest during the prime working years of 25 to 44. Indeed, immigrant women between the ages of 25 and 44 who were in either the single or the "other" category had stated occupation rates of around 95 percent.

^{5/} Applying this percentage to the 1969 through 1972 cohorts of immigrants and then averaging the results produces the previously cited total of 192,000 newly arriving immigrant workers.



Perhaps of greater interest are comparisons of immigrant workers (divided into the categories just described) and resident U.S. workers, similarly divided. In virtually every comparison, the immigrant group had a stated occupation rate higher than the labor force participation rate of the comparable resident population. For example, 42.7 percent of the married resident women between the ages of 25 and 44 were labor force participants, while 54.8 percent of the married immigrant women of the same ages had stated occupations. Generally, in all age and marital status categories, immigrant women were more likely to indicate participation in the labor market than were resident women, while immigrant men were only slightly more likely to indicate participation than were resident men. ^{6/}

Most of the immigrants who had no stated occupation on arrival and who were in the labor market 2 years later were women, as noted earlier. About 2 out of 5 were Western Hemisphere relatives, and 1 out of 3 was working in an operative job (see appendix tables 11 and 12).

Those with newly stated occupations tended to be more highly concentrated in the lower range of skills than was the immigrant cohort as a whole. For both men and women, there were higher percentages of operatives, laborers, service and clerical workers, and farm laborers among the new participants than among those with a stated occupation at entry, while there were substantially lower percentages in the professional category.

^{6/} Immigrant data are from the TransCentury survey, while those for the population as a whole are derived from Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1972, table 343, and relate to the U.S. population in 1970.

OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANTS

What kinds of work do immigrants perform?

The answer is "just about everything;" some handle assignments which require post-Ph.D. training; some do essentially mindless work.

Once the great bulk of immigrants were laborers or peasants, with only a sprinkling of educated people among them.

The pendulum has now swung in the other direction; immigrants now have a higher percentage of professionally trained people than the U.S. population at large.

For background, the occupational breakdown of arriving immigrants for the cohorts of 1910, 1930, 1950, 1960, and 1970, as well as comparable data on the U.S. population, are given in appendix table 13. The decline in the proportions of unskilled immigrant workers and the rise in the percentages of professionals can be seen in the table.

Not only are immigrants much more likely to be professionals and less likely to be farmworkers or laborers, but they are also closer to the American norm in occupation group distribution today than they were in 1910. One might argue that, although the pattern is different than it was before, it is not approaching the occupational mix of the American population because of the exceptionally high incidence of both professional workers and craftsmen and foremen. However, as is shown later, the percentage of professionals and craftsmen among working immigrants drops after their first 2 years in America.

As indicated earlier, the admission provisions of the immigration law are an important influence on the sex and marital status ratios and the stated occupation rates of immigrants. They are equally significant in terms of their occupation, as appendix table 14 indicates.

Perhaps the most dramatic statistic is the percentage of Eastern Hemisphere workers who are professionals at entry--69.2 percent. No percentage in the other 90 cells in the table comes within 19 points of this figure.

Western Hemisphere workers, however, account for the largest proportions of household service workers, operatives, and craftsmen, with 45.0 percent being in the last-named category at entry.

Again, any adjustment in the law which expands or contracts the numbers allowed to enter in these categories would affect the occupational mix of the arriving cohorts.

The previous chapter pointed out that specific nations tend to send immigrants with certain occupations. The 1970 sample can also be viewed in terms of occupation group and region of origin, as in appendix table 15.

The data presented thus far in this chapter have related to the immigrant's occupation at the time he or she filed the visa application. What happens when the immigrant encounters the American labor market?

In appendix table 16--the most complicated, and probably the most revealing, cross-tabulation in this report--the occupation group at entry is compared with the occupation group 2 years later. (To repeat, the occupation group at entry is based on visa application information, and the more recent data are derived from the alien registration card filed in January 1972.)

Table 16 should be read both vertically and horizontally. Taking the professional and technical category first and reading vertically from the bottom, one finds that 671 immigrants in the sample identified themselves as professionals at entry; in January 1972, as shown in the upper left cell, 437 of these 671 remained in professional or technical positions. The 234 former professionals then doing something else are listed in the other entries in the left column of the table.

Horizontal reading of the top set of cells, which deals with those who were in the professional category at registration, shows that 531 were in this occupational class at that time. Of this number, 437 had been in this category at entry; the balance of 94 had moved into it since their arrival. This number includes, reading from left to right, nine who had been managers previously, two who had worked in sales, and so on. The percentages shown indicate the proportions of those working in an occupation group in January 1972 who were in the various entry occupation groups. For example, 82.3 in the upper left corner is the percentage of those working as professionals who were in this status when they entered. (It does not reflect the percentage of those who entered as professionals who were still professionals.) Reading on across, one finds that none of the January 1972 professionals were farmers at entry, 1.7 percent were managers, 0.4 percent sales workers, etc.

Another way to read this table is diagonally, which shows where the occupation group intersects itself. Thus of those who were professionals in January 1972, 82.3 percent were in this category at entry; none of the three farmers were farmers at entry; 27.9 percent of the managers in 1972 were managers at entry, and so on.

The diagonal notations show a great deal of movement; outside the categories of professionals, craftsmen, students, household servants, and housewives, most people who were in a given occupational class in January 1972 had been doing something different at entry.

A subsidiary tabulation, appendix table 17, shows the movements in and out of the occupation groups, stated at entry.

Professionals, managers, and craftsmen can be viewed as the top of the occupational ladder; these groups combined fell from 1,329 to 1,068 in 2 years, a drop of about 20 percent. Farm laborers, nonfarm laborers, and household workers are the bottom of the economic ladder; this grouping increased from 402 at entry to 488 at registration, or about 21 percent.

These data--with the single major exception of the figures on household workers--suggest that, to the extent that the net occupation group change in the first 2 years after arrival has a direction, it is downward.

Table 16, read vertically down the occupational class rows, shows what happened to those who were in 1972 no longer doing what they did at entry.

Of the 234 professionals who left their category, the largest groups became clerical workers (86), operatives (34), and housewives (32). Large numbers of entering students, craftsmen, and housewives also changed occupation groups. Students tended to become operatives (58), clerical workers (55), or laborers (33); 18 of the 240 who ceased calling themselves students became professionals. Craftsmen became operatives (103), laborers (64), or nonhousehold service workers (60). Of the 478 housewives entering the labor force, more than a third, 169, became operatives, while other large groups included clerical workers (92) and non-household service workers (70).

In addition to shifts between occupation groups, some occupational changes also occur within occupation groups. As shown in table 17, a slight majority of immigrants moved across occupational group lines. As one might expect, an even larger group changed occupations when changes within groups are counted. (The data provided no way to measure job changes.) In fact, of those who had stated occupations upon entry, 65.6 percent of the men and, coincidentally, 65.6 percent of the women changed occupations between the time they filed their visa application and the time they registered with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in 1972.

Although sex had no bearing on occupational change, occupation group had a substantial bearing. Roughly half of the professional category stayed in the same specific occupation; but in the other occupation groups, from two-thirds to three-quarters of the immigrants changed occupations between arrival in this country and January 1972.

CHARACTERISTICS OF SPECIFIC IMMIGRANT GROUPS

The American immigration policy could be compared to the Great Wall of China. In general, both the wall and the policy (for the last 50 years) have said "No" to those on the outside who wanted to enter; given this, it makes sense to look at the gates in the wall.

The wall has been opened in specific places to allow certain kinds of people to enter; those so chosen are largely relatives, plus some workers and some refugees. This chapter examines three specific subgroups of immigrants: those with labor certifications, those in the fifth preference, and those who adjust their status from that of nonimmigrant to immigrant. It also looks at two of the dualities of the immigration process, that of men and women and that of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

The writer is mindful of the power of Congress to open a gate wider or close it completely. Any major rewriting of the immigration law will deal with choices among the preferences, between the hemispheres, and rather more indirectly, between the two sexes. The Administration, for instance, has proposed that all married brothers and sisters be barred from fifth preference.

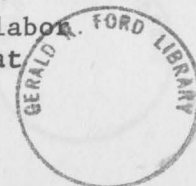
Labor Certification Beneficiaries

Immigrants arriving with labor certifications obviously are almost certain to be labor market participants. Hence, they tend to be young adults and are less likely to be married and more likely to be men than the balance of the immigrant cohort. In these qualities, the labor certification holders of today are throwbacks to the immigrants of old, who tended, disproportionately, to be single, male workers.

The survey showed that, while 75.6 percent of immigrants without labor certifications were married, only 56.2 percent of those certified were married. Similarly, while 25.8 percent of the other immigrants were in their thirties, fully 45.1 percent of the labor certification holders were of this age. About 25 percent of both groups were over 40 years of age, but fewer labor certification beneficiaries than other immigrants were in their twenties.

The incidence of labor certifications was much greater among men (35.3 percent) than it was among women (17.0 percent).

One would expect that the labor force participation of labor certification beneficiaries would be at or near 100 percent at entry; the survey reported a rate of 97.5 percent.



The labor certification process facilitates immigration from some nations, and discourages it from others. Some nations accounted for a higher percentage of immigrants with labor certification than of other (noncertified) immigrants. For instance, the Philippines accounted for 22.1 percent of the labor certification beneficiaries among those surveyed but only 10.6 percent of other immigrants; hence it can be argued that the labor certification program facilitates immigration from that nation. An example of the other extreme is Italy, which accounted for only 0.4 percent of the labor certification beneficiaries but 12.9 percent of other immigrants. Of the major immigrant-supplying nations, Colombia, Jamaica, Haiti, and Trinidad fell into the Philippines' category, while Greece, China, and Mexico had the same pattern as Italy.

Labor certification holders are much more likely to hold professional jobs, both at entry and at registration, than are other immigrants, the survey showed (see appendix table 18). At entry more than two-thirds of the certification beneficiaries but 16.4 percent of other immigrants were in two occupation groups, professional workers and craftsmen.

As with other immigrants, the beneficiaries tend to be drawn toward the middle-level occupation groups after they arrive: household workers tend to leave the kind of job for which they were certified, and so do professionals. The number of craftsmen drops sharply. The percentage of operatives, service workers, and clerical workers, however, increases between entry and registration. The movement across occupation group lines, then, is basically downward.

One of the principal concerns of critics of the labor certification program is that, although the program is designed to meet certain skill shortages, it has no way to prevent newly admitted workers from changing occupations shortly after arriving. (The alternative--to admit immigrants with labor certifications provided they stay in a specified job or occupation for a stipulated time--is criticized as smacking of "indentured servitude," even though the immigration system works in precisely this way with temporary foreign workers.)

This survey supports the concern of these critics and indicates a substantial occupational movement among labor certification beneficiaries in their first 2 years in this country. (The research design produced information on the immigrants' occupations but not their jobs; presumably, a number of immigrants who stayed in the same occupation changed jobs within that occupation.)

Dealing only with immigrants who stated an occupation at entry, the study found substantial changes in occupation between the times of filing visa applications and alien registration cards, as shown in appendix table 19.

Not only did a majority of the labor certification beneficiaries change their occupations during the 2-year period, but a number who stayed in the same occupation moved across county lines, presumably (if not necessarily) to a new job with a new employer. Of the 475 beneficiaries who stayed in their occupations and for whom geographical mobility is known, 162 moved across county lines between arrival and registration. This means that, out of a total of 1,119 labor certification beneficiaries, only 313 were known to be in the same occupation in the same county 2 years later.

Interviews with some of the 1970 cohort of immigrants gave some clues as to why some beneficiaries stay in their jobs and why others do not. Generally, workers were more likely to stay in their new jobs if they were certified to positions that were as good as, or better than, the jobs they left than if they came to less skilled positions than they formerly held. Furthermore, the latter group tended to move out of these lower skilled jobs as soon as they could.

For instance:

A Canadian fur designer came to Chicago regarding a position in his field, responding to an advertisement. He got the job, secured the certification, and was still working for the Chicago firm when we talked with him.

An English systems analyst was transferred from the London office of a major computer manufacturer to its Boston office; he stayed with the firm.

A young French woman, who sells expensive French shoes in a Fifth Avenue store owned by a French firm, transferred from the firm's Paris office; she stayed with the store, where she said she was making \$15,000 a year.

On the other hand, interviewers reported these examples:

A Chinese physician was certified for a job as a medical assistant in a clinic in Boston's Chinatown. At the time, he could not work in the United States as a physician. Within a year, he had his license to practice medicine and is currently a resident at a nearby hospital.



A young Barbadian woman, who had worked as a seamstress and as a nurse's aide, was certified as a domestic. She worked in that role for a while, reporting 60-hour work-weeks and a monthly wage of \$320. She now works as a nurse's aide, being paid \$440 a month for 40-hour weeks.

Fifth Preference Beneficiaries

In recent years fifth preference immigration (brothers and sisters of citizens, their spouses and children) has dropped from the peaks of 55,701 in 1969, and 52,279 in 1970 to 41,860 in 1971 and 41,852 in 1972.

Fifth preference immigrants, in very general terms, are less different from the main body of immigrants than labor certification beneficiaries; in comparison with other immigrants, they are about as likely to be married, a little older, a little more likely to be male, and a little more likely to be in the labor force.

The question of marital status is particularly relevant to the Administration's efforts to terminate the admission of married fifth preference beneficiaries (and therefore their spouses and children). The survey showed that such legislation would decimate the category: 70.2 percent of the working-age fifth preference immigrant in 1970 were married. Furthermore, Immigration and Naturalization Service data ^{1/} on primary and secondary fifth preference beneficiaries for 1966 to 1969 show that 57.9 percent were spouses and children of the primary beneficiaries. The proposed law would presumably bar all of them if the concept is to eliminate ever-married brothers and sisters; it would admit a few--the children of some widowed or divorced brothers and sisters--if the concept is currently married. Of the 41,852 fifth preference immigrants in 1972, approximately 24,200 were spouses and children. Under the assumption that most, but not all, of the 17,600 or so prime beneficiaries were of working age, it is estimated that roughly half would be married; thus another group of 8,800 or so would be eliminated, leaving a balance of approximately the same number. Unless other variables were also changed, the elimination of married brothers and sisters would tend to cut in half immigration from Italy, Greece, and Portugal (see appendix table 7).

In age, 39.1 percent of the fifth preference immigrants in the survey sample were under 35, while 61.4 percent of the others were in that category.

^{1/} Immigration and Naturalization Service Annual Report, (Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1969) table 4.

Not only are fifth preference immigrants older, they are also more likely to be men than either all immigrants or the population generally. In the sample, 52.8 percent were men, compared with 42.7 percent of the others.

Given the higher percentage of men in the group, a higher labor force participation rate might be anticipated, and the rate is, in fact, several percentage points higher.

At entry fifth preference immigrants are more likely to be farmers, farmworkers, managers, and laborers than other immigrants and less likely to be professionals and students.

Looking at only the fifth preference workers and their occupation group mobility between filing the visa and registration in January 1972, one sees substantial movement, but little of it upward. The number of both professionals and managers dropped sharply during this interval, and the number of craftsmen also declined. On the other hand, there were more laborers, nonhousehold service workers, and operatives at registration than at entry.

Adjustees

Most immigrants secure visas overseas before they come to the United States and arrive as immigrants. A growing minority, however, have been arriving as nonimmigrants and at some subsequent date converting, or adjusting, to immigrant status.

A nonimmigrant, in the eyes of the Government, is an alien legally in the United States in a role other than that of immigrant. Tourists, students, exchange visitors, foreign businessmen, and diplomats are all nonimmigrants. Under the right set of circumstances, a nonimmigrant from the Eastern Hemisphere can, without leaving the Nation, adjust to immigrant status. (At this writing a nonimmigrant from the Western Hemisphere cannot adjust his status without leaving the United States.)

The number of adjustees, to use the Immigration and Naturalization Service term, has been rising and is the subject of growing concern to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality of the House Judiciary Committee. The movement upwards is shown in appendix table 20.

The House Subcommittee expressed concern because it "reached the conclusion that the unlawful employment of nonresident aliens in the United States has had an unfavorable effect on the domestic job market." ^{2/}

^{2/} Subcommittee statement quoted in "Interpreter Releases," American Council for Nationalities Service, New York, Aug. 3, 1972.

Nonresident aliens include both nonimmigrants, some of whom may adjust their status, and illegal entrants, who may not. The survey showed that more than four-fifths of the adjustees in the sample had stated occupations; and many of these, one can safely assume, were working contrary to their immigration papers at the time of adjustment. The adjustment process, in other words, legalizes the presence of a substantial number of previously illegal workers. ^{3/}

Adjustees in the sample were more likely to be men and more likely to be in the labor market than other immigrants generally: 51.2 percent of the adjustees, compared with 45.2 percent of the balance of the immigrants, were men. The labor force participation rate of the adjustees was 81.5 percent, at registration, as opposed to 77.7 percent for the rest of the immigrants.

The occupational distribution differed substantially between the adjustees and the others; adjustees were more than twice as likely as other immigrants to be professionals on registration. The percentages (among all immigrants in the sample) were 29.7 percent for adjustees and 13.0 percent for others. Of the 390 adjustees whose occupation at registration is known, none was either a servant or a farmer, and only one was a farmworker. The adjustees were much less likely to be laborers (4.6 versus 9.3 percent) and less likely to be operatives (9.0 percent versus 11.1 percent) than the rest of the immigrants.

The Hemispheres

When the Dillingham Commission was studying immigration, it concentrated its attention on immigration from the Old World and barely mentioned immigration from this hemisphere.

In recent years, however, immigration from this half of the world has become increasingly more important. In 1970, 40.5 percent of the immigrants were natives of the Americas. ^{4/}

Western Hemisphere immigrants tend to be younger than those from the other hemisphere. A relatively simple measure is the percentage under the age of 30; 60.9 percent of the Eastern Hemisphere immigrants met this description in 1970, as opposed to 67.5 percent of those from this hemisphere. ^{5/}

^{3/} See appendix table 2; also David S. North, Alien Workers, A Study of the Labor Certification Program (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, 1971), pp. 86-96.

^{4/} This and other figures in this section are based on the immigrants' place of birth rather than where they last resided or the nation of citizenship, since the statutory allocation between the hemispheres is by place of birth.

^{5/} INS Annual Report, 1970, table 9.

Given the lower age for Western Hemisphere immigrants, one might presume that fewer of them would be married and that is correct. The survey showed that 72.8 percent of the Eastern Hemisphere immigrants were married, compared with 69.4 percent of those from the Western half.

As for stated occupations at entry, the proportion was slightly higher for immigrants from the East than from the West (64.4 percent compared with 62.4 percent).

The statistics for occupation group are substantially different. At both entry and registration, Eastern Hemisphere immigrants were three times as likely as Western Hemisphere ones to state that they had professional or technical skills. On the other hand, those from the East were less likely to be laborers, operatives, or household service workers at registration than were Western Hemisphere immigrants.

In general, the Eastern Hemisphere group tends to be more affluent (fewer wives work, more students stay in school), more likely to be in a white-collar occupation (with more clerical workers and sales workers, as well as professionals), and hence less likely to be doing blue-collar work than the cohort from this hemisphere.

Men and Women

As indicated earlier, immigrant women are more likely to be married, less likely to be labor force participants, and a few years younger than immigrant men.

Similarly, there is more occupation group mobility between entry and registration among the women than among the men in the sample, reflecting the movement of housewives and students into the labor force. In every major occupation group except professional and household service, the number and percentage of women increased between entry and registration (see appendix table 21). More than half of the household service workers (67* out of 127) left their occupational grouping, while a net of 49 of the 306 professionals, similarly, left that grouping. Thus, the women move away from housework, either for their own families or others; away from studies; and away from the professions and into a broad range of clerical, nondomestic service, and factory jobs.

Among men, there is rather less occupation group mobility. There are slight decreases in the percentages of professionals and managers and sharper drops among the craftsmen and foremen and the students. These changes are balanced primarily by increases in the operative and nondomestic service categories.

For sharper comparisons of the kinds of jobs held by men and women, both among immigrants and the general population, appendix table 22 shows occupation groups among labor force participants (thus eliminating housewives, students, and retired people). At registration, after a number of immigrants had dropped out of the professions, a higher percentage of both men and women in the 1970 sample were holding professional jobs than was the case among the general population. Further, immigrant men were less likely than all resident men to be managers, sales workers, or farmers and more likely to be laborers, farmworkers or service workers; immigrant women were less likely than all women to be managers, salesworkers, farm laborers, and clerical workers; on the other hand they were more likely to be laborers or operatives.

It appears that immigrant women share with resident American women the same labor market problems--job discrimination, lower wages, and relative lack of promotion opportunities. Further, as stated in other terms earlier, many are new to the job market, while only a small minority of the men had not worked before their arrival in this country.

THE ADJUSTMENT OF IMMIGRANTS TO THE AMERICAN LABOR MARKET

Virtually everything reported up to this point can be buttressed with statistics drawn from some source--from either the Census Bureau or the Immigration Service or from the survey data on 5,000 working-age immigrants in the 1970 cohort. From this point on, however, much of the material is based on observations, conversations with those who are knowledgeable about the experience of immigrants in the labor market, and more than 300 interviews--115 with the 1970 cohort of immigrants and 201 with their employers.

These interviews yielded many useful data on how immigrants secured their jobs in this country, how much they are paid, who they work for (and what their employers think of them), how well they have adjusted to the labor market, the all-important question of language, the extent to which they utilize their training, and their devotion to the work ethic. But the samples are small enough so that any statistics cited can be suggestive only.

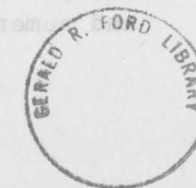
Job-Finding Techniques

The techniques used by immigrants to find jobs roughly parallel those of other Americans--although there appears to be relatively little use of public agencies in the process. Both employers and immigrants, interviewed separately, agreed that the most important way that workers found out about jobs, and employers learned about workers, was through the ethnic grapevine. Time and again, it was reported that immigrants found their jobs, particularly their first jobs, through a friend, relative, or other landsman.

But there are interesting variations--related to both occupational class on entry and the passage of time.

Professionals were much more likely than blue-collar workers to find their jobs through more formal channels; most professionals had found their jobs through their own inquiry, by writing or calling the organization that they hoped would employ them. Some responded to advertisements; others were transferred from one job to another by a multinational corporation; one secured a fellowship which led him to the job he now has in this country.

Further, upwardly mobile immigrants who secured their initial job through a friend or relative soon found their way through the labor market and secured subsequent positions in other ways. For example:



He was a refugee from Hungary, about 30, confident, living away from other Hungarians. His brother had obtained a visa for him and then a job as a carwasher with a Volkswagen dealer, where most of the other workers were also Hungarian. He next found a job as a mechanic, with another Volkswagen dealer, and moved from his brother's house to the suburbs. Later, to increase his income, he took an assembler's job in a factory organized by the United Automobile Workers. He got that job, which paid \$5.40 an hour, by responding to a newspaper advertisement and filing an application. His English is good, he is dating a native-born woman who has a Ph. D., and the prospects are that he will not be in the factory long.

Workers who continue to rely on relatives and countrymen to find new jobs tend to stay in less well paid positions, often in manufacturing plants or service establishments.

Wages

Although some immigrants were not willing to say how much money they earned, most were happy to do so. Naturally, there was a wide range--from the \$24,000 a year reported by one of the professionals, down to \$3,072 a year reported by a clerk. Both extremes, incidentally, were reported by men. ^{1/}

The findings may be coincidence or a reflection of attraction of high wage areas, but the interviews suggest that the immigrants were making about as much as or more than the national averages for their occupational classes. Limited data--covering between 6 and 10 immigrants in each of 6 occupation group-sex categories--show earnings above the comparable national average in categories.

The interviews also reveal another sign of success in the labor market; only one of the immigrants in the sample turned out to be unemployed at the time.

^{1/} The interviews were conducted in areas of immigrant concentration, primarily in California, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. No interviews were conducted with immigrants in such poverty pockets as the Lower Rio Grande Valley because that ground was covered in the writer's 1969 report for the Department of Labor, "The Border Crossers, People Who Live in Mexico and Work in the United States," which had been prepared under research contract 81-09-69-08. That study found remarkably low wages being paid to immigrants (defining the commuting permanent resident aliens as such). In one instance, a domestic was being paid 25 cents an hour, and numerous others reported wages of 50 and 75 cents an hour.

Employers

Employers known to employ immigrants in January 1972 were asked about their views of immigrants in the labor force. Some of the employing firms were massive in size; others were mom-and-pop groceries. Some had good personnel records; some had none.

The one theme that ran through the employer interviews was an almost complete lack of derogatory comments about immigrants as workers. The following were typical employer comments:

"Personally, I would like to get some Americans, but they're shiftless. Immigrants are more steady."
(New Jersey truck body manufacturer)

"Immigrants are what the labor market offers. Just work with what's available. They do the work well; therefore no problem."
(New York display manufacturer)

"Polish are more reliable, more industrious, do a better job. Hire them almost as a policy."
(Illinois transformer manufacturer)

"Immigrants are more sincere and more willing to do a day's work."
(New Jersey television parts manufacturer)

Most employers reported that they either did not know about immigrant turnover rates or thought that they would be average. Of those who differentiated, the overwhelming majority said that immigrant turnover rates were lower than those of other workers.

The recruiting technique most often cited by employers was the word-of-mouth information system which the immigrants had described--reported by roughly 40 percent of the employers as the most common way that immigrants learned about jobs in their establishments. Another 20 percent said that newspaper advertisements were the most effective way to reach immigrants; about 9 percent said that they used the U.S. employment service.

Only a handful of employers, including the few multinational corporations mentioned earlier, recruited overseas. They included a large West Coast health maintenance organization, a San Diego shipyard, a college which sometimes recruited professors overseas, and the County of Los Angeles, which (unlike some other local jurisdictions) permits the hiring of aliens for most of its jobs.

Generally, the smaller employers reported the largest percentage of immigrant employees; as the size increased, the proportion of immigrants tended to decrease. Light manufacturing and service establishments were likely to employ immigrants. Of the larger enterprises, those in health care often had sizable groups of immigrant employees.

Contrary to the general (if slimly based) finding that immigrants tended to be paid at or near the American average, some small employers who did not need English-speaking or highly skilled workers employed a high proportion of immigrants and did not pay them very well. As a convenience, these are called ethnic jobs.

In this connection, when asked if they spoke their native language on the job or worked with their countrymen, a large majority of the operatives said "Yes," as did a small majority of those in the lower paid service jobs. Those in better paid service jobs, clerks, and craftsmen generally responded negatively, and only one of the professionals (who works in a New York branch of an Italian bank) said he used his native tongue on the job.

Adjustments to the Labor Market

The earlier observation about the homogenization of immigrants in the labor market--how servants went on to better jobs and how some professionals and craftsmen were apparently forced to accept less skilled positions--were well illustrated in the interviews with immigrants. There were also remarkable evidences of upward occupational mobility--often after the immigrant had been forced temporarily into work which did not fully use his talents and training.

With all this in mind, the researchers decided to a set of occupational patterns based on immigrants' jobs in the old country, their first jobs in this country, and their subsequent positions. The jobs were classified as having high, medium, and low occupational status (without attempting to define it). Carrying these three possibilities through three time periods gives 27 possible variations (see appendix chart 1).

Without attempting to fit the immigrants who were interviewed into the 27 categories, these artificially contrived adjustment patterns can be used in an illustrative manner. Examples drawn from both the sample and other (published) sources show the ways that immigrants have adjusted to the U.S. labor market.

A classic example of a high-high-high pattern would be the late Albert Einstein. A renowned mathematician when forced into exile, he immediately secured a prestigious position in this country and held it until his death.

A current and well-publicized example of the high-high-high pattern would be Egon and Diane von und zu Furstenberg. Prince and Princess von und zu Furstenberg are, according to a cover story in New York, "this week's couple of the year, the newest darlings in what passes for high powered social life in New York. They are a striking European duet with just the right recipe of royalty, money, charm and a dollop of decadence. . . both run talked-about fashion businesses. . ." ^{2/} Both are new arrivals from Europe, both are doing well economically, and both are examples of the pyramid toppers, to use the sociologists' term, or people who move easily from one elite to another.

The high-low-low pattern, on the other hand, reflects the continuing impact of a difficult transition on a person previously holding a highly skilled position who winds up in a low-skilled job.

A 31-year-old mechanical engineer, trained in the Philippines and with textile experience, came to the United States following his wife, who was a nurse. She quickly found a job in her profession, but he was unemployed for 6 months before he went to work as a hospital orderly 2 years ago. When he was interviewed he was still one and despaired of working as an engineer again.

More common was the high-low-medium pattern; the arriving immigrant, who had professional skills in his homeland, could not find work in his profession. Hence he accepted a low-skilled job and then started working up the ladder.

An experienced Philippine school teacher came here in 1970 and was later joined by her husband and children. Her English is fluent, but she could not get a teacher's job. Her first job was as a kitchen helper for Goodwill Industries; then she worked for a large insurance company, first as a clerk B at \$380 a month; a year later she was a clerk C at \$471 a month.

^{2/} Linda Francke, "The Couple That Has Everything. Is Everything Enough?" New York, Feb. 5, 1973, pp. 32-37.

The interviews also revealed a number of medium-low-medium patterns, in which the immigrant had appreciable foreign training, had to work in an unskilled job at first in the United States, and then worked himself back to his former skill level.

A veteran of 6 years with the Colombian Army, where he learned to be an auto mechanic, this 34-year-old immigrant had been working as a mechanic for a Colombian garage. A fellow Colombian found him his first U.S. job, as a dishwasher at \$2 an hour; next he secured a job as a meat packer and finally found a mechanic's job through an ad in a newspaper. He makes about \$4 an hour repairing garbage trucks.

For some, the immigration experience is not a traumatic one occupationally; they are working at roughly their past skill levels and, in most cases, living more comfortably. This pattern could be called medium-medium-medium.

A 43-year-old licensed practical nurse from Canada came to the United States when her husband secured a job here as a caretaker. She immediately found a job in a local hospital as an LPN at \$472 per month, but she did not like the staff and the doctors and looked for another job. On her way to and from the hospital, she passed a nursing home daily; so when she decided to seek other employment, she dropped in at the home. She was hired and is now in charge of the night shift at \$737 a month.

None of the immigrants who were interviewed could legitimately be placed in the low-low-high or low-medium-high categories, but then the sample consisted of people who had been here for only 2 years. The literature is full of examples of people who came to the country poverty stricken (generally young and poor, which helps) and who then scrambled their way to the top.

William S. Knudsen, who emigrated to the United States at the age of 20 from Denmark, where he had been an apprentice in a bicycle factory, is a classic example of the low-low-high pattern. Speaking virtually no English on his arrival, he went to work in the shipyards and in time became president of General Motors and the Nation's war production czar during the early years of World War II.

Obviously, a number of immigrants come from unskilled jobs, take unskilled jobs on their arrival, and continue to work in them for the rest of their lives. This experience reflects the low-low-low pattern.

For years he worked in the Philippines, transplanting rices. Then he joined his brothers in the United States, and one of them secured a job for him as a janitor in a country club at \$375 a month. Later he left that job and became a farmworker at about \$300 a month. His third job increased his income a bit; he is now a dishwasher at \$416 a month.

Other immigrants have had numerous ups and downs, which do not fit neatly into an artificial set of patterns. Among these are the multiple immigrants.

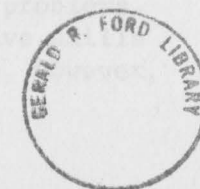
A 60-year-old Latvian had worked in his native land as a journalist until his anticommunist articles forced him to flee in 1948. He went to Canada, where he worked in a gold mine on a 1-year contract. When that job was over, he learned masonry, started his own masonry business, and went on to operate his own construction firm. In 1957 he went bankrupt and worked as a mason again. Now he is a mason in this country and is planning to start his own firm again.

Still other immigrants, particularly married women, had never been in the labor market before their arrival. This group, as suggested earlier, is a large one, and the jobs of these new labor force participants are generally at low skill levels.

A 40-year-old French Canadian, the mother of several children, was a new arrival in a mill town outside of Boston. She had spent most of her life on a farm in rural Quebec, had left school after the seventh grade, and had never worked outside the home. She and her husband followed their son to the mill town because "there was no work in Canada." One of her sisters helped her secure a job in a shoe factory (an ethnic job), where she was first paid \$1.60 an hour and now receives \$1.80 an hour.

The interviewed immigrants generally had positive reactions to the United States, particularly its economic aspects. Even though many were working below their skill levels, virtually all were better off economically than before.

The noneconomic aspects of life in the United States received the most criticism from the immigrants; they missed the security of the society that they had left and felt a lack of warmth and closeness here; they complained about crime and urban blight. Despite these comments, however, they planned to stay; only one immigrant reported definite plans to return to his home country.



The Crucial Question—the Language

Both immigrants and their employers usually talked about linguistic abilities when they discussed the degree of success in the American economy. Many immigrants felt handicapped by their lack of command of English, and many were doing something about it; employers were quick to point out whether certain jobs demanded--or did not demand--knowledge of the language.

A vibrant union official, a Haitian woman, explaining why clothing firms hire so many immigrants: "...you don't have to speak English to the sewing machine, and you don't have to speak English to the lady beside you."

An employer explaining the low turnover among immigrants: "...without English they have trouble finding other jobs."

Another employer: "...but we can't promote them beyond a certain level unless they can speak English."

There was a very high correlation between success in the labor market and ability to speak English. This does not prove that ability to speak the language causes success (there were some suggestions that success causes one to learn the language), only that the two go hand in hand.

It was clear, to state the relationship negatively, that workers who did not use English in their work and those with ethnic jobs were making less money, and were more likely to be in unskilled positions than those who used English on the job. Further, there was a high correlation between the amount of education obtained before arriving in the United States and the ability to speak the language. Finally, younger immigrants were more likely than older ones to tackle the language.

Two of the immigrant-helping agencies contacted believe so strongly in the importance of English that they subsidize some immigrant families while the breadwinner takes intensive instruction in the language. Although rarely done, providing such support is felt to be a useful investment if the worker has sufficient skills to allow him to secure a good first job in this country. "If the immigrant with training goes to work at a really low-level job because he lacks knowledge of the language, sometimes he never recovers--but if we can train him in English, to the extent that he can get a halfway decent job, then he can pull himself up from there," an agency spokesman said.

Looking at the negative side again, the interviewers found that some immigrants in New York were virtually captives of their employers because of their inability to speak the language.

A Frenchman and his wife, nominally in the employ of a major corporation with a Wall Street address, were, in fact, personal servants to the corporation's board chairman. Neither of the immigrants spoke much English. The interview was arranged through the chairman's wife, who did the interpreting and showed a great deal of suspicion throughout. Given a situation in which the chairman may have been in violation of the income tax laws, his wife's hostility was understandable, if not helpful.

On the other hand--and this is a story heard second hand--an immigrant's facility in another language can sometime help him land a job.

A political refugee has multiple handicaps: he had no work authorization from the Immigration and Naturalization Services, spoke no English, was black, and had no marketable skills (having been studying political science in Hungary on a scholarship he secured in his native Cuba). But he did speak Hungarian. The agency helping him reached out to one of its ex-clients, a Hungarian political refugee who now owns a small factory, and discovered that the factory owner was happy to hire someone who could speak that language.

Immigrants and Their Training

As pointed out earlier, immigrants are more likely to have professional training than other residents of the United States. Further, both the statistics and some of the interviews indicated that many immigrants with professional training have difficulties utilizing that training.

These findings are not new, nor are they equally valid over the entire range of the professions. Werner Von Braun and his fellow German scientists, for example, were fully utilized by the United States, despite their linguistic problems and previous allegiances.

Some professionals can make the transition from one nation to the other with ease, particularly if there are no licensure problems. Pure scientists or college professors in most disciplines have skills readily utilized in this country. Lawyers trained elsewhere, however, have to start all over again.

Licensing is a difficult problem for many immigrants. It involves essentially two types of requirements--vocationally oriented standards and nonvocational ones, such as the requirement that a prospective licensee be a citizen. The requirements are set by State law or regulation and generally reflect the organized desires of the profession being regulated, which usually means that those on the inside want to make it difficult for others to be admitted to the inner circle. ^{3/}

That a pharmacist or X-ray technician should have to pass a test (probably in English) indicating that he has the needed skills is a reasonable requirement; that such a person must have training in an American institution is somewhat less reasonable; and that he must be a citizen makes no sense at all.

Another study supported by the Labor Department, Raul Moncarz' dissertation on the vocational adjustments of skilled Cuban refugees, showed that licensing obstacles prevented a majority of trained Cuban professionals from practicing in the fields of dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, and optometry. On the other hand, he found that most Cuban-trained physicians had been able to resume the practice of medicine. ^{4/}

Although first-hand data on this point were obtained in the present study, it is suspected that a number of the immigrants with professional qualifications who were not working as professionals in 1972 encountered this barrier and/or the language barrier.

The American Council for Emigres in the Professions has extensive experience with these problems. Although its principal objective is to secure work for immigrant professionals in the field of their training, it has found that in some circumstances it is necessary to retrain their clients in related areas of work. For instance, the Council has found that lawyers can be retrained to be librarians, because they are accustomed to codifying and clarifying. Further, they can be retrained as researchers, teachers, social investigators, and claim adjusters.

^{3/} Benjamin Shimberg, Barbara F. Esser, and Daniel H. Kruger, "Occupational Licensing and Public Policy," (Princeton, N.J.: educational Testing Service, 1972 Under contract 81-32-69-03 with the Manpower Administration), pp. 8-10.

^{4/} Raul Moncarz, "A Study of the Effect of Environmental Change on Human Capital Among Selected Skilled Cubans" (Ph. D. dissertation, Tallahassee: Florida State University, 1969, under grant 91-10-69-32 from the Manpower Administration), pp. 228-231.

There is, on the other hand, an apparent shortage of physicians, at least under the way health service delivery systems are now organized. Hence techniques such as the wide acceptance of the examination given by the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates have been developed to make full use of the foreign-trained doctors in this country.

Architects and engineers--who deal with physical things which are not much different in Belgium and China than in the United States--have relatively little difficulty making use of their skills, provided the labor market is such that they can find a job. ^{5/}

Most of the immigrants had just about completed whatever education or training they had contemplated by the time of the interviews. Few were taking additional training, except in English. Again, those few who were taking courses, and a large percentage of those studying English in formal classroom situations, tended to be the ones who had the most education at the time of their arrival.

The Work Ethic and the Working Ethnics

Although the interviews covered a cross section of immigrants, immigrants are not a random sample of any population. They are the people with enough drive and determination to leave their native lands and seek their fortunes in a strange land. It is no wonder, but still interesting, that the interviewers responded to their collective exposure to the immigrants with comments like these:

"They really believe in the work ethic and the American dream."

"They are the super Americans."

"They have an incredible amount of ambition."

The interviewed immigrants, of course, had not been here very long--generally, no more than 2 or 2½ years; their drive and their dreams may fade with the passage of another couple of years, or they may remain as energetic as they are now.

This is not a new point of view. That immigrants have been hard working, upwardly mobile, and successful has been known to Americans for a long, long time. The interviews of immigrants and their employers simply showed that it is still the case (and that employers still appreciate it).

^{5/} Marie Reith, "Integration of the Refugee Professional, The Dynamics of Immigrant Integration and Ethnic Relations, Highlights from the Special Seminars of the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, 1961-1970," ed. by William S. Bernard, (New York: American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, 1972).

Perhaps one negative observation would be appropriate here: although the government exhorts employers to hire the handicapped, the blind, the veteran, the black (and other minority members), and more recently women--and backs up some of these exhortations with the force of law--when did anyone run an advertising campaign saying, "hire an immigrant" or "hire an alien"?

Apparently, there is no need.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

1. Immigrants are making a substantial impact on the U.S. labor market, less so than at the turn of the century, but more so than in the 1930's, 1940's, and 1950's. Further, it is an uneven impact, affecting cities more than suburbs or rural areas and some States and some occupations with more force than others.

The levels of immigration to the United States have varied dramatically, rising and falling in response to economic cycles, war, and peace, and changes in the immigration laws. In 1905, for instance, when the United States had 80 million people, it accepted more than 1 million immigrants. In 1944, on the other hand, with about 140 million residents, it admitted only 28,000 immigrants.

In recent years, immigration has become fairly well stabilized at a little below 400,000, while the U.S. population has passed 200 million.

The contributions made by immigrants to this country and their impact on the labor market have varied over the years, but in recent years it is estimated that 192,000 new immigrant workers a year arrive in the U.S. labor market. This is equal to about 12 percent of the annual increase in the size of the labor force.

Immigrants have been inclined to move to cities, and they have retained these tendencies, despite the general movement of the population towards the suburbs. Further, immigrants tend to concentrate in certain States, notably on the seacoasts and along the Great Lakes, and in certain occupations.

2. The immigration system has been designed with only the most indirect reference to the needs of the American labor market.

Although a sizable proportion of the increase in the labor force is accounted for by immigrants, the immigration system does not effectively regulate the total number of workers entering the Nation annually. The number has been roughly the same, year after year, and hence does not reflect increases and decreases in the unemployment rate.

The one aspect of the immigration system which seeks to address the impact of immigration on the labor force is the labor certification program, which this study has found to be of marginal utility. It can be used to facilitate or block the arrival of a specific immigrant worker, but its significance is limited for two important reasons: most immigrants enter the country as relatives of citizens or resident aliens and are therefore exempt from labor certification requirements, and a decrease in the number of certifications issued does not necessarily result in a decrease in the numbers of entering workers. Another indication of the futility of the labor certification program is the speed with which labor certification beneficiaries change their occupations. In connection with occupations, this study showed that a majority of the labor certification beneficiaries reported a different occupation on the alien address report, in January 1972, from the one they reported on their visa applications 2 years earlier. This suggests that many beneficiaries are not holding the job for which they were certified.

Further, although immigrants do make an impact on the labor market, a substantially greater impact is made by working alien nonimmigrants, such as students, tourists, exchange visitors, and illegal entrants. The labor certification program does not affect members of those groups.

3. Immigrants in the early 1900's had remarkably different demographic characteristics than other residents of the country. In recent years immigrant cohorts have been approaching the American norm in sex, age, marital status, distribution among the States, and labor force participation.

The earlier immigrants were much younger than Americans generally and were much more likely to be men, much less likely to be married, and much more likely to be in the labor force. They were also much more likely to be unskilled workers.

In recent decades, however, the sex ratios, average ages, marital ratios, and labor force participation rates have tended to approach the American norm. The 1970 cohort of immigrants is a little younger and has a slightly higher ratio of women and workers and a slightly lower incidence of marriage than Americans generally.

4. Although operating much more indirectly than in the past, and presumably less consciously, the American immigration system as it is now constituted facilitates immigration from some nations (notably Mexico, the Philippines, and Italy) and does not facilitate it from others. The system also results in an immigration mix which is heavily weighted toward relatives.

The previous immigration system, with its country of origin quotas, quite deliberately made it easier for immigrants to arrive from the nations of Northern and Western Europe than from elsewhere in the Eastern Hemisphere. The current system, which is designed to reunite families and allow the admission of some refugees and some professionals and other needed workers, has led to increased immigration from nations whose emigrants have qualifications matching the requirements of the current immigration law.

Two particularly striking examples of how the law facilitates immigration from some nations are: (1) The way the third preference (professionals, their spouses and children) has facilitated immigration from the Philippines and (2) the way the fifth preference (brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens, their spouses and children) has facilitated immigration from Italy and to a lesser extent, Portugal and Greece.

The distribution of relatives, labor certification beneficiaries, refugees, and members of other, smaller groups among the 1970 cohort of immigrants shows a heavy weighting of the mix in favor of relatives. More than 3 of every 4 were the relatives of U.S. citizens or resident aliens.

5. Immigrants make more of an impact on the labor market than previously supposed. Whereas it has been estimated from visa application information that a minority of immigrants were in the labor force, this study shows that, to the contrary, a majority of immigrants are in the labor force.

It has generally been assumed that immigrants stating an occupation on their visa applications were the only ones who would enter the U.S. labor market. When visa applications on this point were tabulated for immigrants of all ages in recent years, it was found that roughly 6 percent of the immigrants did not state an occupation. (People reporting themselves as students, housewives, retirees, or children were considered not to have a stated occupation.)

The study showed, however, that many immigrants who had not stated an occupation on their visa applications did so when they filed their alien address reports 2 years later. As a matter of fact, for every 100 working-age immigrants in the cohort of 1970 stating an occupation on their visa applications, 123 stated an occupation when they filed their alien address reports in 1972. This increase in labor force participation (largely on the part of people who had previously identified themselves as housewives or students) indicates that a majority (about 52 percent) of immigrants of all ages are, in fact, members of the labor force 2 years after their arrival.

6. Immigrants, on arrival, are more likely to be professionals or craftsmen than Americans generally and are less likely to be either clerical workers or managers. The occupational mix of arriving immigrants, however, is now closer to the American norm than it was earlier in the century.

At the beginning of the century the occupational mix of the immigrant was heavily weighted to farmworkers and other unskilled laborers; the percentages of professionals were small. On the other hand, the largest single grouping of occupations among the 1970 cohort of immigrant workers was professional and technical personnel, which accounted for 29.4 percent of all immigrant workers, while only 14.2 percent of the resident labor force were in that category. Similarly, there were more craftsmen (17.9 percent) among the immigrants than among the residents (12.9 percent).

The differences in 1970, however, were considerably less dramatic than they had been 60 and 70 years earlier.

7. Many immigrant workers move out of their occupation group as a result of contact with the American labor market. Although domestic servants generally move on to better jobs, this movement is more than offset by the downward drift of substantial numbers of professionals and craftsmen.

Comparisons of the immigrant's occupation group when he completed his visa application and in January 1972, when he filed his alien address report, for the 5,000 immigrants in the sample showed movements in all directions. Some went up the occupational ladder (half the domestic servants had found other work by January 1972), some moved laterally, and there was a noticeable downward movement, particularly among professionals and craftsmen.

There was also a substantial amount of occupational mobility. In addition to occupational group movements (such as a professional moving to a clerical job), it included changes within occupational groupings (such as from bank teller to typist). A majority of immigrants reported themselves in a different line of work in 1972 than in 1970.

8. The study showed that particular groups of immigrants, admitted because of specific provisions of the immigration law, had different impacts on the labor market. In this connection, the study examined labor certification beneficiaries, those in the fifth preference, aliens who had adjusted their status from nonimmigrant while in the United States, immigrants from the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, and male and female immigrants. It is believed that the potential impacts on the labor market of proposed changes in the law can be predicted.

Labor certification beneficiaries, not surprisingly, tended to have a higher level of skills, higher stated occupation (labor force participation) rates, and lower occupational mobility rates than working-age immigrants generally.

Fifth preference beneficiaries (brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens, their spouses and children) tended to have lower skill levels and a higher proportion of men and to be older than working-age immigrants in general.

Adjustees tended to have higher skill levels, higher stated occupation (labor force participation) rates, and a higher ratio of men than other working-age immigrants.

Immigrants from the Eastern and Western Hemispheres showed only slightly different demographic characteristics (age, sex, and marital status ratios), but those from the Eastern Hemisphere were more likely to be professionals than those from the West.

Female immigrants tended to be younger and to have lower stated occupation (labor participation) rates than male immigrants, and they were less likely to be professionals.

The writer believes that any future changes in the ceiling and preference provisions of the immigration law will cause changed impacts on the labor market and feels that such impacts can be predicted. (For instance, an increase in the 170,000 ceiling for the Eastern Hemisphere or a decrease in immigration from Mexico, all else being equal, would produce a higher proportion of professionals among the immigrants. Similarly, enactment of the proposed limitation of fifth preference immigrants to unmarried brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens would lower the average age and the ratio of men in the subsequent immigrant cohorts, again assuming that all else remained equal.)

9. Immigrants continue to compete effectively in the American labor market.

The members of the 1970 cohort of immigrants who were studied showed every sign of the classic immigrant drive for success. Although the data from interviews on the subject were not conclusive, it appeared that immigrants' earnings were substantially greater than they were in their former homelands and not out of line with American averages. Further, immigrants were generally looked upon by their employers as equal to, or better than, native U.S. workers.

In the interviews with both immigrants and their employers, word-of-mouth communication among countrymen was reported to be the most common and effective way that immigrants heard about their first job in the United States. But immigrants who were higher on the occupational ladder or had stayed longer in the country tended to use more formal job-seeking techniques, such as responding to ads and filing applications.

A very substantial number of immigrants in the 2-year period under consideration took an initial decline in occupation group status immediately after their arrival. Many proceeded to move back up the ladder but not always to the level where they had been in their homelands.

10. The crucial variable in achieving success is the command of English. Interviews of employers and immigrants indicated that the single most important determinant of an immigrant's success was his ability to cope with the language. Perhaps success encourages use of English, as well as vice versa, but the two appeared to go hand in hand.

Recommendations

From the findings in this study, the following recommendations appear to be in order.

1. Any further revisions in the immigration law should be made with a regard for the labor market implications of the changes, even though the revisions may not appear, on the surface, to relate to the labor market.

As pointed out in several connections, there is cause and effect relationship between certain provisions in the immigration law and the immigrants' impact on the labor market. (Adjustees tend to include a higher proportion of professionals than immigrants generally, for instance; changing the rules for adjustees will therefore have an effect on the number of professionals admitted, all else being equal.)

To some extent the labor market impacts of proposed immigration law changes can be predicted; it is suggested that such predictions be provided to the Congress. They could be based on the computerized data bank created for this study or on a similar foundation and could be presented to the Congress by the cognizant agency.

2. Consideration should be given to a flexible total flow of immigrants. It would make sense to admit more workers in times of prosperity and fewer in times of depression.

Currently, there are no such flexibilities in the immigration process. In the last 4 fiscal years, the total immigration has varied only slightly, from 358,000 to 385,000; it appears that backlogged applications on the one hand and the statutory limits on the other will keep the numbers of arriving immigrants at the same general levels. (In the depression, by contrast, immigration fell sharply, as would-be immigrants learned of the lack of U.S. job opportunities.)

Some adjustment in the total number of immigrants probably should be made in connection with the Nation's level of prosperity, using an automatic formula; and the number of immigrants admitted should be adjusted to match the levels of employment. Further, these adjustments should affect only those immigrants admitted under the numerical limitations, not the minority admitted outside these ceilings.

One such formula would be to increase or decrease numerically controlled immigration (now set at 290,000 worldwide) by 10 percent for each 0.5 percent change in the unemployment rate, using 5 percent unemployment as a norm. Thus, following a year in which unemployment averaged between 5.5 percent and 6.0 percent, numerically controlled immigration would decline from 290,000 to 261,000; should unemployment stay below 4.5 percent for a year, then the ceiling would increase from 290,000 to 319,000. If feasible, these adjustments could be made at half-yearly intervals; the increases or decreases in ceilings would apply uniformly to all categories of numerically controlled immigration.

3. There is a need for a new set of priorities regarding the labor market aspects of immigration; more emphasis should be placed on those members of the alien labor force who are not immigrants, such as students, exchange visitors, tourists and illegal entrants.

As pointed out in this report, and in the writer's Alien Workers, the impact of the arriving nonimmigrants in the alien work force is far more substantial, and far less regulated, than the impact of the newly arrived immigrants. Yet, the Government's resources are not mounted to cope with this problem.

While in the early years of this century the majority of aliens arriving in the United States did so as immigrants, currently the vast majority are arriving as nonimmigrants; yet many in this category stay in the United States and join the labor force. Whereas some Federal time and effort are spent on deciding whether a specific chef should be allowed through the labor certification process to work in a Boston restaurant, for instance, no Federal time or effort is spent on deciding what thousands of foreign students are permitted to do in the Boston labor market, such decisions being left to the universities which the students attend.

It is proposed that visa issuances to nonimmigrant aliens who are either permitted to work legally or likely to work illegally should be controlled with more care and that more resources be utilized to enforce the visa restrictions.

4. The labor certification program continues to be of minimal utility as it now operates. Two basic changes in the law should be considered:

--Denial of certifications to those who were working illegally in the United States at the time that the application was filed.

--Adoption of a negative certification system, to be administered by the consular service on the basis of criteria supplied by the Labor Department. A potential immigrant worker would supply the consul with documentation on his occupational qualifications, his intended place of residence in the United States, and his intended employer. The Department's negative criteria would bar immigrants from overcrowded occupations, from depressed areas, and from certain employers (those with certifiable criminal connections, serious wage-hour violations, or sustained labor-management difficulties).

The first of these labor certification recommendations relates to the fact that a growing percentage of labor certifications are issued to adjustees, a process which serves largely to legitimate the presence of alien workers currently working illegally. As appendix table 2 indicates, more than 41 percent of the labor certifications utilized in the 1972 fiscal year were supplied to Eastern Hemisphere workers adjusting from nonimmigrant to immigrant status. ^{1/}

The second of the labor certification proposals is designed to eliminate the massive paper-handling task of the Labor Department and, at the same time, guarantee that some of the advantages of the labor certification program be retained. It is an advantage, for instance, that the program does not allow employers to import immigrants as strikebreakers nor does it allow the admission of engineers to the Pacific Northwest, where the supply of unemployed engineers is substantial.

These advantages could be retained and the processing time shortened if the screening process could be handled on a mass-production basis and performed by the consular officers. Under the proposed procedure, the Department of Labor would prepare, from time to time, lists of depressed areas for which no labor certifications would be considered (except perhaps in some occupations with critical shortages such as physicians), lists of overcrowded occupations, and lists of prohibited employers. Using these data, the consular official would determine whether the would-be immigrant sought employment which the Labor Department found acceptable. Once that determination had been made, the consular official would check on the immigrant's job offer and his occupational qualifications; if all was in order, a labor certification would be issued then and there.

One basic question which should be addressed is whether the certification should be a tentative one. Currently, a worker who obtains a labor certification (assuming no provable fraud) can come to this country and work anywhere, at any trade, or not work at all; he has no obligation to work in the occupation for which he received a labor certification nor for the employer who sought his services.

^{1/} The House of Representatives, on May 3, 1973, passed HR 982; one of the provisions of that bill would reach the goal which is proposed here by making it impossible for a nonimmigrant to adjust his status to that of immigrant if he is working illegally. Whether the labor certification or the adjustment mechanism is used for this purpose is not particularly significant, because the proposed legislation also would make it possible for Western Hemisphere non-immigrants, as well as Eastern hemisphere ones, to adjust to immigrant status.



One suggestion would be that the labor certification beneficiary be admitted on a probationary basis for a limited period. He would be obligated to stay in the broad geographical area to which he was certified and work in the occupation for which he was certified, but not necessarily for the same employer. In this way, he would be continuing to fill the occupational need for which he had been certificated. There presumably would have to be an escape mechanism for hardship cases.

On the other hand, such a probationary status would be hard to enforce and would require the utilization of additional manpower and funds. Further, it runs contrary to the main body of American immigration tradition, i.e., that once an immigrant has been admitted to the United States, he is free to pursue whatever course he chooses, as long as it is not contrary to the law.

5. To conserve the skills and training of arriving immigrants and to make sure that they can make the maximum contribution to the Nation, there is a need for expanded (and funded) training, briefing, and assistance programs for immigrant workers; such programs would include full-time training in English, with allowances payable to the immigrant worker.

Immigrant-assisting programs have a long and honorable history. Generally organized on either religious or nationalistic lines, the agencies seek to ease the path for the new arrival.

This study suggests that substantial numbers of immigrants, notably professionals, work beneath their skill levels. With this in mind, it is proposed that the Labor Department should seek to conserve the skills of newly arrived immigrants. The Department, through its various manpower programs, spends funds to supply people with job-related skills; it is suggested that the Department subsidize the process by which people with vocational skills, but without English, can learn the English they need to make use of their existing skills. The programs envisioned would not be confined exclusively to the study of the English language; they should also include career counseling, licensing assistance, supplemental skill training, and other job-related elements. Presumably such programs could be operated by the existing immigrant-assisting agencies.

The current manpower legislation makes no distinctions between citizens and permanent resident aliens; both groups can be served by the full range of manpower programs. There is, however, a distinction between immigrants and nonimmigrants; the latter are not normally eligible for manpower training programs.

6. There is a need for concerted, nationwide action to eliminate artificial barriers to full utilization of immigrant professionals which have been created by State law and regulations.

At least part of the downward occupation group movement of immigrant professionals documented in this study can be traced to the licensure practices of the States. To some extent, these practices include artificial requirements, such as citizenship, which adversely affect the ability of otherwise qualified immigrant professionals to make use of their training.

Since this is the case, it is believed that it would be appropriate for a unit of the Department of Labor to encourage the elimination of these barriers.

7. The Alien Address Report (I-53) should be revised to include a question on the alien's employment status, and fuller use should be made of the data available from the report. (See form I-53 reproduced below.)

In January 1972, 4,421,540 aliens filed these cards; of this total, 3,900,059 were permanent resident aliens (i.e., immigrants). The cards are coded and punched by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and some tabulations are printed, such as tables 34, 35, and 36 in the INS Annual Reports, which break down the data by nationality and State of residence.

1972 ALIEN ADDRESS REPORT FORM I-53 (REV. 1-1-72) PRINT OR TYPE ANSWERS COMPLETE ALL ITEMS HAND COMPLETED FORM TO A CLERK IN ANY POST OFFICE OR PLACE IN AN ENVELOPE AND MAIL TO THE NEAREST IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE OFFICE. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Immigration and Naturalization Service FORM APPROVED OMB NO. 43-R0306		(1) MY NAME IS		(2) COPY NUMBER FROM ALIEN CARD		
		(FAMILY NAME)		(FIRST)	(MIDDLE)	A
		(3) MY ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES IS:				
		(IN CARE OF)	(NUMBER AND STREET OR RURAL ROUTE)	(APT. NUMBER, IF ANY)	(CITY)	(COUNTY) (STATE) (ZIP CODE)
(7) I AM	(8) MY DATE OF BIRTH IS:	(9) I AM IN THE UNITED STATES AS: (CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX)	(6) MY SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER (IF ANY) IS:			
1 ☐ MALE	(MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR)	1 ☐ IMMIGRANT (PERMANENT RESIDENT) 2 ☐ VISITOR 3 ☐ CREWMAN				
2 ☐ FEMALE		4 ☐ STUDENT 5 ☐ EXCHANGE ALIEN 6 ☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)				
(10) I ENTERED THE UNITED STATES AT:		(11) MY PRESENT OR MOST RECENT EMPLOYER IN THE UNITED STATES IS:		(12) OCCUPATION:		
(PLACE OR PORT)		(NAME OF FIRM OR COMPANY) (STREET ADDRESS) (CITY) (STATE)				
ON		(13) I CERTIFY THAT THE STATEMENTS ON THIS CARD ARE TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE				
(MONTH) (DAY) (YEAR)		(YOUR SIGNATURE, OR IF UNDER 14-YEARS OLD, SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN)		(DATE)		

At little additional expense, highly useful labor force participation and employment data could be secured through this existing system. Specifically, box 5 (country of citizenship) could be replaced by a labor market question. The country of citizenship box is in addition to a country of birth box; and since the immigration law relates to where one is born rather than the nation of citizenship, the citizenship information is of marginal utility. The new question should be phrased in such a way that it would reveal whether the alien is now working, is looking for work, or is not in the labor market.

In addition to revising the Alien Address Report, the Immigration and Naturalization Service should tabulate the occupational information available on these cards and publish it annually along with other available data, such as State of residence, age, nation of birth, and labor force status. If this data retrieval cannot be carried out on a universal basis, perhaps it could be done on a sample basis by either the Immigration Service or another agency.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Technical Note

The statistics in the cross-tabulations from the TransCentury Survey are based on visa application forms and alien registration cards filed by immigrants and subsequently secured for the study. In a small number of cases, immigrants did not fill in their forms completely, and hence the totals vary from table to table because each table includes data for all immigrants in the sample reporting information on the variables shown in the table. For instance, some immigrants wrote "worker" or "employee" in the occupation box of the forms; they were counted as labor force participants but not in the occupation group totals. Further, information on immigrant classification (filled in by a State Department employee) was more likely to be available than information on occupation. However, in no case does the difference in either cell or marginal totals reflect more than 5 percent of the sample, and in most cases these differences are much smaller.

At this time, however, highly skilled labor participation in the economy is still low. This is due to the fact that the economy is still in a state of transition from a traditional to a modern one. The economy is still heavily dependent on agriculture and other traditional sectors. The modern sectors, such as manufacturing and services, are still in the early stages of development. This is reflected in the low level of participation in the economy by the labor force. The labor force is still largely composed of unskilled and semi-skilled workers. This is due to the fact that the education system is still in the process of reform. The quality of education is still low, and the curriculum is still outdated. This results in a labor force that is not equipped with the skills needed for the modern economy. The government is aware of this problem and is taking steps to improve the education system. It is also trying to attract foreign investment to the modern sectors. This will help to create jobs and improve the economy. In the meantime, the labor force will continue to be largely unskilled and semi-skilled. This will limit the economy's growth and development.

In addition to the above, the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) also provides for a "fall down" provision. This provision allows for the adjustment of the number of visas available in a preference category if the number of visas issued in that category exceeds the ceiling. This is done to ensure that the total number of visas issued does not exceed the total number of visas available. This provision is used to adjust the number of visas available in the third and sixth preference categories. This is because the number of visas issued in these categories has often exceeded the ceiling. This has resulted in a "fall down" of the number of visas available in these categories. This has also resulted in a "fall down" of the number of visas available in the first preference category. This is because the number of visas issued in the first preference category has also exceeded the ceiling. This has resulted in a "fall down" of the number of visas available in the first preference category. This is a problem that the government is trying to solve. It is trying to find a way to increase the number of visas available in the first preference category. This will help to attract more investment and improve the economy. In the meantime, the "fall down" provision will continue to be used to adjust the number of visas available in the third and sixth preference categories. This will help to ensure that the total number of visas issued does not exceed the total number of visas available.

The statistics in the cross-tabulations from the TransCentury Survey are based on visa application forms and alien registration cards filed by immigrants and subsequently secured for the study. In a small number of cases, immigrants did not fill in their forms completely, and hence the totals vary from table to table because each table includes data for all immigrants in the sample reporting information on the variables shown in the table. For instance, some immigrants wrote "worker" or "employee" in the occupation box of the forms; they were counted as labor force participants but not in the occupation group totals. Further, information on immigrant classification (filled in by a State Department employee) was more likely to be available than information on occupation. However, in no case does the difference in either cell or marginal totals reflect more than a percent of the sample, and in most cases these differences are much smaller.

TABLE 1. EASTERN HEMISPHERE PREFERENCE SYSTEM

Preference	Description	Ceiling	1970 utilization
Total		170,000	172,546
First	Unmarried, adult children of citizens.	34,000	1,089
Second	Spouses, unmarried adult children of resident aliens, and their children.	34,000 plus fall down ¹	30,714
Third	Immigrants in the professions, their spouses, and children.	17,000	17,991
Fourth	Married children of citizens, their spouses, and children.	17,000 plus fall down ¹	8,350
Fifth	Brothers and sisters of citizens, their spouses, and children.	40,800 plus fall down ¹	52,279
Sixth	Skilled workers, their spouses, and children.	17,000	16,025
Seventh	Refugees, their spouses, and children.	10,200	9,863
Nonpreference	A catch-all category, largely workers and their families.	Fall down ¹	36,235 ²

¹ The term "fall down" indicates the number of unused visas in a preference category which are available for use in a lower preference category. Since only 1,089 first preference visas were issued in 1970, 32,911 of them "fell down" into the second preference, making the total available for that preference 66,911 (34,000 plus 32,911). "Fall down," however, does not add to the total number of preference visas available in the third and sixth preference totals.

² Includes 176 adjustments under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

SOURCES: Utilization figures are from *INS Annual Report, 1970*, tables 4 and 7A; ceilings from section 203(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 175; 8 U.S.C. 1153), as amended.

TABLE 2. UTILIZATION OF LABOR CERTIFICATIONS, 1968-72

Category	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1. Visas issued to labor certification beneficiaries	87,983	53,955	48,427	33,670	26,506
2. Third and sixth preference primary adjustees	8,178	7,142	6,958	8,041	9,046
3. Estimated labor certification beneficiaries in nonpreference	2,957	2,093	5,181	6,719	9,413
4. Total adjustees (2 + 3)	11,135	9,235	12,139	14,760	18,459
5. Total utilizations (1 + 4)	99,118	63,190	60,566	48,430	44,965
6. Total immigrants	454,448	358,579	373,326	370,478	384,685
Percent of immigrants with labor certification (5 ÷ 6)	21.8	17.6	16.2	13.0	11.7
Percent of labor certification beneficiaries adjusting (4 ÷ 5)	11.2	14.5	20.0	30.4	41.1

SOURCES: Visa data, unpublished statistics from the FS-258 Series, "Immigrant Visa and Visa Workload Monthly Report," from the Visa Office, U.S. Department of State; third and sixth preference adjustee data, *INS Annual Reports, 1968-1972*, table 6B. Nonpreference adjustee data are estimates based on the

number of nonpreference adjustees multiplied by the percent of labor certification beneficiaries found among all third and sixth preference immigrants, 1968-1972, derived from *INS Annual Reports*, table 4.

TABLE 3. SEX RATIOS OF 1970 COHORT OF IMMIGRANTS, BY IMMIGRATION CATEGORIES

Category and description	Men		Women		Both sexes	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Total	¹ 45.6	2,236	54.4	2,669	100.0	4,905
Eastern Hemisphere worker:						
Labor certification beneficiaries, third, sixth, and nonpreference	66.5	369	33.5	186	11.3	555
Eastern Hemisphere worker's relative:						
Dependents of the above	30.2	112	69.8	259	7.6	371
Eastern Hemisphere relative:						
First, second, fourth, and fifth primary preference.	46.9	315	53.1	356	13.7	671
Eastern Hemisphere relative's relative:						
Dependents of the above	53.3	225	46.7	197	8.6	422
Western Hemisphere worker:						
Labor certification beneficiaries	62.0	414	38.0	254	13.6	668
Western Hemisphere relative:						
All other Western Hemisphere immigrants	38.6	435	61.4	691	23.0	1,126
U.S. relative:						
Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens (both hemispheres)	33.5	366	66.5	726	22.3	1,092

¹ The 45.6 percent statistic for men differs slightly from the figure quoted elsewhere for the sample. Adequate information for the classification of a small number of the immigrants in the sample was not available, and hence they were left out of the tabulation.

NOTE: Sum of percentages may not equal 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCE: TransCentury Survey, 1973.

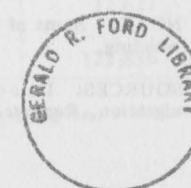


TABLE 4. AGE GROUPS OF 1970 IMMIGRANT COHORT AND 1970 U.S. POPULATION, BY SEX
[Percent]

Age group	1970 immigrant cohort		1970 U.S. population	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 5 years	9.1	7.9	8.8	8.1
5 to 13 years	17.2	15.1	18.9	17.2
14 to 17 years	7.6	6.9	8.2	7.5
18 to 20 years	5.4	8.1	5.4	5.3
21 to 24 years	7.7	12.7	6.3	6.4
25 to 34 years	26.9	24.4	12.4	12.2
35 to 44 years	14.0	11.9	11.4	11.4
45 to 54 years	6.6	6.4	11.3	11.5
55 to 64 years	3.6	4.1	8.9	9.4
65 to 74 years	1.5	1.9	5.5	6.7
75 years and over	.4	.6	3.0	4.5

SOURCES: Immigrant totals from *INS Annual Report*, available for general population); general population data from 1970, table 10 (with some figures adjusted to match data *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1972, table 33.

TABLE 5. AGE GROUPS OF IMMIGRANTS AND TOTAL POPULATION, 1910 AND 1970

[Percent distribution]				
Age group	1910		1970	
	Immigrants	Population	Immigrants	Population
Total: Number	1,041,570	92,407,000	373,326	203,154,000
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 14 years	11.6	30.6	26.4	28.3
14 to 44 years	83.4	50.9	61.1	41.2
45 years and over	5.1	19.0	12.6	30.4

NOTE: Sums of percentages may not equal 100.0 because of rounding. *INS Annual Report*; data on general population: 1910, *Historical Statistics of the United States*, Series A-71-85; 1970, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1972, table 33.

SOURCES: Data on immigrants: 1910, *Statistical Review of Immigration, Reports of The Immigration Commission*; 1970,

TABLE 6. MARITAL STATUS OF ADULT IMMIGRANT COHORTS AND THE GENERAL POPULATION,¹ BY SEX, 1920-70

[Percent]											
Marital status and population category	1920		1930		1940, both sexes ²	1950		1960		1970	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Single:											
Immigrants	57.5	44.2	66.9	48.5	41.1	40.2	26.9	39.2	31.2	29.0	19.8
Population	31.8	24.1	30.9	23.7	27.7	26.2	19.6	25.3	19.0	19.1	13.7
Married:											
Immigrants	40.6	46.9	31.4	45.2	53.2	56.1	62.0	58.5	61.9	69.3	74.6
Population	61.3	60.4	62.1	61.2	61.7	68.0	66.1	69.1	65.9	75.0	68.5
Other ³ :											
Immigrants	2.0	8.8	1.7	5.3	5.7	3.7	11.0	2.1	6.8	1.6	5.4
Population	6.8	16.4	6.8	15.0	10.3	5.9	14.4	5.6	15.4	5.9	17.8

¹ Over 18 years of age for 1970; over 14 years of age for all other years.

² Data for male and female not available.

³ Widowed, separated, or divorced.

1950, *Historical Statistics of the United States*, Series A-210-217; 1960 and 1970, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1972, table 45.

SOURCES: Immigrant data, *INS Annual Reports* for years cited, table 10A and predecessor tables; population data: 1920-

TABLE 7. USAGE OF FIFTH PREFERENCE,¹ SELECTED NATIONS, 1970

Country	Fifth preference admissions		All other admissions under the 170,000 limit	Total
	Number	Percent of total		
Total	52,279	30.5	120,267	172,546
Italy	11,621	58.8	8,138	19,759
Greece	8,061	56.4	6,240	14,301
Portugal	6,869	54.4	5,758	12,627
All other Eastern Hemisphere nations	25,728	20.6	100,131	125,859

¹ Brothers and sisters of citizens, spouses, and children.

SOURCE: *INS Annual Report*, 1970, table 7A.

TABLE 8. RELATIVE CONCENTRATION OF IMMIGRANTS, 1899-1910 AND 1961-70

[States ranked by 1961-70 Immigrant Preference Rate¹]

State	Percent of U.S. population (1910 census)	Percent of immigrant admis- sions, 1899-1910	Preference rate, 1899-1910	Percent of U.S. population (1970 census)	Percent of immigrant admis- sions, 1961-70	Preference rate, 1961-70
Hawaii	.21	1.00	4.76	.37	1.07	2.89
New York	9.88	31.41	3.18	8.98	24.21	2.70
District of Columbia	.36	.14	.39	.37	.86	2.32
California	2.58	2.49	.97	9.84	21.95	2.23
Florida	.82	.70	.85	3.33	6.20	1.86
Massachusetts	3.64	7.56	2.07	2.81	4.58	1.63
Connecticut	1.21	2.58	2.13	1.49	2.38	1.60
New Jersey	2.75	5.13	1.86	3.54	5.47	1.55
Rhode Island	.59	1.04	1.76	.46	.67	1.46
Arizona	.22	.14	.64	.87	1.16	1.33
Illinois	6.11	7.58	1.24	5.48	5.62	1.03
Maine	.80	.29	.36	.49	.44	.90
Texas	4.23	.79	.19	5.49	4.88	.88
Vermont	.39	.22	.56	.22	.18	.88
Nevada	.08	.08	1.00	.24	.21	.87
New Hampshire	.46	.36	.78	.36	.31	.86
Washington	1.24	1.17	.94	1.67	1.40	.83
New Mexico	.35	.05	.14	.50	.40	.80
Michigan	3.04	2.45	.80	4.38	2.70	.62
Alaska	.07	.01	.14	.15	.09	.60
Maryland	1.40	.75	.54	1.93	1.13	.59
Delaware	.22	.13	.59	.27	.15	.55
Utah	.40	.26	.65	.53	.28	.53
Oregon	.73	.30	.41	1.03	.53	.51
Colorado	.87	.58	2.87	1.10	.51	.46
Pennsylvania	8.31	18.20	2.19	5.83	2.71	.46
Ohio	5.17	4.27	.82	5.27	2.09	.40
Montana	.40	.29	.73	.34	.13	.38
Wyoming	.16	.11	.08	.16	.06	.37
North Dakota	.63	.63	1.00	.31	.11	.35
Virginia	2.24	.16	.07	2.27	.80	.35
Idaho	.35	.08	.22	.35	.12	.34
Louisiana	1.79	.52	.29	1.78	.61	.34
Wisconsin	2.53	1.57	.62	2.18	.73	.33
Minnesota	2.25	1.91	.85	1.88	.57	.30
Indiana	2.92	.69	.24	2.57	.74	.28
Missouri	3.57	1.29	.36	2.32	.61	.26
Kansas	1.83	.32	.17	1.11	.28	.25
Nebraska	1.29	.45	.35	.73	.18	.25
Iowa	2.41	.64	.27	1.39	.29	.21
Georgia	2.83	.06	.02	2.24	.49	.22
Oklahoma	1.80	.09	.05	1.25	.27	.22
South Dakota	.63	.37	.59	.33	.06	.18
West Virginia	1.32	.74	.56	.85	.15	.18
North Carolina	2.39	.02	.008	2.48	.43	.17
South Carolina	1.64	.03	.02	1.26	.19	.15
Kentucky	2.48	.07	.03	1.58	.24	.15
Tennessee	2.36	.07	.03	1.92	.27	.14
Alabama	2.32	.11	.04	1.68	.21	.13
Arkansas	1.71	.04	.02	.94	.10	.11
Mississippi	1.94	.06	.03	1.08	.11	.10

¹ The preference rate is the State's percent of immigrants divided by its percent of the population.

SOURCES: 1961-70 data from *INS Annual Report, 1970*,

table 12. 1899-1910 data from *Statistical Review of Immigration, Abstracts of Reports of the Immigration Commission*, Reports of the Immigration Commission, Washington: 1911, p. 105.

TABLE 9. RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANTS AND THE GENERAL POPULATION IN CITIES AND URBAN AND RURAL AREAS,¹ 1950-70

[Percent]

Year and category	Immigrants	General population
1950		
Cities	54.3	29.4
Urban areas	26.7	34.6
Rural areas	19.0	36.0
1960		
Cities	54.3	28.5
Urban areas	37.0	41.4
Rural areas	8.6	30.1
1970		
Cities	57.5	27.7
Urban areas	36.1	45.8
Rural areas	6.3	26.5

¹ Cities have populations of over 100,000, urban areas 2,500 to 100,000, and rural areas under 2,500. Reports for those years, table 12B. Data for general population from *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1972*, table 17.

SOURCES: Data for place of intended residence reported by the 1950, 1960, and 1970 cohorts of immigrants, *INS Annual*

TABLE 10. 1970 IMMIGRANT COHORT STATED OCCUPATION RATES, 1970 AND 1972

Sex		Occupation	No occupation	Total ¹
Entry, 1970				
Men:	Percent	89.1	10.9	100.0
	Number	1,835	224	2,059
Women:	Percent	41.8	58.2	100.0
	Number	1,034	1,440	2,474
Both sexes:	Percent	63.3	36.7	100.0
	Number	2,869	1,664	4,533
Registration, 1972				
Men:	Percent	95.9	4.1	100.0
	Number	1,975	84	2,059
Women:	Percent	62.5	37.5	100.0
	Number	1,547	927	2,474
Both sexes:	Percent	77.7	22.3	100.0
	Number	3,522	1,011	4,533

¹ Totals are for those workers for whom occupation data were available at both entry and registration.

SOURCE: TransCentury Survey, 1973.

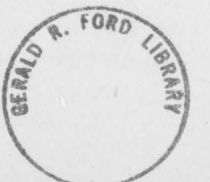


TABLE 11. IMMIGRATION CLASSIFICATION OF 1970 COHORT OF IMMIGRANTS
FIRST STATING OCCUPATION AT 1972 REGISTRATION AND ON VISA
APPLICATION AT ENTRY¹

Immigration classification	Newly stated occupation		Stated occupation at entry, percent
	Number	Percent	
Total	819	100.0	100.0
Eastern Hemisphere:			
Worker	9	1.1	11.3
Worker's relative	76	9.3	7.6
Relative	106	12.9	13.7
Relative's relative	91	11.1	8.6
Western Hemisphere:			
Worker	12	1.5	13.6
Relative	337	41.1	23.0
U.S. relative	188	23.0	22.3

¹ Includes all workers stating occupation on either occasion.

SOURCE: TransCentury Survey, 1973.

NOTE: Sums of percentages may not equal 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 12. OCCUPATION STATED ON VISA¹ AND 2 YEARS LATER, 1970 COHORT OF IMMIGRANTS

Occupation group	Men			Women		
	Stated occupation at entry, percent	Newly stated occupation		Stated occupation at entry, percent	Newly stated occupation	
		Percent	Number		Percent	Number
Total	100.0	100.0	148	100.0	100.0	548
Professional and technical workers ...	22.1	9.5	14	32.4	4.9	27
Craftsmen and foremen	33.2	12.2	18	2.1	2.9	16
Operatives	8.4	25.0	37	15.7	33.6	184
Household workers	.3	.7	1	13.4	2.6	14
Other service workers	4.8	8.1	12	11.3	14.1	77
Farm laborers	2.1	5.4	8	.4	1.3	7
Laborers	13.5	18.2	27	3.2	11.5	63
Clerical workers	6.0	16.2	24	18.4	22.1	121
All other	9.6	4.7	7	3.0	7.0	39

¹ Data at entry reflect the occupational mix of those with stated occupations at that time.

SOURCE: TransCentury Survey, 1973.

NOTE: Sums of percentages may not equal 100.0 because of rounding.

TABLE 13. OCCUPATION OF IMMIGRANTS,¹ AND THE GENERAL POPULATION, 1910-70

[Percent]

Occupation group	1910		1930		1950		1960		1970	
	Immi- grants	Popula- tion	Immi- grants	Popula- tion	Immi- grants	Popula- tion	Immi- grants	Popula- tion	Immi- grants	Popula- tion
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and technical workers	1.2	4.7	6.3	6.8	16.2	8.6	17.9	11.2	29.4	14.2
Managers, proprietors, and officials	1.9	6.6	3.4	7.4	5.1	8.8	4.3	10.6	3.7	10.5
Clerical and sales workers ...	1.5	10.0	10.6	15.2	13.3	19.3	19.9	21.3	10.5	23.5
Craftsmen and operatives....	15.6	26.2	23.9	28.6	32.8	34.6	27.8	30.7	29.7	30.5
Laborers.....	27.7	12.0	13.3	11.0	4.5	6.6	10.5	5.5	9.0	5.1
Household workers.....	12.4	5.0	21.4	4.1	7.0	2.5	6.7	12.4	6.7	12.3
Other service workers	1.1	4.6	5.0	5.7	4.0	7.8	7.2	5.9	2.4	3.9
Farmers	1.5	16.5	6.2	12.4	13.9	7.3	2.5	8.1	2.7	3.9
Farm laborers	37.0	14.4	10.1	8.8	13.2	4.4	3.2	2.7	2.7	3.9

¹ Based on stated occupations on visa applications.

NOTE: Sums of percentages may not equal 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCES: Immigrant data, 1910-50, *Historical Statistics of the United States*, Series C-115, 132; 1960 and 1970, *INS*

Annual Reports, table 10A; data on general population, 1910-50, *Historical Statistics*, Series D-72-122; 1960 and 1970, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1972, table 366.

TABLE 14. OCCUPATION GROUP AT ENTRY OF 1970 IMMIGRANTS BY IMMIGRATION CLASSIFICATION

Immigration classification	Professional and technical	Farmer	Manager, etc.	Sales-worker	Craftsman and foreman	Operative	Household service	Other service	Farm laborer	Laborer	Student	Housewife	Clerical worker	Total
Eastern Hemisphere:														
Worker	69.2%	0.2%	2.3%	0.8%	13.1%	3.3%	0.4%	3.1%	0.2%	0.2%	1.7%	0.6%	4.8%	11.0%
	332	1	11	4	63	16	2	15	1	1	8	3	23	480
Worker's relative . .	21.5%	.3%	2.6%	2.6%	2.3%	3.6%	1.3%	4.3%	--	1.3%	9.3%	42.4%	8.3%	6.9%
	65	1	8	8	7	11	4	13	--	4	28	128	25	302
Relative	10.1%	4.3%	3.7%	1.7%	12.4%	7.3%	1.5%	5.4%	.9%	8.6%	2.8%	36.0%	5.2%	12.2%
	54	23	20	9	66	39	8	29	5	46	15	192	28	534
Relative's relative . .	7.1%	4.3%	2.8%	--	12.2%	8.4%	2.8%	6.1%	2.8%	7.8%	16.7%	24.6%	4.6%	9.0%
	28	17	11	--	48	33	11	24	11	31	66	97	18	395
Western Hemisphere:														
Worker	12.7%	--	.9%	.2%	45.0%	13.7%	9.5%	7.1%	.3%	.9%	.8%	1.2%	7.8%	15.2%
	84	--	6	1	299	91	63	47	2	6	5	8	52	664
Relative	4.0%	1.7%	1.5%	.7%	6.3%	6.9%	2.1%	3.5%	.9%	7.3%	19.7%	38.3%	7.1%	24.7%
	43	18	16	8	68	75	23	38	10	79	213	415	77	1,083
U.S. relative	8.9%	1.0%	1.5%	1.3%	6.3%	3.6%	2.3%	2.7%	1.4%	11.2%	4.4%	49.5%	5.9%	21.0%
	82	9	14	12	58	33	21	25	13	103	40	455	54	919
Total	15.7%	1.6%	2.0%	1.0%	13.9%	6.8%	3.0%	4.4%	1.0%	6.2%	8.6%	29.7%	6.3%	100.0%
	688	69	86	42	609	298	132	191	42	270	375	1,298	277	4,377

NOTE: Upper cell entries are percents of row totals, except in the total column, where the upper cell entries are percents of column total. Sum of percentages in total column and row may not equal 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCE: TransCentury Survey, 1973.

TABLE 15. OCCUPATION GROUP OF 1970 IMMIGRANTS BY REGION OF ORIGIN

Region	Professional and technical	Farmer	Manager, etc.	Sales-worker	Craftsman and foreman	Operative	Household service	Other service	Farm laborer	Laborer	Student	Housewife	Clerical worker	Total
Canada	22.3%	0.3%	4.1%	1.6%	8.6%	3.8%	1.0%	2.2%	0.6%	4.5%	6.4%	36.6%	8.0%	7.2%
	70	1	13	5	27	12	3	7	2	14	20	115	25	314
Mexico	1.7%	2.3%	.5%	.5%	8.4%	3.7%	3.9%	3.1%	2.0%	18.9%	9.6%	43.0%	2.5%	14.8%
	11	15	3	3	54	24	25	20	13	122	62	278	16	646
Caribbean	7.2%	1.1%	1.3%	.8%	17.8%	12.9%	7.7%	7.7%	1.1%	3.9%	15.4%	12.1%	11.0%	14.6%
	46	7	8	5	113	82	49	49	7	25	98	77	70	636
Central and South America	7.4%	.2%	.8%	.2%	29.8%	10.4%	4.0%	2.9%	--	1.7%	8.6%	27.1%	7.1%	15.0%
	48	1	5	1	194	68	26	19	--	11	56	177	46	652
Northern and Western Europe	23.5%	--	4.0%	1.6%	12.0%	2.0%	.4%	4.4%	--	1.6%	4.4%	34.7%	11.6%	5.8%
	59	--	10	4	30	5	1	11	--	4	11	87	29	251
Southern and Eastern Europe	8.8%	4.5%	2.6%	1.0%	16.6%	8.6%	1.8%	3.6%	2.3%	9.0%	4.0%	34.4%	2.8%	17.8%
	68	35	20	8	129	67	14	28	18	70	31	267	22	777
European possessions	16.3%	--	2.3%	--	16.3%	--	2.3%	9.3%	--	2.3%	9.3%	20.9%	20.9%	1.0%
	7	--	1	--	7	--	1	4	--	1	4	9	9	43
Asia	35.4%	1.0%	2.2%	1.5%	3.9%	3.8%	1.3%	5.4%	.2%	1.9%	9.1%	29.1%	5.3%	20.8%
	320	9	20	14	35	34	12	49	2	17	82	263	48	905
Africa	58.5%	--	4.3%	2.1%	4.3%	3.2	--	2.1%	--	1.1%	2.1%	14.9%	7.4%	2.2%
	55	--	4	2	4	3	--	2	--	1	2	14	7	94
Australasia	40.0%	--	5.7%	2.9%	5.7%	2.9%	--	2.9%	--	--	2.9%	22.9%	14.3%	.8%
	14	--	2	1	2	1	--	1	--	--	1	8	5	35
Total	16.0%	1.6%	2.0%	1.0%	13.7%	6.8%	3.0%	4.4%	1.0%	6.1%	8.4%	29.7%	6.4%	100.0%
	698	68	86	43	595	296	131	190	42	265	367	1,295	277	4,353

NOTE: Upper cell entries are percents of row totals, except in the total column, where the upper cell entries are percents of column total. Sum of percentages in total column and row may not equal 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCE: TransCentury Survey, 1973.

TABLE 16. OCCUPATION GROUP OF 1970 IMMIGRANTS AT ENTRY AND AT REGISTRATION

Occupation group in January 1972	Entry occupation group													Total
	Professional and technical	Farmer	Manager, etc.	Sales-worker	Craftsman and foreman	Operative	Household service	Other service	Farm laborer	Laborer	Student	Housewife	Clerical worker	
Professional and technical	82.3%	--	1.7%	0.4%	2.8%	0.2%	--	0.9%	0.2%	0.8%	3.4%	4.1%	3.2%	13.3%
Farmer	437	--	9	2	15	1	--	5	1	4	18	22	17	531
Manager, proprietor, and official	33.3%	--	--	--	--	--	--	33.3%	--	--	33.3%	--	--	.1%
Salesworker	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	--	3
Craftsman and foreman	14.0%	--	27.9%	2.3%	11.6%	12.8%	--	7.0%	--	1.2%	5.8%	12.8%	4.7%	2.2%
Operative	12	--	24	2	10	11	--	6	--	1	5	11	4	86
Household service	18.0%	--	9.8%	21.3%	4.9%	8.2%	--	3.3%	--	1.6%	6.6%	18.0%	8.2%	1.5%
Other service	11	--	6	13	3	5	--	2	--	1	4	11	5	61
Farm laborer	3.3%	2.7%	2.2%	--	67.8%	4.4%	0.7%	1.3%	.7%	6.7%	4.4%	3.8%	2.0%	11.3%
Laborer	15	12	10	--	306	20	3	6	3	30	20	17	9	451
Student	5.3%	1.2%	1.4%	.8%	16.0%	19.8%	3.0%	3.9%	.6%	8.4%	9.0%	26.3%	4.4%	16.1%
Housewife	34	8	9	5	103	127	19	25	4	54	58	169	28	643
Clerical worker	1.7%	--	1.7%	1.7%	--	6.8%	57.6%	5.1%	--	--	3.4%	22.0%	--	1.5%
Total	1	--	1	1	--	4	34	3	--	--	2	13	--	59
Professional and technical	4.3%	3.9%	2.2%	1.4%	14.5%	10.6%	6.3%	20.8%	.7%	9.2%	4.8%	16.9%	4.3%	10.4%
Farmer	18	16	9	6	60	44	26	86	3	38	20	70	18	414
Manager, proprietor, and official	1.6%	11.3%	1.6%	--	8.1%	--	3.2%	--	16.1%	30.6%	17.7%	9.7%	--	1.6%
Salesworker	1	7	1	--	5	--	2	--	10	19	11	6	--	62
Craftsman and foreman	4.1%	5.2%	1.9%	.5%	17.4%	6.8%	1.4%	3.5%	4.6%	23.7%	9.0%	16.3%	5.4%	9.2%
Operative	15	19	7	2	64	25	5	13	17	87	33	60	20	367
Household service	6.4%	.8%	.8%	--	1.6%	1.6%	.8%	3.2%	--	1.6%	75.2%	5.6%	2.4%	3.1%
Other service	8	1	1	--	2	2	1	4	--	2	94	7	3	125
Farm laborer	4.2%	.1%	.1%	.4%	.1%	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%	--	1.3%	1.7%	82.5%	3.9%	19.2%
Laborer	32	1	1	3	1	15	13	15	--	10	13	632	30	766
Student	20.0%	.5%	.9%	1.4%	1.6%	4.2%	2.6%	2.6%	--	.9%	12.8%	21.3%	31.3%	10.8%
Housewife	86	2	4	6	7	18	11	11	--	4	55	92	135	431
Clerical worker	16.8%	1.7%	2.1%	1.0%	14.4%	6.8%	2.9%	4.4%	1.0%	6.3%	8.4%	27.8%	6.7%	100.0%
Total	671	66	82	40	576	272	114	177	38	250	334	1,110	269	3,999

NOTE: Upper cell entries are percents of row totals, except in the total column, where the upper cell entries are percents of column total. Sums of percentages in total column and row may not equal 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCE: TransCentury Survey, 1973.

TABLE 17. OCCUPATION GROUP MOVEMENT OF IMMIGRANTS BETWEEN ENTRY AND REGISTRATION

Occupation group	At entry	Departures ¹	Arrivals ²	At registration	Net change
Total	3,999	2,014	2,014	3,999	0
Professional and technical workers	671	234	94	531	-140
Farmers	66	66	3	3	-63
Managers, proprietors, and officials	82	58	62	86	+4
Salesworkers	40	27	48	61	+21
Craftsmen and foremen	576	270	145	451	-125
Operatives	272	145	516	643	+371
Household workers	114	80	25	59	-55
Other service workers	177	91	328	414	+237
Farm laborers	38	28	52	62	+24
Laborers	250	163	280	367	+117
Clerical workers	269	134	296	431	+162
Students	334	240	31	125	-209
Housewives	1,110	478	134	766	-344

¹ Immigrants who no longer classify themselves as belonging to the occupation group listed.
² Immigrants who had formerly classified themselves in another occupation group.

SOURCE: TransCentury Survey, 1973 (and table 16).

TABLE 18. OCCUPATION GROUP, AT ENTRY AND REGISTRATION, OF LABOR CERTIFICATION BENEFICIARIES AND OTHER IMMIGRANTS IN 1970 SAMPLE

Occupation group	Labor certification beneficiaries				Other immigrants			
	Entry		Registration		Entry		Registration	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Total	100.0	1,201	100.0	1,169	100.0	3,359	100.0	3,258
Professional and technical workers	35.7	429	32.0	374	8.7	292	8.0	261
Farmers	.2	3	.1	1	2.0	67	.1	3
Managers, proprietors, and officials	1.4	17	2.4	28	2.2	73	2.0	67
Salesworkers	.5	6	1.2	14	1.1	37	2.0	64
Craftsmen and foremen	31.4	377	17.8	209	7.7	260	8.3	271
Operatives	9.5	114	14.1	165	5.9	198	16.1	523
Household workers	5.7	69	2.3	28	2.1	69	1.0	33
Other service workers	5.6	67	10.1	119	3.9	131	10.8	349
Farm laborers	.3	4	.2	2	1.2	39	1.9	62
Laborers	.6	7	4.8	57	8.2	276	10.3	336
Clerical workers	6.4	77	12.2	143	6.2	208	10.4	339
Students	1.3	15	.8	9	11.1	374	4.1	135
Housewives	1.3	16	1.7	20	39.5	1,328	25.0	815

NOTE: Sums of percentages may not equal 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCE: TransCentury Survey, 1973.

TABLE 19. OCCUPATIONAL CHANGES AMONG LABOR CERTIFICATION BENEFICIARIES AND OTHER IMMIGRANTS, 1970-72

Category	Changed occupation	Did not change occupation	Total
Total	1,764	937	2,701
Other immigrants:			
Percent	71.4	28.6	100.0
Number	1,129	453	1,582
Labor certification beneficiaries:			
Percent	56.7	43.3	100.0
Number	635	484	1,119

SOURCE: TransCentury Survey, 1973.

TABLE 20. DISTRIBUTION OF ADJUSTEES AND OTHER IMMIGRANTS, 1969-72

Category	1969	1970	1971	1972
All immigrants	358,739	373,326	370,378	384,685
Adjustees	29,257	55,761	73,325	89,181
Adjustees as percent of all immigrants.	8.2	14.9	19.8	23.2

SOURCE: INS Annual Reports, 1969-72, table 6B.

TABLE 21. OCCUPATION GROUP OF MALE AND FEMALE IMMIGRANTS, AT ENTRY AND AT REGISTRATION

Occupation group	Men				Women			
	Entry		Registration		Entry		Registration	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Total	100.0	1,998	100.0	2,131	100.0	2,410	100.0	2,366
Professional and technical workers .	19.7	395	18.4	394	12.7	306	10.9	257
Farmers	3.2	65	.2	4	.2	5	0.0	0
Managers, proprietors, and officials .	4.1	82	3.2	69	.2	6	1.3	30
Salesworkers	1.2	25	2.1	45	.7	18	1.4	34
Craftsmen and foremen	29.6	594	21.1	451	.8	20	1.7	41
Operatives	7.6	152	15.8	338	6.1	148	15.3	361
Household service workers	.3	7	.1	2	5.3	127	2.5	60
Other service workers	4.3	86	12.1	259	4.4	107	9.2	217
Farm laborers	1.9	38	2.6	55	.2	4	.4	9
Laborers	12.0	241	13.7	292	1.2	30	4.5	107
Clerical workers	5.3	107	6.5	140	7.2	174	14.6	345
Students	10.3	207	3.8	82	7.0	169	2.8	66
Housewives	--	--	--	--	53.8	1,296	35.5	839

NOTE: Sums of percentages may not equal 100.0 because of rounding.

SOURCE: TransCentury Survey, 1973.

TABLE 22. OCCUPATION GROUP OF THE GENERAL POPULATION, 1970, AND IMMIGRANTS AT REGISTRATION, 1972

Occupation group	[Percent]			
	Immigrants		General population	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and technical workers	19.2	17.6	14.0	14.5
Farmers	.2	0.0	3.4	.3
Managers, proprietors, and officials	3.4	2.1	14.2	4.5
Salesworkers	2.2	2.3	5.6	7.0
Craftsmen and foremen	22.0	2.8	20.1	1.1
Operatives	16.5	24.7	19.6	14.5
Household service workers	.2	4.1	.1	5.1
Other service workers	12.6	14.9	6.6	16.5
Farm laborers	2.7	.6	1.9	1.5
Laborers	14.3	7.3	7.3	.5
Clerical workers	6.8	23.6	7.1	34.5

NOTE: Sums of percentages may not equal 100.0 because of rounding. grants are from TransCentury Survey, 1973, and on the general population, from *Employment and Earnings*, vol. 18, No. 7, table A-17.

SOURCES: Data for both groups are for labor force participants (or those with stated occupations) only; data on immi-

CHART 1. ALTERNATIVE OCCUPATIONAL ADJUSTMENT PATTERNS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER TIME

[A theoretical construction, assuming continuous labor force participation]

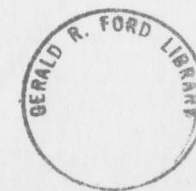
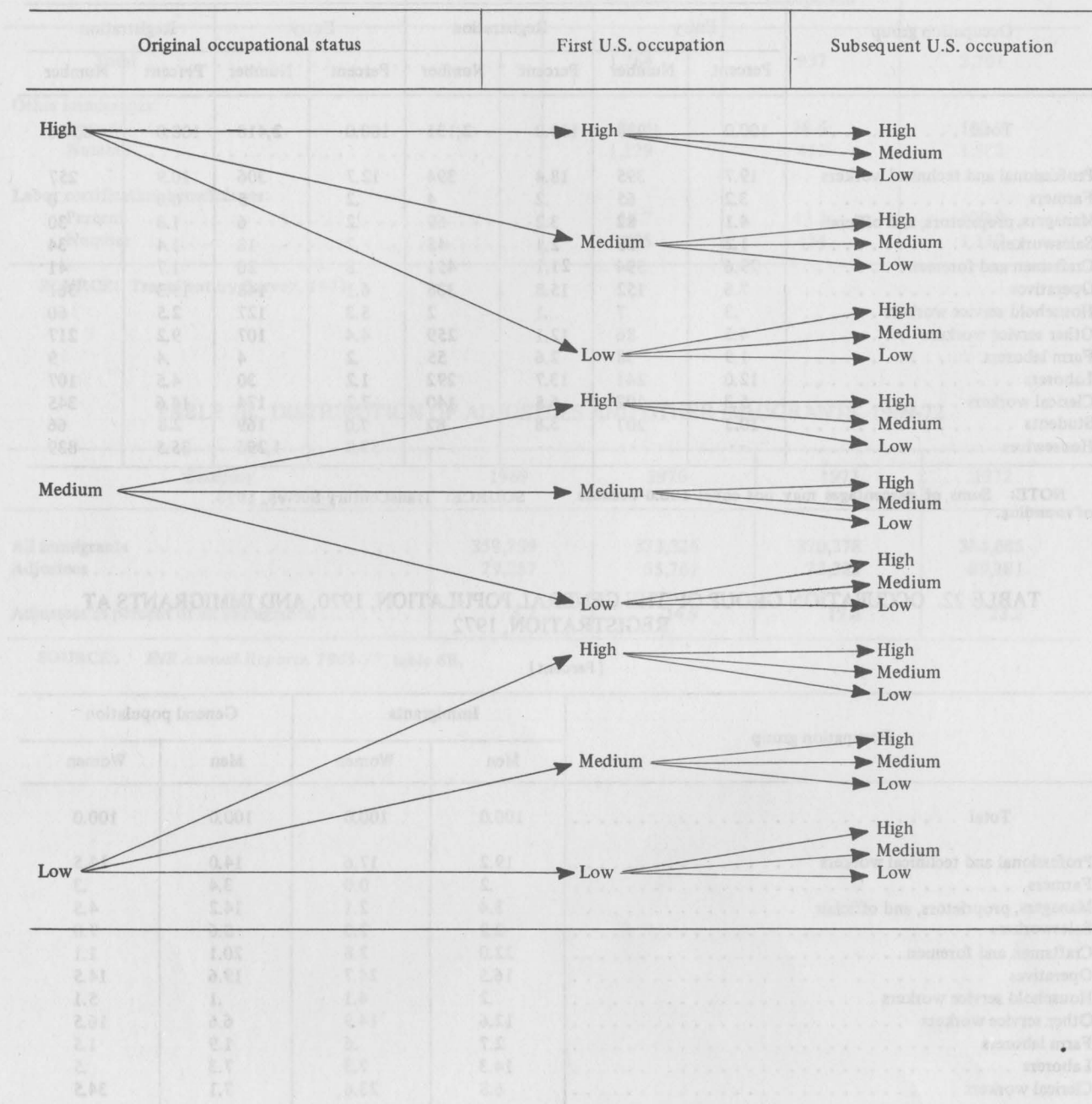


CHART 1. ALTERNATIVE OCCUPATIONAL ADJUSTMENT PATTERNS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER TIME

[A theoretical construction, assuming continuous labor force participation]



WHERE TO GET MORE INFORMATION

For more information on this and other programs of research and development funded by the Manpower Administration contact the Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20213, or any of the Assistant Regional Directors for Manpower whose addresses are listed below.

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TABLE 8.
IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF BIRTH AND MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

COUNTRY OR REGION OF BIRTH	NUMBER ADMITTED	PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & KINDRED WORKERS	MANAGERS & ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	SALES WORKERS	CLERICAL & KINDRED WORKERS	CRAFTSMEN & KINDRED WORKERS	OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	FARMERS & FARM MANAGERS	FARM LABORERS & FARM FOREMEN	SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	HOUSEWIVES, CHILDREN & OTHERS WITH NO OCCUPATION REPD
ALL COUNTRIES ...	394,861	35,483	9,206	2,962	13,203	20,001	15,504	2,520	18,315	238	6,912	18,135	8,789	243,593
EUROPE	81,212	6,422	2,105	774	2,765	7,239	3,746	703	3,233	112	3,114	3,642	1,859	45,498
AUSTRIA	416	69	22	7	25	28	4	3	3	-	2	37	9	207
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	683	140	11	10	31	69	35	4	20	1	4	38	9	311
DENMARK	440	78	28	10	33	25	9	1	2	1	2	15	3	233
FRANCE	1,634	227	70	21	114	73	37	6	11	-	6	168	21	880
GERMANY	6,320	559	166	137	365	194	83	16	36	3	5	205	24	4,527
GREECE	10,824	430	253	62	129	1,419	759	142	248	16	474	937	476	5,479
HUNGARY	1,288	198	49	20	99	200	94	37	38	1	8	85	10	449
IRELAND	1,572	345	58	25	113	125	56	12	59	1	20	93	43	622
ITALY	15,884	460	251	82	196	2,000	1,008	133	1,063	19	672	576	250	9,174
NETHERLANDS	1,024	178	53	25	88	31	15	2	12	3	4	39	12	562
POLAND	4,033	505	60	28	154	426	313	61	175	16	284	234	52	1,725
PORTUGAL	11,302	100	140	36	198	987	482	117	1,017	8	538	265	656	6,758
ROMANIA	1,552	412	39	20	72	159	72	21	16	1	49	43	7	641
SPAIN	3,390	266	82	29	68	259	153	19	48	2	223	249	115	1,877
SWEDEN	587	100	45	4	35	9	4	2	1	1	5	24	6	351
SWITZERLAND	534	93	23	8	27	30	6	-	5	2	3	34	12	291
U.S.S.R.	1,161	213	41	13	40	128	53	17	25	-	13	30	12	576
UNITED KINGDOM	10,710	1,511	580	172	808	464	211	48	76	-	15	267	74	6,484
YUGOSLAVIA	5,817	257	43	39	61	448	279	42	312	34	765	208	30	3,299
OTHER EUROPE	2,041	281	91	26	109	165	73	20	66	3	22	95	38	1,052
ASIA	130,662	21,644	4,443	1,037	4,108	4,204	1,884	562	1,283	62	1,297	4,136	2,151	83,851
CHINA & TAIWAN	18,056	2,526	1,188	214	831	426	570	107	303	17	253	1,457	239	9,925
HONG KONG	4,629	270	85	29	174	39	59	7	16	-	54	114	3	3,779
INDIA	12,779	4,812	376	93	356	222	134	17	41	6	33	164	58	6,467
INDONESIA	443	85	28	2	29	14	8	1	2	-	-	24	4	246
IRAN	2,608	578	153	43	110	88	38	37	14	-	3	235	16	1,293
IRAQ	2,281	178	78	30	97	199	45	22	22	-	16	50	16	1,528
ISRAEL	1,998	362	83	35	98	211	48	18	15	-	16	39	7	1,066
JAPAN	4,860	441	171	43	197	106	28	13	23	5	13	309	46	3,465
JORDAN	2,838	221	118	43	80	146	45	44	104	-	91	90	12	1,844
KOREA	28,028	3,027	956	104	471	1,396	252	103	62	11	74	576	254	20,742
LEBANON	2,400	231	116	44	77	248	73	25	18	-	27	113	25	1,403
PHILIPPINES	32,857	6,571	719	226	1,183	491	319	114	224	15	551	454	1,376	20,614
RYUKYU ISLANDS	27	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	20
SYRIA	1,082	163	40	13	25	133	45	13	22	1	15	41	8	563
THAILAND	4,956	629	69	27	100	54	43	8	22	1	4	182	27	3,790
TURKEY	1,867	184	55	22	44	240	74	9	13	1	18	61	19	1,127
VIETNAM	3,192	74	10	5	43	4	13	-	4	1	2	27	6	3,003
OTHER ASIA	5,761	1,292	198	62	192	186	89	24	377	4	127	200	34	2,976
AFRICA	6,182	1,376	233	111	385	272	185	29	67	3	16	218	58	3,229
EGYPT	1,831	467	61	20	75	98	48	5	5	-	1	44	10	997
OTHER AFRICA	4,351	909	172	91	310	174	137	24	62	3	15	174	48	2,232
OCEANIA	3,052	448	86	42	226	133	47	20	62	10	53	76	70	1,779
AUSTRALIA	1,236	304	40	16	122	23	7	2	5	1	2	36	11	667
OTHER OCEANIA	1,816	144	46	26	104	110	40	18	57	9	51	40	59	1,112
NORTH AMERICA	151,444	4,228	1,807	840	4,650	6,700	7,538	1,053	13,395	48	2,322	8,283	4,005	96,575
CANADA	7,654	904	303	91	383	307	140	29	202	2	20	166	50	5,057
MEXICO	71,586	510	308	127	682	1,783	1,573	271	10,533	23	1,016	4,854	1,542	48,364
BARBADOS	1,461	86	32	6	108	126	75	21	27	-	5	94	142	739
CUBA	18,929	690	311	312	1,027	930	1,896	170	1,759	8	18	930	88	10,790
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	15,680	295	262	42	255	749	1,337	230	306	9	1,050	736	333	10,076
HAITI	3,946	167	63	6	161	283	568	35	71	1	26	192	87	2,286
JAMAICA	12,408	566	175	92	715	1,044	645	144	165	2	136	464	772	7,488
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	6,516	292	137	49	453	541	324	43	56	2	15	247	323	4,034
COSTA RICA	752	46	11	6	22	49	47	3	11	-	3	33	23	498
EL SALVADOR	2,278	80	27	8	181	132	213	19	43	-	6	79	171	1,319
GUATEMALA	1,638	60	28	11	67	112	220	13	34	-	9	82	71	931
HONDURAS	1,390	70	10	3	59	78	113	6	35	-	2	37	109	868
NICARAGUA	942	58	14	5	35	47	89	4	8	-	2	30	34	616
PANAMA	1,664	91	15	14	111	56	62	7	14	-	2	50	72	1,170
OTHER NORTH AMERICA	4,600	313	111	68	391	463	236	58	131	1	12	289	188	2,339
SOUTH AMERICA	22,307	1,365	532	158	1,069	1,453	2,103	153	275	3	110	1,780	646	12,660
ARGENTINA	2,077	158	74	18	77	241	144	15	20	-	8	147	12	1,163
BRAZIL	1,114	124	25	11	55	51	46	6	15	-	3	54	18	706
CHILE	1,285	140	35	13	44	62	93	12	24	-	10	133	29	690
COLOMBIA	5,837	278	113	45	225	328	868	44	73	1	34	296	123	3,409
ECUADOR	4,795	129	83	15	126	219	456	41	49	-	23	724	233	2,697
GUYANA	3,241	196	90	29	339	239	182	11	23	-	9	132	163	1,828
PERU	1,942	198	54	13	90	137	184	12	45	1	20	190	42	956
URUGUAY	705	31	25	6	31	107	92	6	17	-	2	48	6	334
VENEZUELA	604	35	12	2	42	19	10	-	6	1	-	11	3	463
OTHER SOUTH AMERICA	707	76	21	6	40	50	28	6	3	-	1	45	17	414
OTHER COUNTRIES	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

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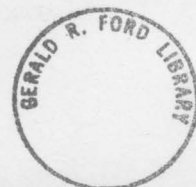


TABLE 9A.
BENEFICIARIES OF OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCES AND OTHER IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED BY OCCUPATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

1.

OCCUPATION	NUMBER ADMITTED	BENEFICIARIES OF OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCES ACT OF OCTOBER 3, 1965						ALL OTHER IMMIGRANTS
		TOTAL	THIRD PREFERENCE		SIXTH PREFERENCE			
			ADMISSIONS	ADJUSTMENTS	ADMISSIONS	ADJUSTMENTS		
ALL OCCUPATIONS	394,861	14,183	5,604	2,159	2,321	4,099	380,678	
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & KINDRED WORKERS	35,483	10,101	5,604	2,159	507	1,831	25,382	
ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS	2,715	1,136	995	89	8	44	1,579	
ARCHITECTS	404	148	95	11	11	31	256	
COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	396	71	19	20	4	28	325	
PROGRAMMERS	154	8	1	2	-	5	146	
SYSTEMS ANALYSTS	185	50	13	13	3	21	135	
OTHER SPECIALISTS	57	13	5	5	1	2	44	
ENGINEERS	3,823	1,334	854	89	85	306	2,489	
AERONAUTICAL & ASTRONAUTICAL	24	6	2	-	-	4	18	
CHEMICAL	333	169	135	13	6	15	164	
CIVIL	575	249	196	11	8	34	326	
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC	543	204	130	12	13	49	339	
INDUSTRIAL	164	54	22	7	1	24	110	
MECHANICAL	627	316	236	20	9	51	311	
METALLURGICAL & MATERIALS	39	19	7	2	3	7	20	
MINING	38	13	7	1	1	4	25	
PETROLEUM	39	12	2	4	1	5	27	
SALES	32	16	4	1	3	8	16	
OTHER ENGINEERS	1,409	276	113	18	40	105	1,133	
FARM MANAGEMENT ADVISORS	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	
FORESTERS & CONSERVATIONISTS	36	4	2	1	-	1	32	
HOME MANAGEMENT ADVISORS	17	4	3	-	-	1	13	
LAWYERS & JUDGES	263	47	39	3	1	4	216	
JUDGES	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	
LAWYERS	256	47	39	3	1	4	209	
LIBRARIANS, ARCHIVISTS & CURATORS	251	39	8	15	-	15	212	
ARCHIVISTS & CURATORS	108	17	-	4	1	12	91	
LIBRARIANS	143	22	8	11	-	3	121	
MATHEMATICAL SPECIALISTS	103	37	13	7	3	14	66	
ACTUARIES	12	3	-	-	1	2	9	
MATHEMATICIANS	40	15	2	4	2	7	25	
STATISTICIANS	51	19	11	3	-	5	32	
NURSES, DIETITIANS & THERAPISTS	5,821	2,326	1,817	397	36	76	3,495	
DIETITIANS	321	159	120	30	1	8	162	
REGISTERED NURSES	5,331	2,137	1,688	355	32	62	3,194	
THERAPISTS	169	30	9	12	3	6	139	
OPERATIONS & SYSTEMS RESEARCHERS & ANALYST	23	9	-	1	2	6	14	
PERSONNEL & LABOR RELATIONS WORKERS	39	12	1	7	-	4	27	
PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS & RELO. PRACTITIONERS	6,277	2,409	1,254	856	87	212	3,869	
CHIROPRACTORS	14	3	2	1	-	-	11	
DENTISTS	421	160	138	14	3	5	261	
OPTOMETRISTS	41	19	19	-	-	-	22	
PHARMACISTS	1,027	502	417	66	3	16	525	
PHYSICIANS, MEDICAL & OSTEOPATHIC	4,537	1,685	663	761	79	182	2,852	
PODIATRISTS	11	1	-	1	-	-	10	
VETERINARIANS	162	27	13	5	2	7	135	
OTHER HEALTH PRACTITIONERS	64	12	2	8	-	2	52	
RELIGIOUS WORKERS	1,330	170	4	16	32	118	1,160	
CLERGYMEN	1,015	49	-	5	9	34	966	
OTHER RELIGIOUS WORKERS	315	121	3	11	23	84	194	
RESEARCH WORKERS, NOT SPECIFIED	534	141	36	23	3	79	393	
SCIENTISTS, LIFE & PHYSICAL	1,147	352	139	63	41	109	795	
AGRICULTURAL	197	17	7	4	2	4	180	
ATMOSPHERIC & SPACE	14	3	-	3	-	-	11	
BIOLOGICAL	167	49	3	19	9	18	118	
CHEMISTS	567	212	122	25	16	49	355	
GEOLOGISTS	67	25	4	1	7	13	42	
MARINE	13	4	-	1	-	3	9	
PHYSICISTS & ASTRONOMERS	79	29	2	8	5	14	50	
OTHER LIFE & PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	43	13	1	2	2	8	37	
SCIENTISTS, SOCIAL	582	148	37	33	8	70	434	
ECONOMISTS	254	64	25	14	4	21	190	
POLITICAL	16	4	1	2	-	1	12	
PSYCHOLOGISTS	180	48	1	10	-	37	132	
SOCIOLOGISTS	29	4	2	1	1	-	25	
URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNERS	52	15	7	2	1	5	37	
OTHER SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	51	13	1	4	2	6	38	
SOCIAL & RECREATION WORKERS	277	34	13	7	5	9	243	
RECREATION	76	8	1	2	1	4	68	
SOCIAL	201	26	12	5	4	5	175	
TEACHERS, COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY	1,310	280	26	87	22	145	1,030	
AGRICULTURE	17	3	-	1	-	2	14	
ART, DRAMA & MUSIC	79	10	-	3	-	7	69	
ATMOSPHERIC, EARTH, MARINE & SPACE	10	3	-	-	-	3	7	
BIOLOGY	16	8	-	1	1	6	8	
BUSINESS & COMMERCE	20	4	-	-	-	4	16	
CHEMISTRY	25	3	2	1	-	-	22	
COACHES & PHYSICAL EDUCATION	35	6	-	1	1	4	29	
ECONOMICS	14	4	-	-	-	4	10	
EDUCATION	13	3	-	-	-	3	10	
ENGINEERING	43	9	5	1	-	3	34	
ENGLISH	28	4	1	1	-	2	24	
FOREIGN LANGUAGE	107	34	-	8	-	26	73	
HEALTH SPECIALTIES	39	5	1	2	1	1	34	
HISTORY	32	5	-	1	-	4	27	
HOME ECONOMICS	21	7	-	4	-	3	14	
LAW	6	1	-	-	-	1	5	
MATHEMATICS	35	10	1	3	1	5	25	
PHYSICS	34	7	1	2	1	3	27	
PSYCHOLOGY	9	3	-	1	-	2	6	
SOCIOLOGY	12	5	-	3	1	1	7	
THEOLOGY	16	5	-	-	2	3	11	
TRADE, INDUSTRIAL & TECHNICAL	17	5	-	-	-	5	12	
OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHERS	17	4	-	2	-	2	13	
MISCELLANEOUS TEACHERS, COLLEGE & UNIV..	193	37	1	13	2	21	156	

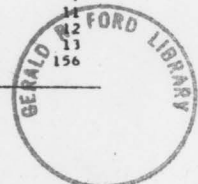


TABLE 8A.
BENEFICIARIES OF OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCES AND OTHER IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED BY OCCUPATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

2.

OCCUPATION	NUMBER ADMITTED	BENEFICIARIES OF OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCES ACT OF OCTOBER 3, 1965						ALL OTHER IMMIGRANTS
		TOTAL	THIRD PREFERENCE		SIXTH PREFERENCE			
			ADMISSIONS	ADJUSTMENTS	ADMISSIONS	ADJUSTMENTS		
TEACHERS, COLLEGE & UNIVERSITIES (CONTD.)								
SUBJECT NOT SPECIFIED TEACHERS, COL. & U.	472	95	14	39	12	30	377	
TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY	2,981	140	42	24	28	46	2,841	
ADULT EDUCATION	249	18	2	6	4	6	231	
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	42	4	-	3	-	1	38	
PREKINDERGARTEN & KINDERGARTEN	85	9	-	3	-	6	76	
SECONDARY SCHOOL	70	13	-	4	1	8	57	
OTHER TEACHERS, EXC. COLLEGE & UNIV.	2,535	96	40	8	23	25	2,439	
TECHNICIANS & TECHNOLOGISTS, HEALTH	1,170	220	15	78	12	115	950	
CLINICAL LABORATORY	653	97	4	45	4	44	556	
DENTAL HYGIENISTS	66	6	-	1	2	3	60	
HEALTH RECORD	39	19	2	8	-	9	20	
RADIOLOGIC	109	22	1	5	4	12	87	
THERAPY ASSISTANTS	23	8	-	1	-	7	15	
OTHER HEALTH TECHNICIANS & TECHNOLOGISTS	280	68	8	18	2	40	212	
TECHNICIANS, ENGINEERING & SCIENCE	1,747	386	41	198	29	118	1,361	
AGRICULTURE & BIOLOGICAL, EXCEPT HEALTH	199	48	3	32	1	12	151	
CHEMICAL	60	13	2	3	1	7	47	
DRAFTSMEN	374	35	7	2	10	16	339	
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING	405	45	15	-	9	21	360	
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING	19	2	-	-	-	2	17	
MATHEMATICAL	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	59	10	4	-	-	6	49	
SURVEYORS	84	7	1	-	5	1	77	
OTHER ENGINEERING & SCIENCE TECHNICIANS	544	226	9	161	3	53	318	
TECHNICIANS, EXC. HEALTH, ENGIN. & SCIENCE	869	56	6	6	9	35	813	
AIRPLANE PILOTS	39	5	1	-	2	2	34	
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS	20	2	1	-	-	1	18	
EMBALMERS	11	1	-	1	-	-	10	
FLIGHT ENGINEERS	30	11	-	2	-	9	19	
RADIO OPERATORS	64	1	-	1	-	-	63	
TOOL PROGRAMMERS, NUMERICAL CONTROL	23	3	-	1	-	2	20	
OTHER TECHNICIANS	682	33	4	1	7	21	649	
VOCATIONAL & EDUCATIONAL COUNSELORS	21	4	1	-	-	3	17	
WRITERS, ARTISTS & ENTERTAINERS	2,879	354	27	63	76	188	2,525	
ACTORS & ACTRESSES	79	8	2	-	2	4	71	
ATHLETES & KINDRED WORKERS	250	48	1	1	23	23	202	
AUTHORS	25	3	-	1	-	2	22	
DANCERS	79	12	-	3	2	7	67	
DESIGNERS	349	50	4	6	15	25	299	
EDITORS & REPORTERS	456	63	7	14	12	30	393	
MUSICIANS & COMPOSERS	536	42	1	16	9	16	494	
PAINTERS & SCULPTORS	320	33	4	8	4	17	287	
PHOTOGRAPHERS	264	15	4	-	4	7	249	
PUBLIC RELATIONS MEN & PUBLICITY WRITERS	95	13	1	3	1	8	82	
RADIO & TELEVISION ANNOUNCERS	40	9	-	7	-	2	31	
OTHER WRITERS, ARTISTS & ENTERTAINERS	386	58	3	4	4	47	328	
OTHER PROFESSIONAL, TECH. & KINDRED WORKERS	460	240	117	65	4	54	220	
MANAGERS & ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	9,206	586	-	-	153	433	8,620	
ASSESSORS, CONTROLLERS, TREASUR./LOC. PUB. ADM.	20	2	-	-	1	1	18	
BANK OFFICERS & FINANCIAL MANAGERS	118	8	-	-	2	6	110	
BUYERS & SHIPPERS, FARM PRODUCTS	38	-	-	-	-	-	38	
BUYERS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	47	4	-	-	-	4	43	
CONSTRUCTION INSPECTORS, PUBLIC ADMIN.	18	1	-	-	-	1	17	
CREDIT MEN	42	2	-	-	-	2	40	
FUNERAL DIRECTORS	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	
HEALTH ADMINISTRATORS	18	3	-	-	-	3	15	
INSPECTORS, EXC. CONSTRUCTION/ PUB. ADMIN.	39	-	-	-	-	-	39	
MANAGERS & SUPERINTENDENTS, BUILDING	151	13	-	-	1	12	138	
OFFICE MANAGERS, OTHER	43	4	-	-	-	4	39	
OFFICERS, PILOTS & PURSERS/ SHIP	82	7	-	-	1	6	75	
OFFICIALS & ADMINISTRATORS/ PUB. ADM., OTHER	197	19	-	-	4	15	178	
OFFICIALS, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT	69	3	-	-	1	2	66	
OFFICIALS OF LODGES, SOCIETIES & UNIONS	11	1	-	-	-	1	10	
POSTMASTERS & MAIL SUPERINTENDENTS	19	1	-	-	1	-	18	
PURCHASING AGENTS & BUYERS, OTHER	162	36	-	-	2	34	126	
RAILROAD CONDUCTORS	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	
RESTAURANT, CAFETERIA & BAR MANAGERS	195	18	-	-	1	17	177	
SALES MANAGERS & DEPT. HEADS, RETAIL TRADE	127	12	-	-	2	10	115	
SALES MANAGERS, EXCEPT RETAIL TRADE	65	18	-	-	1	17	47	
SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, COLLEGE	15	4	-	-	1	3	11	
SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, ELEM. & SECONDARY	35	2	-	-	2	-	33	
OTHER MANAGERS & ADMINISTRATORS, EXC. FARM	7,685	428	-	-	133	295	7,257	
SALES WORKERS	2,962	88	-	-	19	69	2,874	
ADVERTISING AGENTS & SALESMEN	112	6	-	-	2	4	106	
AUCTIONEERS	3	1	-	-	-	1	2	
DEMONSTRATORS	47	4	-	-	-	4	43	
HUCKSTERS & PEDDLERS	36	-	-	-	-	-	36	
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS & UNDERWRITERS	269	17	-	-	6	11	252	
NEWSBOYS	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	
REAL ESTATE AGENTS & BROKERS	94	2	-	-	-	2	92	
STOCK & BOND SALESMEN	27	1	-	-	-	1	26	
OTHER SALESMEN & SALES CLERKS	2,168	55	-	-	11	44	2,113	
SALES CLERKS, RETAIL TRADE	159	-	-	-	-	-	159	
SALESMEN OF SERVICES & CONSTRUCTION	76	5	-	-	-	5	71	
SALESMEN, RETAIL TRADE	139	1	-	-	-	1	138	
SALES REPRESENTATIVES, MANUFACTURING IND.	92	15	-	-	1	14	77	
SALES REPRESENTATIVES, WHOLESALE TRADE	51	9	-	-	-	9	42	
OTHER SALESMEN & SALES CLERKS	1,651	25	-	-	10	15	1,626	
OTHER SALES WORKERS	201	2	-	-	-	2	199	
CLERICAL & KINDRED WORKERS	13,203	291	-	-	98	193	12,912	
BANK TELLERS	189	3	-	-	-	3	186	
BILLING CLERKS	45	1	-	-	-	1	44	
BOOKKEEPERS	684	5	-	-	2	3	679	

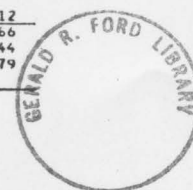


TABLE 8A.
BENEFICIARIES OF OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCES AND OTHER IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED BY OCCUPATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

3.

OCCUPATION	NUMBER ADMITTED	BENEFICIARIES OF OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCES ACT OF OCTOBER 3, 1965						ALL OTHER IMMIGRANTS
		TOTAL	THIRD PREFERENCE		SIXTH PREFERENCE			
			ADMISSIONS	ADJUSTMENTS	ADMISSIONS	ADJUSTMENTS		
CLERICAL & KINDRED WORKERS (CONTD.)								
CASHIERS	535	2	-	-	1	1	533	
CLERICAL ASSISTANTS, SOCIAL WELFARE	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	
CLERICAL SUPERVISORS, OTHER	51	4	-	-	1	3	47	
COLLECTORS, BILL & ACCOUNT	31	-	-	-	-	-	31	
COUNTER CLERKS, EXCEPT FOOD	33	-	-	-	-	-	33	
DISPATCHERS & STARTERS, VEHICLE	31	-	-	-	-	-	31	
ENUMERATORS & INTERVIEWERS	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	
ESTIMATORS & INVESTIGATORS, OTHER	64	5	-	-	1	4	59	
EXPEDITERS & PRODUCTION CONTROLLERS	33	1	-	-	-	1	32	
FILE CLERKS	157	5	-	-	-	5	152	
INSURANCE ADJUSTERS, EXAM. & INVESTIGATORS	53	1	-	-	-	1	52	
LIBRARY ATTENDANTS & ASSISTANTS	31	3	-	-	-	3	28	
MAIL CARRIERS, POST OFFICE	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	
MAIL HANDLERS, EXCEPT POST OFFICE	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	
MESSENGERS & OFFICE BOYS	63	2	-	-	-	2	61	
METER READERS, UTILITIES	5	1	-	-	-	1	4	
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	724	10	-	-	-	10	714	
BOOKKEEPING & BILLING	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	
CALCULATING	127	7	-	-	-	7	120	
COMPUTER & PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT	155	1	-	-	-	1	154	
DUPLICATING	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	
KEY PUNCH	264	2	-	-	-	2	262	
TABULATING	27	-	-	-	-	-	27	
OTHER OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	105	-	-	-	-	-	105	
PAYROLL & TIMEKEEPING CLERKS	71	1	-	-	-	1	70	
POSTAL CLERKS	219	2	-	-	-	2	217	
PROOFREADERS	12	2	-	-	-	2	10	
REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS	16	1	-	-	1	-	15	
RECEPTIONISTS	180	3	-	-	-	3	177	
SECRETARIES	3,111	156	-	-	49	107	2,955	
LEGAL	57	6	-	-	-	6	51	
MEDICAL	50	3	-	-	1	2	47	
OTHER SECRETARIES	3,004	147	-	-	48	99	2,857	
SHIPPING & RECEIVING CLERKS	666	5	-	-	3	2	661	
STATISTICAL CLERKS	42	1	-	-	-	1	41	
STENOGRAPHERS	200	27	-	-	24	3	173	
STOCK CLERKS & STOREKEEPERS	449	1	-	-	1	-	448	
TEACHER AIDES, EXCEPT SCHOOL MONITORS	96	9	-	-	-	9	87	
TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS	30	-	-	-	-	-	30	
TELEPHONE OPERATORS	209	4	-	-	-	4	205	
TICKET, STATION & EXPRESS AGENTS	117	5	-	-	-	5	112	
TYPISTS	669	3	-	-	2	1	666	
WEIGHERS	12	1	-	-	1	-	11	
MISCELLANEOUS CLERICAL WORKERS	997	13	-	-	5	8	984	
NOT SPECIFIED CLERICAL WORKERS	3,101	12	-	-	6	6	3,089	
OTHER CLERICAL & KINDRED WORKERS	201	2	-	-	1	1	199	
CRAFTSMEN & KINDRED WORKERS								
AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES INSTALLERS	30	2	-	-	745	512	18,744	
BAKERS	575	78	-	-	54	24	497	
BLACKSMITHS	98	3	-	-	2	1	95	
BOILERMAKERS	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	
BOOKBINDERS	70	-	-	-	-	-	70	
BRICKMASONS & STONEMASONS	1,340	53	-	-	44	9	1,287	
BRICKMASONS & STONEMASONS, APPRENTICES	80	1	-	-	-	1	79	
BULLDOZER OPERATORS	21	2	-	-	2	-	19	
CABINETMAKERS	630	83	-	-	45	38	547	
CARPENTERS	1,671	38	-	-	31	7	1,633	
CARPENTER APPRENTICES	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	
CARPET INSTALLERS	35	-	-	-	-	-	35	
CEMENT & CONCRETE FINISHERS	81	3	-	-	2	1	78	
COMPOSITORS & TYPESETTERS	119	7	-	-	3	4	112	
CRANEMEN, DERRICKMEN & HOISTMEN	39	-	-	-	-	-	39	
DECORATORS & WINDOW DRESSERS	92	2	-	-	-	2	90	
DENTAL LABORATORY TECHNICIANS	47	6	-	-	2	4	41	
ELECTRICIANS	1,113	20	-	-	8	12	1,093	
ELECTRICIAN APPRENTICES	47	-	-	-	-	-	47	
ELECTRIC POWER LINEMEN & CABLEMEN	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	
ELECTROTYPIERS & STEREOTYPERS	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	
ENGRAVERS, EXC. PHOTOENGRAVERS	32	1	-	-	1	-	31	
EXCAVAT., GRAD. & RD. MACH. OPER./EXC. BULLDOZE	50	2	-	-	2	-	48	
FLOOR LAYERS, EXC. TILE SETTERS	16	1	-	-	1	-	15	
FOREMEN, OTHER	359	22	-	-	8	14	337	
FORGMEN & HAMMERMEN	7	1	-	-	-	1	6	
FURNITURE & WOOD FINISHERS	47	5	-	-	1	4	42	
FURRIER	42	1	-	-	-	1	41	
GLAZIERS	23	1	-	-	1	-	22	
HEAT TREATERS, ANNEALERS & TEMPERERS	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	
INSPECTORS, SCALERS & GRADERS/LOG & LUMBER	14	1	-	-	1	-	13	
INSPECTORS, OTHER	126	9	-	-	2	7	117	
JEWELERS & WATCHMAKERS	561	49	-	-	14	35	512	
JOB & DIE SETTERS, METAL	6	1	-	-	1	-	5	
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	
LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	
MACHINISTS	535	42	-	-	22	20	493	
MACHINIST APPRENTICES	29	3	-	-	1	2	26	
MECHANICS & REPAIRMEN	6,433	426	-	-	235	191	6,007	
AIR CONDITIONING, HEATING & REFRIGERATION	160	14	-	-	5	9	146	
AIRCRAFT	46	3	-	-	1	2	43	
AUTOMOBILE BODY REPAIRMEN	650	70	-	-	36	34	580	
AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS	1,847	198	-	-	118	80	1,649	
AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC APPRENTICES	22	-	-	-	-	-	22	
DATA PROCESSING MACHINE REPAIRMEN	21	1	-	-	1	-	20	
FARM IMPLEMENT	76	3	-	-	1	2	73	
HEAVY EQUIPMENT MECHANICS, INCL. DIESEL	164	30	-	-	14	16	140	

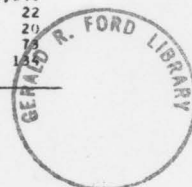


TABLE 8A.
BENEFICIARIES OF OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCES AND OTHER IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED BY OCCUPATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

OCCUPATION	NUMBER ADMITTED	BENEFICIARIES OF OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCES ACT OF OCTOBER 3, 1965						ALL OTHER IMMIGRANTS
		TOTAL	THIRD PREFERENCE		SIXTH PREFERENCE			
			ADMISSIONS	ADJUSTMENTS	ADMISSIONS	ADJUSTMENTS		
MECHANICS & REPAIRMEN (CONTD.)								
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE & ACCES.INSTL.& MECH	73	3	-	-	-	3	70	
LOOM FIXERS	12	3	-	-	-	3	9	
MECHANIC APPRENTICES, EXCEPT AUTO	42	1	-	-	-	1	41	
OFFICE MACHINE	28	2	-	-	-	2	26	
RADIO & TELEVISION	187	12	-	-	3	9	175	
RAILROAD & CAR SHOP	20	4	-	-	3	1	16	
MISCELLANEOUS MECHANICS & REPAIRMEN	352	29	-	-	7	22	323	
NOT SPECIFIED MECHANICS & REPAIRMEN	2,733	53	-	-	46	7	2,680	
MILITARY, FOREIGN	129	1	-	-	1	-	128	
MILITARY, U.S.	73	1	-	-	1	-	72	
MILLERS/ GRAIN, FLOUR & FEED	28	1	-	-	1	-	27	
MILLWRIGHTS	17	3	-	-	1	2	14	
MOLDERS, METAL	34	6	-	-	2	4	28	
MOLDER APPRENTICES	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	
MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	
OPTICIANS & LENS GRINDERS & POLISHERS	43	4	-	-	3	1	39	
PAINTERS, CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE	1,065	14	-	-	10	4	1,051	
PAINTER APPRENTICES	32	-	-	-	-	-	32	
PAPERHANGERS	23	2	-	-	1	1	21	
PATTERN & MODEL MAKERS, EXC. PAPER	20	1	-	-	1	-	19	
PHOTOENGRAVERS & LITHOGRAPHERS	37	1	-	-	1	-	36	
PIANO & ORGAN TUNERS & REPAIRMEN	9	1	-	-	1	-	8	
PLASTERERS	70	1	-	-	1	-	69	
PLASTERER APPRENTICES	10	1	-	-	-	1	9	
PLUMBERS & PIPE FITTERS	440	16	-	-	14	2	424	
PLUMBER & PIPE FITTER APPRENTICES	66	1	-	-	-	1	65	
POWER STATION OPERATORS	9	1	-	-	1	-	8	
PRESSMEN & PLATE PRINTERS, PRINTING	171	5	-	-	1	4	166	
PRESSMAN APPRENTICES	31	-	-	-	-	-	31	
PRINTING TRADES APPRENTICES, EXC. PRESSMEN	119	7	-	-	5	2	112	
ROLLERS & FINISHERS, METAL	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	
ROOFERS & SLATERS	36	-	-	-	-	-	36	
SHEETMETAL WORKERS & TINSMITHS	89	4	-	-	2	2	85	
SHEETMETAL APPRENTICES	10	1	-	-	-	1	9	
SHIPFITTERS	16	1	-	-	-	1	15	
SHOE REPAIRMEN	582	34	-	-	29	5	548	
SIGN PAINTERS & LETTERERS	7	1	-	-	1	-	6	
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	29	3	-	-	-	3	26	
STONECUTTERS & STONECARVERS	141	14	-	-	10	4	127	
STRUCTURAL METAL CRAFTSMEN	50	2	-	-	1	1	48	
TAILORS	1,219	190	-	-	122	68	1,029	
TELEPHONE INSTALLERS & REPAIRMEN	56	2	-	-	1	1	54	
TELEPHONE LINEMEN & SPLICERS	19	-	-	-	-	-	19	
TILESETTERS	51	4	-	-	3	1	47	
TOOL & DIE MAKERS	194	39	-	-	27	12	155	
TOOL & DIE MAKER APPRENTICES	24	4	-	-	4	-	20	
UPHOLSTERERS	318	18	-	-	12	6	300	
OTHER SPECIFIED CRAFT APPRENTICES	41	1	-	-	-	1	40	
NOT SPECIFIED APPRENTICES	42	-	-	-	-	-	42	
OTHER CRAFTSMEN & KINDRED WORKERS	132	9	-	-	3	6	123	
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	15,504	250	-	-	172	78	15,254	
ASBESTOS & INSULATION WORKERS	9	2	-	-	-	2	7	
ASSEMBLERS	656	5	-	-	5	-	651	
BLASTERS & POWDERMEN	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	
BOTTILING & CANNING OPERATIVES	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	
CHAINMEN, ROOMEN & AXMEN/ SURVEYING	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	
CHECKERS, EXAMINERS & INSPECTORS/ MANUFACT	138	-	-	-	-	-	138	
CLOTHING IRONERS & PRESSERS	88	1	-	-	1	-	87	
CUTTING OPERATIVES, OTHER	72	6	-	-	5	1	66	
DRESSMAKERS & SEAMSTRESSES, EXC. FACTORY	2,854	64	-	-	56	8	2,790	
DRILLERS, EARTH	16	2	-	-	2	-	14	
DRY WALL INSTALLERS & LATHERS	43	-	-	-	-	-	43	
DYERS	22	2	-	-	1	1	20	
FILERS, POLISHERS, SANDERS & BUFFERS	67	1	-	-	-	1	66	
FURNACEMEN, SMELTERMEN & POURERS	20	1	-	-	1	-	19	
GARAGE WORKERS & GAS STATION ATTENDANTS	129	4	-	-	1	3	125	
GRADERS & PACKERS, PRODUCE/ EXC.FACT.& FARM	108	-	-	-	-	-	108	
GRADERS & SORTERS, MANUFACTURING	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	
HEATERS, METAL	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING OPERATIVES, OTHER	243	2	-	-	-	2	241	
MEATCUTTERS & BUTCHERS, EXC. MANUFACTURING	455	14	-	-	8	6	441	
MEATCUTTERS & BUTCHERS, MANUFACTURING	172	5	-	-	3	2	167	
MEAT WRAPPERS, RETAIL TRADE	18	-	-	-	-	-	18	
METAL PLATERS	49	-	-	-	-	-	49	
MILLINERS	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	
MINE OPERATIVES, OTHER	81	5	-	-	1	4	76	
MIXING OPERATIVES	23	-	-	-	-	-	23	
OILERS & GREASERS, EXC. AUTO	7	1	-	-	1	-	6	
PACKERS & WRAPPERS, EXC. MEAT & PRODUCE	445	-	-	-	-	-	445	
PAINTERS, MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	62	-	-	-	-	-	62	
PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS WORKERS	55	1	-	-	1	-	54	
PRECISION MACHINE OPERATIVES	179	15	-	-	7	8	164	
DRILL PRESS	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	
GRINDING MACHINE	67	2	-	-	1	1	65	
LATHE & MILLING MACHINE	74	8	-	-	5	3	66	
OTHER PRECISION MACHINE OPERATIVES	24	5	-	-	1	4	19	
PUNCH & STAMPING PRESS OPERATIVES	56	1	-	-	1	-	55	
RIVETERS & FASTENERS	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	
SAILORS & DECK HANDS	786	4	-	-	4	-	782	
SAWYERS	17	-	-	-	-	-	17	
SEWERS & STITCHERS	638	12	-	-	7	5	626	
SHOEMAKING MACHINE OPERATIVES	39	3	-	-	3	-	36	
SOLDERERS	56	-	-	-	-	-	56	
STATIONARY FIREMEN	15	1	-	-	-	1	14	

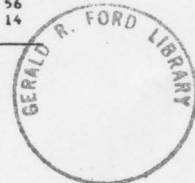


TABLE 8A.
BENEFICIARIES OF OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCES AND OTHER IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED BY OCCUPATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

5.

OCCUPATION	NUMBER ADMITTED	BENEFICIARIES OF OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCES ACT OF OCTOBER 3, 1965						ALL OTHER IMMIGRANTS
		TOTAL	THIRD PREFERENCE		SIXTH PREFERENCE			
			ADMISSIONS	ADJUSTMENTS	ADMISSIONS	ADJUSTMENTS		
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT (CONTD.)								
TEXTILE OPERATIVES	562	18	-	-	5	13	544	
KNITTERS, LOOPERS & TOPPERS	279	7	-	-	1	6	272	
SPINNERS, TWISTERS & WINDERS	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	
WEAVERS	121	8	-	-	3	5	113	
OTHER TEXTILE OPERATIVES	136	3	-	-	1	2	133	
WELDERS & FLAME CUTTERS	1,040	20	-	-	12	8	1,020	
WINDING OPERATIVES, OTHER	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	
MISCELLANEOUS SPECIFIED MACHINE OPERATIVES	460	22	-	-	16	6	438	
NOT SPECIFIED MACHINE OPERATIVES	2,207	7	-	-	4	3	2,200	
MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIVES	623	13	-	-	11	2	610	
NOT SPECIFIED OPERATIVES	2,745	15	-	-	15	-	2,730	
OTHER OPERATIVES, EXC. TRANSPORT	183	3	-	-	1	2	180	
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES								
BOATMEN & CANALMEN	2,520	8	-	-	4	4	2,512	
BUS DRIVERS	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	
CONDUCTORS & MOTORMEN, URBAN RAIL TRANSIT	73	-	-	-	-	-	73	
DELIVERYMEN & ROUTEMEN	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	
FORK LIFT & TOW MOTOR OPERATIVES	140	-	-	-	-	-	140	
MOTORMEN, MINE, FACTORY, LOGGING CAMP, ETC	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	
PARKING ATTENDANTS	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	
RAILROAD BRAKEMEN	69	-	-	-	-	-	69	
RAILROAD SWITCHMEN	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	
TAXICAB DRIVERS & CHAUFFEURS	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	
TRUCK DRIVERS	1,700	4	-	-	2	2	1,696	
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	453	3	-	-	2	1	450	
	12	1	-	-	-	1	11	
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM								
ANIMAL CARETAKERS, EXC. FARM	18,315	60	-	-	37	23	18,255	
CARPENTERS' HELPERS	31	1	-	-	-	1	30	
CONSTRUCTION LABORERS, EXC. CARPENT. HELPERS	42	-	-	-	-	-	42	
FISHERMEN & OYSTERMEN	709	6	-	-	2	4	703	
FREIGHT & MATERIAL HANDLERS	179	8	-	-	7	1	171	
GARBAGE COLLECTORS	973	1	-	-	-	1	972	
GARDENERS & GROUNDSKEEPERS, EXC. FARM	8	-	-	-	-	-	8	
LONGSHOREMEN & STEVEDORES	286	18	-	-	12	6	268	
LUMBERMEN, RAFTSMEN & WOODCHOPPERS	31	-	-	-	-	-	31	
STOCK HANDLERS	61	4	-	-	2	2	57	
TEAMSTERS	75	1	-	-	1	-	74	
VEHICLE WASHERS & EQUIPMENT CLEANERS	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	
WAREHOUSEMEN, OTHER	32	-	-	-	-	-	32	
MISCELLANEOUS LABORERS	188	1	-	-	-	1	187	
NOT SPECIFIED LABORERS	703	3	-	-	1	2	700	
OTHER LABORERS, EXC. FARM	14,423	16	-	-	12	4	14,407	
	571	1	-	-	-	1	570	
FARMERS & FARM MANAGERS								
FARMERS (OWNERS & TENANTS)	238	15	-	-	6	9	223	
FARM MANAGERS	157	4	-	-	2	2	153	
	81	11	-	-	4	7	70	
FARM LABORERS & FARM FOREMEN								
FARM FOREMEN	6,912	168	-	-	11	157	6,744	
FARM LABORERS, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	10	1	-	-	-	-	9	
FARM LABORERS, WAGE WORKERS	1,784	7	-	-	2	5	1,777	
FARM SERVICE LABORERS, SELF-EMPLOYED	698	155	-	-	5	150	543	
OTHER FARM LABORERS & FARM FOREMEN	67	2	-	-	1	1	65	
	4,353	3	-	-	2	1	4,350	
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD								
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	18,135	836	-	-	384	452	17,299	
CHAMBERMAIDS & MAIDS, EXC. PVT. HOUSEHOLD	1,200	24	-	-	12	12	1,176	
CLEANERS & CHAIRMEN	189	11	-	-	6	5	178	
JANITORS & SEXTONS	276	10	-	-	5	5	266	
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	735	3	-	-	1	2	732	
BARTENDERS	6,303	668	-	-	304	364	5,635	
BUSBOYS	287	3	-	-	3	-	284	
COOKS, EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	235	-	-	-	-	-	235	
DISHWASHERS	3,334	634	-	-	290	344	2,700	
FOOD COUNTER & FOUNTAIN WORKERS	144	1	-	-	1	-	143	
WAITERS	104	2	-	-	2	-	102	
OTHER FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, EXC. PVT. H'HD	1,767	22	-	-	8	14	1,745	
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	432	6	-	-	-	6	426	
DENTAL ASSISTANTS	995	31	-	-	8	23	964	
HEALTH AIDES, EXC. NURSING	63	1	-	-	-	1	62	
HEALTH TRAINEES	65	2	-	-	1	1	63	
LAY MIDWIVES	27	-	-	-	-	-	27	
NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES & ATTENDANTS	76	-	-	-	-	-	76	
PRACTICAL NURSES	589	9	-	-	2	7	580	
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	175	19	-	-	5	14	156	
AIRLINE STEWARDESSES	2,540	95	-	-	48	47	2,445	
ATTENDANTS, RECREATION & AMUSEMENT	53	1	-	-	1	-	52	
ATTENDANTS/ PERSONAL SERVICE, OTHER	69	1	-	-	1	-	68	
BAGGAGE PORTERS & BELLHOPS	249	18	-	-	7	11	231	
BARBERS	491	2	-	-	2	-	489	
BOARDING & LODGING HOUSE KEEPERS	288	13	-	-	12	1	275	
BOOTBLACKS	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	
CHILD CARE WORKERS, EXC. PVT. HOUSEHOLD	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	
ELEVATOR OPERATORS	30	3	-	-	-	3	27	
HAIRDRESSERS & COSMETOLOGISTS	52	-	-	-	-	-	52	
HOUSEKEEPERS, EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	927	31	-	-	16	15	896	
PERSONAL SERVICE APPRENTICES	286	26	-	-	9	17	260	
SCHOOL MONITORS	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	
USHERS, RECREATION & AMUSEMENT	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	
WELFARE SERVICE AIDES	14	-	-	-	-	-	14	
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	57	-	-	-	-	-	57	
CROSSING GUARDS & BRIDGE TENDERS	568	4	-	-	4	-	564	
FIREMEN, FIRE PROTECTION	38	2	-	-	2	-	36	
GUARDS & WATCHMEN	40	1	-	-	1	-	39	
MARSHALS & CONSTABLES	290	1	-	-	1	-	289	
	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	

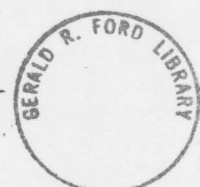


TABLE 8A.
BENEFICIARIES OF OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCES AND OTHER IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED BY OCCUPATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

6.

OCCUPATION	NUMBER ADMITTED	BENEFICIARIES OF OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCES ACT OF OCTOBER 3, 1965						ALL OTHER IMMIGRANTS
		TOTAL	THIRD PREFERENCE		SIXTH PREFERENCE			
			ADMISSIONS	ADJUSTMENTS	ADMISSIONS	ADJUSTMENTS		
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS (CONTD).								
POLICEMEN & DETECTIVES	182	-	-	-	-	-	182	
SHERIFFS & BAILIFFS	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	
OTHER SERVICE WORKERS, EXC. PVT. HOUSEHOLD	6,529	14	-	-	8	6	6,515	
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	8,789	523	-	-	185	338	8,266	
CHILD CARE WORKERS	107	28	-	-	12	16	79	
COOKS	255	41	-	-	21	20	214	
HOUSEKEEPERS	3,592	87	-	-	30	57	3,505	
LAUNDRESSES	26	-	-	-	-	-	26	
MAIDS & SERVANTS	4,719	347	-	-	121	226	4,372	
OTHER PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	90	20	-	-	1	19	70	
HOUSEWIVES, CHILDREN & OTHERS	243,593	-	-	-	-	-	243,593	
HOUSEWIVES	84,569	-	-	-	-	-	84,569	
STUDENTS	46,163	-	-	-	-	-	46,163	
UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE	95,973	-	-	-	-	-	95,973	
RETIRED	3,667	-	-	-	-	-	3,667	
UNEMPLOYED	2,503	-	-	-	-	-	2,503	
NONE	8,610	-	-	-	-	-	8,610	
OCCUPATION NOT REPORTED	2,108	-	-	-	-	-	2,108	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

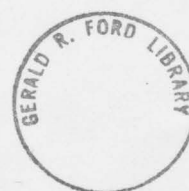




TABLE 12A.
IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED BY SPECIFIED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH AND RURAL AND URBAN AREA AND CITY
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

(RURAL - POPULATION OF LESS THAN 2,500. URBAN - POPULATION OF 2,500-99,999. CITIES - POPULATION OF 100,000 OR MORE.)

1.

CLASS OF PLACE AND CITY	ALL COUNTRIES	CANADA	CHINA & TAIWAN	COLOMBIA	CUBA	DOMINICAN REP.	GERMANY	GREECE	INDIA	ITALY	JAPAN	JAMAICA	KOREA	MEXICO	PHILIPPINES	PORTUGAL	THAILAND	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	UNITED KINGDOM	YUGOSLAVIA	ALL OTHER
TOTAL	394,861	7,654	18,056	5,837	18,929	15,680	6,320	10,824	12,779	15,884	4,860	12,408	28,028	71,586	32,857	11,302	4,956	6,516	10,710	5,817	93,858
ALABAMA	980	23	48	11	7	1	79	15	50	6	27	11	205	39	65	3	57	1	74	1	257
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	16	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	4
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	568	13	25	8	3	-	53	9	24	2	13	5	138	21	34	3	43	1	44	1	128
BIRMINGHAM	144	3	6	-	1	-	7	3	11	2	2	2	19	3	13	-	3	-	18	-	45
HUNTSVILLE	70	2	8	1	2	-	2	2	1	-	6	4	12	-	10	-	-	-	5	-	13
MOBILE	67	2	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	8	15	2	-	7	-	3	-	20
MONTGOMERY	66	2	2	2	-	1	4	1	-	1	1	-	8	15	2	-	7	-	3	-	17
CITY NOT REPORTED	49	-	3	-	-	-	8	-	1	1	2	-	17	-	4	-	1	-	2	-	10
ALASKA	339	34	5	1	-	-	16	8	4	2	22	1	42	30	69	-	11	3	11	1	79
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	334	34	5	1	-	-	16	8	4	2	22	1	41	27	68	-	11	3	11	1	79
CITY NOT REPORTED	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ARIZONA	4,583	147	128	11	13	6	96	22	67	13	37	8	242	2,821	130	5	0	2	154	18	573
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	2,677	55	46	5	6	4	34	8	26	5	20	2	91	2,033	50	3	31	-	44	8	206
PHOENIX	899	43	54	2	1	1	26	8	25	3	5	5	83	313	39	1	9	-	57	6	218
TUCSON	917	45	21	3	6	1	26	6	16	4	10	1	61	471	32	-	35	1	43	4	131
CITY NOT REPORTED	77	4	5	1	-	-	10	-	-	-	2	-	7	1	9	1	15	-	9	-	13
ARKANSAS	419	9	22	4	-	3	55	4	14	6	24	3	55	24	34	5	27	2	29	-	99
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	22	-	1	-	-	2	3	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	5
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	316	7	16	4	-	-	41	2	5	6	19	1	51	19	29	4	23	-	17	-	72
LITTLE ROCK	66	2	4	-	-	-	7	1	8	-	3	1	1	4	3	-	4	1	6	-	21
CITY NOT REPORTED	15	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	1
CALIFORNIA	86,861	990	5,449	286	2,005	76	777	592	1,457	792	1,496	192	6,214	33,752	12,655	1,671	945	63	1,755	389	15,305
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	144	-	7	1	2	-	2	3	4	2	3	-	4	28	23	6	1	6	2	-	50
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	46,164	614	1,821	156	1,086	52	525	291	809	451	680	61	2,636	22,138	4,906	1,312	456	21	1,150	246	6,153
ANAHEIM	424	17	24	1	14	-	5	11	14	4	9	-	16	228	14	-	9	1	6	-	51
BERKELEY	416	5	76	1	-	-	14	8	42	8	11	3	23	25	27	-	2	-	25	-	146
EAST LOS ANGELES	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FREMONT	131	6	9	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	14	37	30	7	1	-	3	-	19
FRESNO	399	15	26	-	-	-	6	7	18	3	2	1	15	160	35	4	8	-	6	-	93
GARDEN GROVE	101	2	5	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	4	-	12	31	7	-	3	1	3	-	26
GLENDAL	571	8	19	2	96	-	6	-	12	6	8	-	44	109	73	-	15	-	3	5	165
HUNTINGTON BEACH	116	2	49	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	3	-	14	50	3	-	2	-	5	-	25
LONG BEACH	947	13	7	2	38	1	10	24	26	12	25	-	90	147	28	4	17	1	15	15	170
LOS ANGELES	18,486	133	1,237	84	564	17	58	64	174	110	359	88	2,410	6,715	2,360	10	233	25	170	43	3,632
OAKLAND	1,386	7	210	6	5	-	15	34	42	1	18	3	51	305	335	18	8	2	17	4	303
PASADENA	690	10	86	4	36	-	12	2	15	10	18	1	53	150	54	-	14	2	13	6	204
RIVERSIDE	145	2	3	1	1	-	3	-	-	5	4	2	12	73	10	-	2	-	3	5	19
SACRAMENTO	1,096	18	126	2	3	-	20	19	21	4	20	2	104	260	148	35	28	-	25	8	253
SAN BERNARDINO	99	3	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	5	-	12	41	5	-	5	-	5	-	16
SAN DIEGO	2,987	41	73	3	15	-	20	12	23	77	60	10	92	1,020	1,006	58	17	-	80	5	375
SAN FRANCISCO	8,510	61	1,447	11	72	1	37	71	187	59	179	9	417	452	2,860	14	63	8	95	31	2,436
SAN JOSE	1,631	18	102	6	8	2	17	33	42	23	22	2	74	573	207	189	14	-	26	13	260
SANTA ANA	963	4	20	1	19	2	4	7	3	12	1	1	50	666	36	2	5	-	42	-	84
STOCKTON	708	6	33	1	1	-	2	-	6	7	4	7	-	2	406	129	10	1	-	4	101
TORRANCE	434	3	44	1	44	-	1	3	13	2	17	2	48	120	43	1	4	1	13	1	73
CITY NOT REPORTED	310	1	22	1	-	-	13	3	3	5	27	5	21	18	56	1	37	1	40	5	51
COLORADO	2,258	75	89	6	20	1	109	45	72	35	45	11	377	527	101	5	58	3	127	4	548
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	1,056	36	37	1	9	1	52	14	26	19	25	-	156	265	60	3	29	1	74	3	245
COLORADO SPRINGS	317	11	8	2	1	-	27	-	14	3	7	1	127	18	12	1	7	-	11	1	66
DENVER	833	28	38	3	10	-	18	31	29	13	11	10	85	241	26	1	20	2	42	-	225
CITY NOT REPORTED	52	-	6	-	-	-	12	-	3	-	2	-	9	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	12
CONNECTICUT	5,855	271	130	113	148	30	80	294	203	875	32	559	168	36	190	886	31	55	310	142	1,302
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	16	-	4	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	3,078	177	70	59	51	11	67	167	109	488	25	154	128	22	136	286	20	20	254	30	802
BRIDGEPORT	655	12	7	4	32	6	3	34	28	67	-	55	3	11	1	208	5	-	8	56	113
HARTFORD	1,215	60	23	20	46	9	5	43	32	163	3	247	18	-	15	268	5	15	23	7	213
NEW HAVEN	334	6	13	5	11	2	4	6	11	68	2	41	15	-	15	43	-	3	16	1	72
STANFORD	256	5	4	17	2	1	1	256	21	24	1	52	2	1	9	-	1	-	6	3	62
WATERBURY	294	10	7	7	6	1	-	10	1	62	1	9	2	2	12	79	1	3	1	45	35
CITY NOT REPORTED	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
DELAWARE	439	17	22	4	10	1	14	15	30	9	8	17	75	16	36	1	9	7	49	-	119
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	444	17	21	4	10	1	14	15	30	9	7	17	74	16	31	1	4	7	49	-	117
CITY NOT REPORTED	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3,481	21	244	28	42	52	33	70	136	43	21	375	452	30	264	51	43	197	60	2	1,317
FLORIDA	19,409	821	322	536	8,478	109	341	183	160	203	126	902	507	570	532	60	221	160	721	41	4,416
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	50	-	2	-	7	1	4	3	1	1	-	1	3	1	4	-	2	-	6	-	14
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	5,459	510	156	129	438	18	209	126	72	104	82	331	318	468	317	40	130	74	458	24	1,455
FORT LAUDERDALE	548	85	13	26	12	3	10	8	1	12	11	119	21	4	2	2	6	13	53	4	143
MIALEAM	498	9	3	46	193	6	9	2	1	4	3	-	1	8	8	1	2	6	16	-	180
HOLLYWOOD	173	33	8	6	1	1	2	6	3	1	3	19	4	5	-	1	2	5	10	3	60

TABLE 12A.
IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED BY SPECIFIED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH AND RURAL AND URBAN AREA AND CITY
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

(RURAL - POPULATION OF LESS THAN 2,500. URBAN - POPULATION OF 2,500-99,999. CITIES - POPULATION OF 100,000 OR MORE.)

2,

CLASS OF PLACE AND CITY	ALL COUNTRIES	CANADA	CHINA & TAIWAN	COLOMBIA	CUBA	DOMINICAN REP.	GERMANY	GREECE	INDIA	ITALY	JAPAN	JAMAICA	KOREA	MEXICO	PHILIPPINES	PORTUGAL	THAILAND	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	UNITED KINGDOM	YUGOSLAVIA	ALL OTHER
FLORIDA (CONT'D.)																					
JACKSONVILLE	407	6	18	8	20	2	19	5	22	9	2	10	19	3	121	1	7	5	25	1	104
MIAMI	11,332	120	109	305	7,594	77	49	27	51	53	10	393	56	64	48	11	18	48	82	4	2,211
ST. PETERSBURG	180	43	3	2	14	1	8	-	1	3	4	11	5	2	8	3	4	6	17	-	45
TAMPA	597	9	1	12	196	-	21	3	5	15	7	15	61	8	15	1	22	3	25	3	175
CITY NOT REPORTED	165	6	9	2	3	-	10	3	3	1	4	3	19	7	9	-	28	-	29	-	29
GEORGIA	2,243	65	135	29	105	1	179	64	87	19	61	28	507	51	165	5	78	7	142	3	512
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	24	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	-	-	1	-	1	-	5
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	1,230	42	80	8	42	-	95	24	45	14	30	11	286	13	127	2	47	2	87	2	273
ATLANTA	702	16	43	20	62	-	26	40	38	4	20	16	134	21	14	1	14	4	46	-	183
COLUMBUS	107	2	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	6	-	-	-	5	1	17
Macon	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	3	-	-	-	2	-	-
SAVANNAH	55	1	10	1	-	-	6	-	2	-	1	-	7	-	3	-	5	-	1	-	18
CITY NOT REPORTED	107	1	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	1	5	1	18	5	12	1	11	1	-	-	16
HAWAII	6,549	64	429	-	-	-	25	-	13	1	464	1	1,127	21	3,418	2	62	4	52	2	864
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	7	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	2,185	29	66	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	94	-	249	4	1,507	2	22	2	18	1	185
HONOLULU	4,327	35	362	-	-	-	19	-	12	1	358	1	873	17	1,895	-	40	2	34	1	677
CITY NOT REPORTED	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	4	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	2
IDAHO	562	53	14	5	-	2	24	6	5	7	20	2	55	101	25	1	31	-	36	-	175
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	51	3	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	1	-	1	-	3	-	31
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	480	50	13	3	-	1	22	6	5	7	18	2	50	95	23	1	23	-	22	-	139
CITY NOT REPORTED	31	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	7	-	11	-	5
ILLINOIS	24,814	250	697	186	674	47	275	1,426	1,520	1,219	170	275	1,777	6,288	2,697	19	333	58	484	956	5,463
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	7,305	162	288	48	174	11	169	371	497	409	83	102	695	1,694	571	8	125	18	300	209	1,371
CHICAGO	17,281	85	391	137	496	36	99	1,053	1,011	800	84	173	1,048	4,574	2,101	11	196	40	171	738	4,037
PEORIA	73	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	10	2	15	-	6	-	5	-	22
ROCKFORD	88	2	5	1	2	-	1	-	3	10	-	-	20	16	4	-	1	-	2	8	13
CITY NOT REPORTED	44	1	4	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	4	-	5	-	6	-	11
INDIANA	2,404	56	125	4	27	2	88	163	135	21	56	21	265	381	202	1	76	2	113	147	519
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	7	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	1,455	36	86	3	16	2	54	59	80	8	39	4	174	271	121	-	61	1	73	57	310
EVANSVILLE	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
FORT WAYNE	91	3	4	-	1	-	1	12	6	4	1	1	7	12	6	-	3	-	3	-	27
GARY	228	-	-	1	5	-	4	63	2	1	-	6	4	35	6	-	3	1	3	68	26
HAMMOND	78	1	2	-	-	-	1	9	6	-	4	-	8	18	9	-	-	-	1	7	12
INDIANAPOLIS	391	10	22	-	5	-	17	19	33	2	11	10	58	15	46	1	6	-	17	9	110
SOUTH BEND	102	3	7	-	-	-	6	-	8	1	-	-	8	28	9	-	1	-	10	1	20
CITY NOT REPORTED	39	1	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	3	2	3	-	2	-	1	5	10
IOWA	899	51	43	5	4	6	49	17	59	19	14	10	150	79	67	2	41	2	51	3	227
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	30	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	7
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	700	44	38	4	3	1	43	16	41	15	13	3	122	68	48	2	35	1	44	2	157
CEDAR RAPIDS	36	1	3	-	-	-	5	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	3	1	12
DES MOINES	131	6	1	-	-	-	1	-	15	4	1	-	22	10	13	-	6	-	3	-	49
CITY NOT REPORTED	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
KANSAS	1,251	58	61	14	20	4	105	10	62	6	38	10	205	137	98	2	61	2	48	16	294
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	780	46	38	11	18	3	54	5	26	2	21	4	157	96	54	1	40	-	38	-	166
KANSAS CITY	152	1	7	3	2	-	3	-	22	3	1	2	16	17	18	-	5	-	3	15	31
TOPEKA	52	2	3	-	-	1	5	1	3	-	2	1	5	7	5	-	2	-	-	-	15
WICHITA	170	5	12	-	-	-	11	3	11	1	3	3	17	16	18	1	10	2	4	-	53
CITY NOT REPORTED	96	4	1	-	-	-	29	1	-	-	11	-	10	1	3	-	4	-	3	1	28
KENTUCKY	910	28	47	10	11	1	113	6	47	17	29	3	169	7	85	4	47	2	68	3	213
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	42	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	1	-	5	-	17
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	456	17	20	3	3	1	59	2	16	11	23	1	100	2	50	3	30	2	24	2	89
LEXINGTON	68	4	8	4	-	-	3	2	2	2	-	1	5	-	3	-	4	-	4	-	22
LOUISVILLE	262	3	17	3	8	-	15	1	26	3	4	1	40	4	30	-	12	-	27	-	68
CITY NOT REPORTED	82	1	1	-	-	-	34	-	2	1	2	-	12	-	2	1	-	-	8	1	17
LOUISIANA	1,758	38	105	18	192	1	87	32	51	18	26	5	165	47	98	5	62	2	99	15	692
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	45	-	-	-	13	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	4	2	14
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	685	16	36	9	30	1	52	16	22	4	8	1	106	27	57	2	34	2	64	6	192
BATON ROUGE	124	3	18	1	6	-	12	2	13	1	2	-	14	2	3	1	2	-	4	1	39
METairie	108	2	18	-	3	-	1	3	1	4	-	1	2	3	6	1	4	-	7	2	50
NEW ORLEANS	727	17	28	8	147	-	13	11	11	8	13	3	30	14	25	1	15	-	17	4	371
SHREVEPORT	36	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	1	2	-	1	-	2	-	18
CITY NOT REPORTED	33	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	7	-	4	-	-	8
MAINE	746	277	15	1	-	1	38	13	15	6	14	2	70	3	113	11	23	-	66	4	74
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	36	3	4	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	6	-	9
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	686	269	11	1	-	1	32	13	13	5	10	2	64	3	108	11	20	-	57	4	62
CITY NOT REPORTED	24	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	3	-	3
MARYLAND	7,359	103	463	41	106	10	145	296	560	155	102	308	2,194	49	542	39	133	223	224	16	1,650
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS ..	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS ..	5,107	89	360	38	100	9	94	131	385	95	76	174	1,513	44	407	29	80	104	154	13	1,212
BALTIMORE	2,189	12	100	3	6	1	38	165	174	58	25	134	671	4	133	10	50	118	62	3	422
CITY NOT REPORTED	58	2	3	-	-	-	13	-	1	2	1	-	9	1	2	-	2	1	8	-	13



TABLE 12A.
IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED BY SPECIFIED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH AND RURAL AND URBAN AREA AND CITY
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

(RURAL - POPULATION OF LESS THAN 2,500. URBAN - POPULATION OF 2,500-99,999. CITIES - POPULATION OF 100,000 OR MORE.)

CLASS OF PLACE AND CITY	ALL COUNTRIES	CANADA	CHINA & TAIWAN	COLOMBIA	CUBA	DOMINICAN REP.	GERMANY	GREECE	INDIA	ITALY	JAPAN	JAMAICA	KOREA	MEXICO	PHILIPPINES	PORTUGAL	THAILAND	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	UNITED KINGDOM	YUGOSLAVIA	ALL OTHER
MASSACHUSETTS	12,417	403	492	139	210	238	141	852	315	981	83	348	342	50	200	3,655	95	281	484	25	3,083
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	15	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	5
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	8,570	352	218	113	77	203	114	631	179	659	55	209	298	44	150	2,576	80	191	382	9	2,030
BOSTON	1,743	11	212	15	110	26	15	75	69	210	7	63	20	2	35	52	6	83	53	10	669
CAMBRIDGE	771	6	50	6	17	5	9	38	37	39	13	30	8	2	4	308	-	5	24	6	164
NEW BEDFORD	790	11	-	-	2	-	-	10	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	713	-	-	2	-	43
SPRINGFIELD	187	17	5	5	-	2	-	21	2	32	1	34	8	-	1	3	1	1	13	-	41
WORCESTER	316	5	4	-	3	-	1	75	25	41	4	11	5	1	4	1	3	1	10	-	122
CITY NOT REPORTED	25	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	9
MICHIGAN	10,072	533	296	42	77	13	194	320	533	508	91	120	775	526	692	37	161	31	372	897	3,854
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	275	17	13	2	6	1	7	8	21	12	11	2	11	4	16	11	7	2	15	16	93
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	4,525	381	156	29	26	4	142	157	267	227	58	36	567	195	296	18	89	10	241	138	1,488
DEARBORN	744	11	12	3	3	-	4	21	14	36	3	-	6	4	5	1	-	-	6	45	570
DETROIT	3,582	73	72	3	23	1	28	101	174	172	12	64	112	266	271	2	32	9	43	674	1,450
FLINT	186	14	11	-	8	2	1	23	8	2	1	2	14	12	27	-	12	-	4	6	39
GRAND RAPIDS	175	8	5	3	5	5	3	2	8	13	-	7	14	10	13	1	3	4	5	-	66
LANSING	191	10	15	1	6	-	3	3	21	4	3	7	27	33	6	1	8	6	5	1	31
LIVONIA	98	6	4	-	-	-	-	2	5	8	1	-	2	-	21	-	1	-	8	1	39
WARREN	218	13	5	1	-	-	4	3	15	34	-	-	16	1	21	2	-	-	28	15	60
CITY NOT REPORTED	78	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	6	1	16	1	9	-	17	1	18
MINNESOTA	1,956	134	128	31	16	1	68	36	106	14	29	5	503	57	160	2	34	8	88	10	526
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	41	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	7	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	18
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	925	90	47	13	5	-	36	21	36	3	10	1	306	32	72	2	20	2	41	2	186
DULUTH	33	4	8	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	4
MINNEAPOLIS	612	31	50	15	8	1	17	11	40	2	12	3	113	6	45	-	6	6	31	4	211
ST. PAUL	336	9	23	3	3	-	9	2	28	8	6	1	70	14	32	-	8	-	11	4	105
CITY NOT REPORTED	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
MISSISSIPPI	523	8	43	3	-	2	42	8	31	5	22	3	35	11	84	12	23	-	44	-	147
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	457	8	41	3	-	2	31	8	22	4	20	3	31	11	74	10	21	-	42	-	126
JACKSON	39	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	6	1	1	-	2	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	13
CITY NOT REPORTED	17	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	7
MISSOURI	2,340	35	214	13	12	1	108	52	200	68	34	20	290	105	367	18	105	6	117	36	539
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	27	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	13
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	774	22	47	5	1	-	51	23	40	15	14	6	149	29	122	6	39	2	45	2	155
INDEPENDENCE	59	1	9	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	15	2	10	-	-	-	4	-	13
KANSAS CITY	427	2	23	3	9	-	11	7	32	8	6	2	28	49	125	-	12	3	13	4	90
SPRINGFIELD	93	1	14	-	-	-	6	-	5	3	-	2	8	2	8	8	3	-	-	-	33
ST. LOUIS	910	7	117	4	2	-	29	20	120	41	10	10	74	21	96	3	45	1	48	30	232
CITY NOT REPORTED	74	2	3	-	-	-	11	2	1	-	3	-	16	-	6	1	6	-	7	-	16
MONTANA	305	68	9	-	-	1	23	6	5	-	11	-	42	9	21	-	22	-	20	1	67
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	27	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	2	-	2	-	3	-	13
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	263	63	8	-	-	1	21	5	5	-	10	-	39	7	13	-	21	-	13	1	56
CITY NOT REPORTED	15	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	4	-	2
NEBRASKA	683	45	27	15	4	8	26	16	33	10	17	3	85	61	101	9	32	2	50	2	137
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	30	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	263	24	3	5	-	1	10	7	4	1	14	3	48	20	28	7	16	-	21	1	50
LINCOLN	79	6	7	-	2	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	4	5	1	2	1	2	-	28
OMAHA	278	15	14	8	2	7	11	6	22	9	2	-	27	37	30	1	8	1	22	-	56
CITY NOT REPORTED	33	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	11	-	6	-	5	1	3
NEVADA	1,094	27	56	7	93	3	25	18	13	12	31	2	107	178	121	3	54	3	75	5	261
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	39	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	29
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	333	16	24	1	7	-	7	3	4	5	8	-	31	61	54	3	11	-	22	1	75
LAS VEGAS	692	10	28	6	86	1	15	15	9	6	21	2	73	117	63	-	37	3	46	4	150
CITY NOT REPORTED	30	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	6	-	5	-	7
NEW HAMPSHIRE	494	115	23	5	2	10	16	76	8	17	6	1	30	11	14	19	8	1	59	-	73
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	12	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	467	112	22	5	2	10	15	76	8	17	4	1	29	11	14	19	8	1	51	-	62
CITY NOT REPORTED	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6
NEW JERSEY	24,679	253	773	898	2,881	808	279	1,014	1,216	2,425	113	957	1,151	103	1,296	2,319	115	350	478	431	6,819
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	269	3	35	-	7	-	9	8	14	16	3	-	16	1	14	18	2	-	29	6	88
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	15,852	218	633	497	2,040	434	227	773	823	1,707	95	765	889	84	682	571	83	268	386	268	4,409
CAMDEN	85	-	2	-	4	5	2	4	15	6	1	8	3	1	7	1	1	3	2	-	20
ELIZABETH	1,399	7	19	118	404	12	5	48	55	104	1	4	27	6	36	255	1	1	12	10	274
JERSEY CITY	1,848	6	31	87	66	128	2	102	153	113	3	12	109	4	381	30	8	27	5	-	581
NEWARK	3,281	7	25	37	274	81	7	26	128	147	5	76	27	3	135	1,433	10	43	20	10	785
PATERSON	1,472	7	7	155	78	148	-	35	16	269	1	62	13	3	16	9	-	2	14	129	508
TRENTON	343	3	16	2	8	-	6	11	10	54	2	26	49	1	16	1	2	4	5	7	120
CITY NOT REPORTED	130	2	5	2	-	-	21	5	2	9	2	4	18	-	9	1	8	2	5	1	34
NEW MEXICO	1,570	35	44	5	16	2	41	13	25	16	23	3	51	916	64	5	50	2	83	1	175
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	80	1	5	1	4	-	4	1	-	-	4	-	5	20	8	1	10	-	3	-	13
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	1,073	27	21	2	3	-	16	3	10	6	9	3	28	766	28	2	28	1	37	1	82
ALBUQUERQUE	327	6	16	2	8	2	13	4	15	10	6	-	15	129	12	2	7	1	17	-	62
CITY NOT REPORTED	90	1	2	-	1	-	8	5	-	-	4	-	3	1	16	-	5	-	26	-	18





TABLE 12A.
IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED BY SPECIFIED COUNTRIES OF BIRTH AND RURAL AND URBAN AREA AND CITY
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

(RURAL - POPULATION OF LESS THAN 2,500. URBAN - POPULATION OF 2,500-99,999. CITIES - POPULATION OF 100,000 OR MORE.)

CLASS OF PLACE AND CITY	ALL COUNTRIES	CANADA	CHINA & TAIWAN	COLOMBIA	CUBA	DOMINICAN REP.	GERMANY	GREECE	INDIA	ITALY	JAPAN	JAMAICA	KOREA	MEXICO	PHILIPPINES	PORTUGAL	THAILAND	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	UNITED KINGDOM	YUGOSLAVIA	ALL OTHER
TEXAS	28,976	178	404	77	156	31	434	140	435	54	151	43	910	22,838	434	21	239	26	466	11	1,928
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	102	1	5	-	-	-	4	-	3	5	2	-	11	36	2	-	2	-	2	-	29
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	13,882	77	116	18	30	14	209	36	95	12	64	16	398	11,708	190	11	118	7	166	4	593
AMARILLO	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	2	-	2	-	1	-	4
AUSTIN	311	3	8	3	-	1	4	-	4	1	7	-	18	169	10	-	7	-	11	-	65
BEAUMONT	26	4	1	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	1	-	8
CORPUS CHRISTI	296	1	7	3	-	1	8	4	4	3	5	1	9	194	15	1	2	2	4	-	32
DALLAS	1,787	13	49	6	45	4	28	15	141	5	8	12	65	1,039	44	2	9	3	52	1	246
EL PASO	4,556	7	14	-	8	1	38	-	5	4	3	1	106	4,231	16	-	7	1	5	2	107
FORT WORTH	598	4	6	3	2	1	16	9	11	6	4	-	40	346	9	-	17	1	39	-	84
HOUSTON	4,513	51	157	36	62	5	44	67	149	14	22	9	111	3,003	76	3	24	9	93	3	575
LURROCK	90	-	6	-	-	-	7	1	5	-	1	-	1	46	-	-	1	-	3	-	10
SAN ANTONIO	2,516	11	30	8	9	4	31	5	12	3	18	3	108	2,013	47	2	31	2	48	1	130
WICHITA FALLS	41	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	5	5	3	-	3	-	4	-	13
CITY NOT REPORTED	239	3	4	-	-	-	42	2	-	-	17	1	25	41	19	1	14	1	37	-	32
UTAH	918	92	72	3	1	2	40	19	7	2	22	-	77	104	53	-	31	1	76	1	315
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	33	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	5	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	16
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	472	60	31	3	-	2	23	7	4	2	9	-	44	68	29	-	23	-	38	-	129
SALT LAKE CITY	388	31	40	-	1	-	14	12	3	-	10	-	28	31	17	-	5	-	30	1	165
CITY NOT REPORTED	25	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	1	1	8	-	5
VERMONT	274	78	9	1	-	-	12	3	4	2	3	1	41	1	16	-	7	-	21	1	75
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	21	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	10
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	252	72	8	1	-	-	12	3	4	2	3	1	40	1	16	-	6	-	18	1	64
CITY NOT REPORTED	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIRGINIA	5,307	101	331	45	63	15	189	157	246	58	87	48	1,307	52	686	32	109	62	228	9	1,482
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	2,710	54	212	29	43	6	115	90	150	36	50	26	675	31	157	12	67	33	114	6	804
ALEXANDRIA	486	6	22	7	2	1	10	9	27	1	6	10	196	5	27	11	6	11	4	1	124
ARLINGTON	680	8	31	6	3	1	14	23	29	1	3	2	244	7	34	8	13	5	11	-	237
HAMPTON	66	1	2	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	32	2	6	3	-	4	-	8
NEWPORT NEWS	132	6	3	-	3	1	8	10	9	-	-	-	1	21	-	22	1	2	15	-	30
NORFOLK	548	4	24	1	2	3	10	3	3	10	11	4	28	4	304	-	4	3	29	-	101
PORTSMOUTH	58	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	18	-	20	-	2	-	3	-	7
RICHMOND	369	13	30	2	10	2	8	16	23	7	4	1	71	3	33	1	7	7	20	2	109
VIRGINIA BEACH	164	2	2	-	-	-	4	1	4	2	5	2	12	-	70	-	4	1	17	-	38
CITY NOT REPORTED	90	4	4	-	-	-	17	1	1	1	5	-	10	-	13	-	2	-	10	-	22
WASHINGTON	4,023	347	324	18	4	5	185	53	76	28	131	11	721	282	738	10	87	7	193	19	784
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	40	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	3	1	7	-	1	-	3	1	13
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	1,747	228	88	8	-	-	95	19	30	13	45	2	279	256	214	2	31	4	113	10	310
SEATTLE	1,622	73	210	4	4	5	30	32	40	10	60	7	220	21	444	8	35	-	58	9	356
SPOKANE	124	24	13	-	-	-	3	-	1	3	6	2	13	-	10	-	8	1	10	2	28
TACOMA	396	15	10	1	-	-	29	1	3	1	14	-	184	4	55	-	6	2	8	-	63
CITY NOT REPORTED	94	1	3	5	-	-	28	-	-	1	4	-	22	-	8	-	6	-	1	1	14
WEST VIRGINIA	614	24	30	2	1	-	35	13	53	20	21	2	113	6	92	-	37	2	42	3	118
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	31	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	5	1	1	-	5	1	10	-	-	2	-	3	3
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	578	24	29	2	1	-	33	13	48	19	20	2	107	5	82	-	34	2	40	3	114
CITY NOT REPORTED	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
WISCONSIN	2,117	61	154	15	13	-	120	81	127	87	33	21	270	202	138	5	47	2	109	127	505
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	36	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	2	1	1	-	14	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	7
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	1,054	39	59	9	2	-	84	28	37	44	19	8	157	117	75	4	35	1	60	57	217
MADISON	251	12	54	-	-	-	3	2	42	-	3	-	23	6	7	-	2	-	13	2	82
MILWAUKEE	768	10	39	6	11	-	25	51	46	42	10	13	73	78	54	1	10	1	34	66	198
CITY NOT REPORTED	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
WYOMING	288	34	4	-	-	-	13	7	1	3	6	-	33	38	13	2	6	1	46	1	80
UNDER 2,500 INHABITANTS	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	16
2,500-99,999 INHABITANTS	260	33	4	-	-	-	12	6	1	1	6	-	33	38	11	2	6	1	41	1	64
CITY NOT REPORTED	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	2
U.S. TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS	10,067	24	245	159	858	2,877	49	4	24	24	156	29	220	84	1,653	1	33	785	44	-	2,798
AMERICAN SAMOA	18	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	10
GUAM	2,519	-	208	-	-	2	6	-	11	-	145	-	186	1	1,640	-	26	1	6	-	287
PANAMA CANAL ZONE	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
PUERTO RICO	4,809	15	19	152	846	2,735	37	4	5	23	6	1	21	71	8	-	4	42	21	-	799
VIRGIN ISLANDS	2,717	9	18	7	12	139	5	-	8	1	4	28	11	12	4	-	3	738	17	-	1,701
ALL OTHER	31	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-

TABLE 16A.
TEMPORARY WORKERS ADMITTED UNDER SECTION 101(a)(15)(H), IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT,
BY COUNTRY OR REGION OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE
YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1973 AND 1974

COUNTRY OR REGION OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE	1974				1973			
	TOTAL	WORKERS OF DISTINGUISHED MERIT AND ABILITY (H(1))	OTHER TEMPORARY WORKERS (H(11))	INDUSTRIAL TRAINEES (H(111))	TOTAL	WORKERS OF DISTINGUISHED MERIT AND ABILITY (H(1))	OTHER TEMPORARY WORKERS (H(11))	INDUSTRIAL TRAINEES (H(111))
ALL COUNTRIES ...	60,371	15,074	40,883	4,414	57,023	15,670	37,343	4,010
EUROPE	9,354	5,826	1,575	1,953	10,748	6,833	1,800	2,115
AUSTRIA	337	188	103	46	480	212	203	65
BELGIUM	132	80	6	46	226	182	5	39
DENMARK	77	34	7	36	121	73	12	36
FINLAND	44	30	6	8	29	11	2	16
FRANCE	656	351	75	230	804	440	97	267
GERMANY	618	226	84	308	1,276	774	64	438
GREECE	197	44	133	20	209	54	146	9
IRELAND	305	154	82	69	368	195	74	99
ITALY	398	286	65	47	609	423	85	101
NETHERLANDS	200	90	16	94	179	62	13	104
NORWAY	186	118	9	59	152	61	45	46
POLAND	210	170	37	3	323	268	52	3
PORTUGAL	153	123	27	3	137	108	27	2
SPAIN	773	493	212	68	809	393	361	55
SWEDEN	232	133	34	65	271	162	18	91
SWITZERLAND	322	141	36	145	343	115	61	167
UNITED KINGDOM	3,400	2,126	581	693	3,243	2,226	462	555
YUGOSLAVIA	242	218	18	6	342	297	35	10
OTHER EUROPE	872	821	44	7	827	777	38	12
ASIA	8,955	3,332	4,770	853	5,319	3,254	1,329	736
CHINA & TAIWAN	371	91	219	61	97	21	61	15
HONG KONG	116	19	72	25	88	22	49	17
INDIA	244	188	12	44	202	170	6	26
IRAN	18	8	3	7	21	8	2	11
ISRAEL	308	117	130	61	453	243	157	53
JAPAN	1,395	406	615	374	1,059	265	431	363
KOREA	1,391	215	1,058	118	396	149	130	117
LEBANON	28	6	10	12	41	15	11	15
PHILIPPINES	4,771	2,111	2,614	46	2,648	2,202	411	35
THAILAND	28	9	10	9	19	10	5	4
TURKEY	33	6	10	17	40	33	2	5
OTHER ASIA	252	156	17	79	255	116	64	75
AFRICA	249	115	54	80	361	278	21	62
SOUTH AFRICA, REP. OF	75	31	9	35	71	37	3	31
OTHER AFRICA	174	84	45	45	290	241	18	31
OCEANIA	521	254	110	157	680	424	80	176
AUSTRALIA	311	169	63	79	327	210	44	73
NEW ZEALAND	78	41	11	26	212	127	20	65
PACIFIC IS. (US ADM)	52	1	5	46	64	22	4	38
OTHER OCEANIA	80	43	31	6	77	65	12	-
NORTH AMERICA	39,633	4,820	33,680	1,133	38,771	4,483	33,606	682
CANADA	14,643	2,404	11,907	332	15,460	2,262	12,837	361
MEXICO	2,792	1,297	1,369	126	2,372	1,037	1,193	142
ANTIGUA	2,432	36	2,394	2	2,405	19	2,381	5
BAHAMAS	71	29	12	30	38	6	16	16
BARBADOS	876	27	844	5	824	63	760	1
BERMUDA	2	1	1	-	4	-	4	-
BRIT. VIRGIN IS.	466	31	429	6	649	5	643	1
DOMINICA	709	18	691	-	706	8	692	6
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ..	1,072	497	479	96	736	337	376	23
HAITI	104	12	86	6	118	5	108	5
JAMAICA	8,762	122	8,316	324	7,595	553	7,022	20
NETH. ANTILLES	140	10	126	4	193	13	175	5
ST. CHRISTOPHER	4,275	48	4,217	10	4,249	30	4,209	10
ST. LUCIA	1,335	13	1,220	102	1,504	2	1,500	2
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO ..	736	195	536	5	725	53	666	6
BELIZE	21	1	20	-	21	-	21	-
COSTA RICA	105	11	55	39	108	4	87	17
EL SALVADOR	47	9	38	-	40	5	30	5
GUATEMALA	126	14	108	4	109	10	94	5
HONDURAS	76	5	55	16	85	28	51	6
NICARAGUA	36	11	19	6	56	14	23	19
PANAMA	75	20	39	16	52	20	23	9
OTHER NORTH AMERICA ..	732	9	719	4	722	9	695	18
SOUTH AMERICA	1,659	727	694	238	1,144	398	507	239
ARGENTINA	228	124	59	45	157	89	24	44
BOLIVIA	9	4	1	4	15	10	-	5
BRAZIL	255	160	44	51	196	99	50	47
CHILE	163	111	24	28	111	54	25	32
COLOMBIA	282	84	159	39	222	41	127	54
ECUADOR	74	10	51	13	89	10	73	6
GUYANA	160	138	22	-	34	27	7	-
PERU	196	49	125	22	107	23	67	17
URUGUAY	30	9	19	2	12	2	1	9
VENEZUELA	254	37	185	32	185	32	130	23
OTHER SOUTH AMERICA ..	8	1	5	2	16	11	3	2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

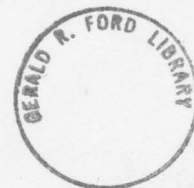


TABLE 16B.
TEMPORARY WORKERS ADMITTED UNDER SECTION 101(a)(15)(H), (J), AND (L),
IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT, BY OCCUPATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

OCCUPATION	TOTAL	WORKERS OF DISTINGUISHED MERIT AND ABILITY	OTHER TEMPORARY WORKERS	INDUSTRIAL TRAINEES	EXCHANGE VISITORS	INTRACOMPANY TRANSFEREES
ALL OCCUPATIONS	123,760	15,074	40,883	4,414	50,911	12,478
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & KINDRED WORKERS	50,375	14,699	13,738	2,872	16,122	2,944
ACCOUNTANTS & AUDITORS	497	30	51	59	180	177
ARCHITECTS	158	38	10	18	76	16
COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	265	21	25	27	97	95
PROGRAMMERS	82	14	2	12	33	21
SYSTEMS ANALYSTS	109	6	4	11	32	56
OTHER SPECIALISTS	74	1	19	4	32	18
ENGINEERS	2,971	466	363	339	867	236
AERONAUTICAL & ASTRONAUTICAL	40	11	4	6	13	6
CHEMICAL	166	17	7	30	70	42
CIVIL	243	48	50	14	93	38
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC	210	45	16	22	66	61
INDUSTRIAL	121	15	43	9	33	21
MECHANICAL	171	22	41	23	52	53
METALLURGICAL & MATERIALS	48	16	23	-	5	4
MINING	29	15	1	2	4	7
PETROLEUM	52	6	3	6	17	20
SALES	44	14	6	9	2	13
OTHER ENGINEERS	1,847	257	169	218	512	691
FARM MANAGEMENT ADVISORS	38	24	11	1	1	1
FORESTERS & CONSERVATIONISTS	45	6	15	1	23	-
HOME MANAGEMENT ADVISORS	11	3	1	-	6	1
LAWYERS & JUDGES	240	23	17	24	150	26
JUDGES	23	3	9	-	11	-
LAWYERS	217	20	8	24	139	26
LIBRARIANS, ARCHIVISTS & CURATORS	70	15	4	5	31	15
ARCHIVISTS & CURATORS	31	5	1	3	7	15
LIBRARIANS	39	10	3	2	24	-
MATHEMATICAL SPECIALISTS	167	24	41	2	88	12
ACTUARIES	56	12	38	2	-	4
MATHEMATICIANS	68	7	3	-	53	5
STATISTICIANS	43	5	-	-	35	3
NURSES, DIETITIANS & THERAPISTS	2,569	2,111	77	45	327	9
DIETITIANS	42	8	13	-	21	-
REGISTERED NURSES	2,492	2,096	62	39	287	8
THERAPISTS	35	7	2	6	19	1
OPERATIONS & SYSTEMS RESEARCHERS & ANALYST	12	-	2	1	3	6
PERSONNEL & LABOR RELATIONS WORKERS	67	13	1	2	41	10
PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS & RELO. PRACTITIONERS	6,321	607	13	158	5,449	94
CHIROPRACTORS	5	2	1	-	-	2
DENTISTS	76	7	2	2	65	-
OPTOMETRISTS	15	2	2	-	2	9
PHARMACISTS	40	7	-	2	27	4
PHYSICIANS, MEDICAL & OSTEOPATHIC	5,517	578	-	149	4,717	73
PODIATRISTS	4	1	2	-	-	1
VETERINARIANS	654	7	7	3	632	5
OTHER HEALTH PRACTITIONERS	10	3	1	-	6	-
RELIGIOUS WORKERS	198	60	20	16	82	20
CLERGYMEN	120	36	15	5	59	5
OTHER RELIGIOUS WORKERS	78	24	5	11	23	15
RESEARCH WORKERS, NOT SPECIFIED	2,280	197	328	200	1,501	54
SCIENTISTS, LIFE & PHYSICAL	1,737	189	59	83	1,233	173
AGRICULTURAL	237	15	34	18	160	10
ATMOSPHERIC & SPACE	30	4	1	-	25	-
BIOLOGICAL	368	30	2	1	331	4
CHEMISTS	558	47	9	31	393	78
GEOLOGISTS	226	46	8	29	78	65
MARINE	35	11	1	1	17	5
PHYSICISTS & ASTRONOMERS	218	27	2	2	177	10
OTHER LIFE & PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS	65	9	2	1	52	1
SCIENTISTS, SOCIAL	826	55	23	44	594	110
ECONOMISTS	484	21	5	42	317	99
POLITICAL	32	2	-	-	28	2
PSYCHOLOGISTS	86	3	9	1	70	3
SOCIOLOGISTS	65	1	-	1	63	-
URBAN & REGIONAL PLANNERS	27	2	-	-	20	5
OTHER SOCIAL SCIENTISTS	132	26	9	-	96	1
SOCIAL & RECREATION WORKERS	1,083	20	20	12	1,025	4
RECREATION	930	7	16	9	894	4
SOCIAL	153	13	4	3	131	2
TEACHERS, COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY	2,189	339	283	25	1,509	33
AGRICULTURE	3	-	-	1	1	1
ART, DRAMA & MUSIC	68	24	13	27	27	4
ATMOSPHERIC, EARTH, MARINE & SPACE	23	1	19	-	3	-
BIOLOGY	34	5	2	-	26	1
BUSINESS & COMMERCE	26	3	19	-	4	-
CHEMISTRY	26	8	1	-	14	3
COACHES & PHYSICAL EDUCATION	17	4	3	-	10	-
ECONOMICS	32	2	14	-	16	-
EDUCATION	15	2	1	-	12	-
ENGINEERING	16	2	2	1	10	1
ENGLISH	38	-	-	4	28	6
FOREIGN LANGUAGE	101	4	7	-	89	1
HEALTH SPECIALTIES	24	4	-	1	18	1
HISTORY	210	26	152	3	23	6
HOME ECONOMICS	1	-	-	-	1	-

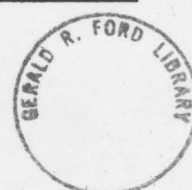


TABLE 16B.
TEMPORARY WORKERS ADMITTED UNDER SECTION 101(a)(15)(H), (J), AND (L),
IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT, BY OCCUPATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

OCCUPATION	TOTAL	WORKERS OF DISTINGUISHED MERIT AND ABILITY	OTHER TEMPORARY WORKERS	INDUSTRIAL TRAINEES	EXCHANGE VISITORS	INTRACOMPANY TRANSFEREES
TEACHERS, COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY (CONTD.)						
LAW	12	1	1	-	9	1
MATHEMATICS	38	7	-	-	31	-
PHYSICS	26	4	5	-	17	-
PSYCHOLOGY	10	7	-	-	3	-
SOCIOLOGY	13	2	5	-	6	-
THEOLOGY	7	3	-	-	4	-
TRADE, INDUSTRIAL & TECHNICAL	18	1	16	-	1	-
OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHERS	22	1	2	-	18	1
MISCELLANEOUS TEACHERS, COLLEGE & UNIV.	99	15	2	1	80	1
SUBJECT NOT SPECIFIED TEACHERS, COL. & U.	1,310	213	19	14	1,058	6
TEACHERS, EXCEPT COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY	1,679	247	76	8	1,328	20
ADULT EDUCATION	108	14	5	1	85	3
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	5	2	1	-	2	-
PREKINDERGARTEN & KINDERGARTEN	28	2	22	-	4	-
SECONDARY SCHOOL	10	3	2	-	5	-
OTHER TEACHERS, EXC. COLLEGE & UNIV.	1,528	226	46	7	1,232	17
TECHNICIANS & TECHNOLOGISTS, HEALTH	251	60	41	11	130	9
CLINICAL LABORATORY	125	60	10	8	44	3
DENTAL HYGIENISTS	1	-	1	-	-	-
HEALTH RECORD	25	-	9	-	16	-
RADIOLOGIC	27	-	8	-	17	2
THERAPY ASSISTANTS	6	-	4	-	1	1
OTHER HEALTH TECHNICIANS & TECHNOLOGISTS	67	-	9	3	52	3
TECHNICIANS, ENGINEERING & SCIENCE	686	-	231	52	324	79
AGRICULTURE & BIOLOGICAL, EXCEPT HEALTH.	62	-	18	5	38	1
CHEMICAL	39	-	12	4	18	5
DRAFTSMEN	89	-	64	4	10	11
ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING	126	-	49	14	44	19
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING	8	-	1	2	2	3
MATHEMATICAL	1	-	1	-	-	-
MECHANICAL ENGINEERING	26	-	2	4	14	6
SURVEYORS	65	-	36	3	19	7
OTHER ENGINEERING & SCIENCE TECHNICIANS.	270	-	48	16	179	27
TECHNICIANS, EXC. HEALTH, ENGIN. & SCIENCE	328	39	82	47	120	40
AIRPLANE PILOTS	55	7	4	32	4	8
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS	14	-	4	1	7	2
EMBALMERS	45	-	2	-	43	-
FLIGHT ENGINEERS	17	9	8	-	-	-
RADIO OPERATORS	11	-	3	2	5	1
TOOL PROGRAMMERS, NUMERICAL CONTROL	3	-	1	-	-	2
OTHER TECHNICIANS	183	23	60	12	61	27
VOCATIONAL & EDUCATIONAL COUNSELORS	57	10	6	-	33	8
WRITERS, ARTISTS & ENTERTAINERS	16,244	5,996	8,907	95	744	502
ACTORS & ACTRESSES	320	246	42	1	30	1
ATHLETES & KINDRED WORKERS	3,624	889	2,422	12	72	229
AUTHORS	20	8	-	-	11	1
DANCERS	750	658	71	4	14	3
DESIGNERS	70	20	18	9	8	15
EDITORS & REPORTERS	157	18	6	8	118	7
MUSICIANS & COMPOSERS	9,323	3,189	5,793	29	97	215
PAINTERS & SCULPTORS	207	129	51	2	21	4
PHOTOGRAPHERS	43	20	8	3	8	4
PUBLIC RELATIONS MEN & PUBLICITY WRITERS	62	3	36	12	7	4
RADIO & TELEVISION ANNOUNCERS	43	10	4	3	23	1
OTHER WRITERS, ARTISTS & ENTERTAINERS ..	1,625	806	454	12	335	18
OTHER PROFESSIONAL, TECH. & KINDRED WORKERS	9,386	4,106	3,031	1,597	160	492
MANAGERS & ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	10,985	323	257	424	987	8,994
ASSESSORS, CONTROLLERS, TREASUR./LOC. PUB. ADM	17	1	1	-	1	14
BANK OFFICERS & FINANCIAL MANAGERS	415	25	8	107	93	182
BUYERS & SHIPPERS, FARM PRODUCTS	13	2	3	3	-	5
BUYERS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	2	1	-	-	1	-
CONSTRUCTION INSPECTORS, PUBLIC ADMIN.	14	-	4	-	3	7
CREDIT MEN	5	1	2	1	-	1
FUNERAL DIRECTORS	11	2	-	-	2	7
HEALTH ADMINISTRATORS	92	5	26	1	39	21
INSPECTORS, EXC. CONSTRUCTION/ PUB. ADMIN.	39	4	14	2	8	11
MANAGERS & SUPERINTENDENTS, BUILDING	69	3	15	4	2	45
OFFICE MANAGERS, OTHER	8	1	3	1	-	3
OFFICERS, PILOTS & PURSERS/ SHIP	76	7	1	41	10	17
OFFICIALS & ADMINISTRATORS/ PUB. ADM., OTHER	380	19	3	20	182	156
OFFICIALS, FOREIGN GOVERNMENT	110	1	6	3	97	3
OFFICIALS OF LODGES, SOCIETIES & UNIONS ..	84	4	-	5	64	11
POSTMASTERS & MAIL SUPERINTENDENTS	9	3	3	-	-	3
PURCHASING AGENTS & BUYERS, OTHER	16	4	-	2	5	5
RAILROAD CONDUCTORS	5	-	2	2	1	-
RESTAURANT, CAFETERIA & BAR MANAGERS	20	1	1	1	13	4
SALES MANAGERS & DEPT. HEADS, RETAIL TRADE	99	1	1	5	1	91
SALES MANAGERS, EXCEPT RETAIL TRADE	47	5	1	3	-	38
SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, COLLEGE	23	2	-	-	4	15
SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS, ELEM. & SECONDARY ..	25	10	1	1	10	3
OTHER MANAGERS & ADMINISTRATORS, EXC. FARM	9,406	221	162	222	449	8,352
SALES WORKERS	965	19	375	65	361	145
ADVERTISING AGENTS & SALESMEN	33	-	7	8	3	15
AUCTIONEERS	2	-	-	-	1	1
DEMONSTRATORS	5	-	1	1	2	1

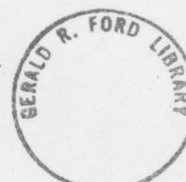


TABLE 16B.
TEMPORARY WORKERS ADMITTED UNDER SECTION 101(a)(15)(H), (J), AND (L),
IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT, BY OCCUPATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

OCCUPATION	TOTAL	WORKERS OF DISTINGUISHED MERIT AND ABILITY	OTHER TEMPORARY WORKERS	INDUSTRIAL TRAINEES	EXCHANGE VISITORS	INTRACOMPANY TRANSFEREES
SALES WORKERS (CONTD.)						
HUCKSTERS & PEDDLERS	24	-	5	2	17	-
INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS & UNDERWRITERS ..	94	7	33	12	7	35
NEWSBOYS	1	-	-	-	1	-
REAL ESTATE AGENTS & BROKERS	52	1	3	4	38	6
STOCK & BOND SALESMEN	29	1	17	6	1	4
OTHER SALESMEN & SALES CLERKS	638	10	239	27	289	73
SALES CLERKS, RETAIL TRADE	99	-	95	2	1	1
SALESMEN OF SERVICES & CONSTRUCTION	6	-	6	-	-	-
SALESMEN, RETAIL TRADE	7	-	7	-	-	-
SALES REPRESENTATIVES, MANUFACTURING IND ..	21	1	13	-	2	5
SALES REPRESENTATIVES, WHOLESALE TRADE ..	17	9	2	1	-	5
OTHER SALESMEN & SALES CLERKS	488	-	116	24	286	62
OTHER SALES WORKERS	87	-	70	5	2	10
CLERICAL & KINDRED WORKERS	1,380	6	526	216	493	139
BANK TELLERS	62	-	3	16	27	16
BILLING CLERKS	38	-	37	-	-	1
BOOKKEEPERS	20	-	16	2	-	2
CASHIERS	56	-	52	3	1	-
CLERICAL ASSISTANTS, SOCIAL WELFARE	1	-	1	-	-	-
CLERICAL SUPERVISORS, OTHER	23	-	13	1	3	6
COLLECTORS, BILL & ACCOUNT	3	-	1	-	-	2
COUNTER CLERKS, EXCEPT FOOD	12	-	1	8	3	-
DISPATCHERS & STARTERS, VEHICLE	7	-	7	-	-	-
ENUMERATORS & INTERVIEWERS	3	-	3	-	-	-
ESTIMATORS & INVESTIGATORS, OTHER	168	-	14	138	10	6
EXPEDITERS & PRODUCTION CONTROLLERS	15	1	-	1	7	6
FILE CLERKS	6	-	4	1	1	-
INSURANCE ADJUSTERS, EXAM. & INVESTIGATORS ..	14	3	4	-	4	3
LIBRARY ATTENDANTS & ASSISTANTS	3	-	-	-	3	-
MESSENGERS & OFFICE BOYS	144	-	2	1	141	-
OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	159	1	85	8	24	31
BOOKKEEPING & BILLING	4	-	-	-	-	4
CALCULATING	58	-	58	-	-	-
COMPUTER & PERIPHERAL EQUIPMENT	45	1	-	8	13	23
DUPLICATING	2	-	-	-	2	-
KEY PUNCH	10	-	5	-	5	-
TABULATING	19	-	19	-	-	-
OTHER OFFICE MACHINE OPERATORS	11	-	3	-	4	4
PAYROLL & TIMEKEEPING CLERKS	7	-	7	-	-	-
POSTAL CLERKS	15	-	15	-	-	-
PROOFREADERS	1	-	1	-	-	-
REAL ESTATE APPRAISERS	1	1	-	-	-	-
RECEPTIONISTS	12	-	7	-	5	-
SECRETARIES	87	-	26	11	25	25
LEGAL	6	-	-	1	3	2
MEDICAL	1	-	-	-	-	1
OTHER SECRETARIES	80	-	26	10	22	22
SHIPPING & RECEIVING CLERKS	27	-	14	10	3	-
STATISTICAL CLERKS	18	-	1	1	4	12
STENOGRAPHERS	2	-	1	-	1	-
STOCK CLERKS & STOREKEEPERS	72	-	67	3	2	-
TEACHER AIDES, EXCEPT SCHOOL MONITORS	33	-	4	-	29	-
TELEGRAPH MESSENGERS	1	-	1	-	-	-
TELEGRAPH OPERATORS	3	-	3	-	2	-
TELEPHONE OPERATORS	24	-	3	-	21	-
TICKET, STATION & EXPRESS AGENTS	13	-	6	4	3	-
TYPISTS	6	-	3	2	1	-
MISCELLANEOUS CLERICAL WORKERS	88	-	61	5	22	-
NOT SPECIFIED CLERICAL WORKERS	85	-	61	1	17	6
OTHER CLERICAL & KINDRED WORKERS	159	-	2	-	134	23
CRAFTSMEN & KINDRED WORKERS	7,411	11	6,919	180	170	131
BAKERS	38	-	17	5	9	7
BLACKSMITHS	4	-	2	-	2	-
BOILERMAKERS	3	-	1	-	-	2
BOOKBINDERS	318	-	316	-	-	2
BRICKMASONS & STONEMASONS	368	-	355	1	1	11
BRICKMASONS & STONEMASONS, APPRENTICES ..	848	-	848	-	-	-
BULLDOZER OPERATORS	68	-	68	-	-	-
CABINETMAKERS	16	-	14	-	2	-
CARPENTERS	1,492	-	1,484	1	3	4
CARPENTER APPRENTICES	10	-	10	-	-	-
CARPET INSTALLERS	3	-	3	-	-	-
CEMENT & CONCRETE FINISHERS	260	-	260	-	-	-
COMPOSITORS & TYPESETTERS	2	-	1	-	1	-
CRANEMEN, DERRICKMEN & HOISTMEN	21	-	18	1	-	2
DECORATORS & WINDOW DRESSERS	31	-	27	2	-	2
DENTAL LABORATORY TECHNICIANS	2	-	-	1	1	-
ELECTRICIANS	721	-	676	23	11	11
ELECTRICIAN APPRENTICES	21	-	20	-	1	-
ELECTRIC POWER LINEMEN & CABLEMEN	39	-	35	2	1	1
ENGRAVERS, EXC. PHOTOENGRAVERS	2	-	-	-	1	1
EXCAVAT., GRAD. & RD. MACH. OPER./EXC. BULLDOZE	61	-	57	-	1	3
FLOOR LAYERS, EXC. TILE SETTERS	26	-	1	15	9	1
FOREMEN, OTHER	103	-	85	1	2	15
FURNITURE & WOOD FINISHERS	2	-	-	2	-	-



TABLE 16H.
TEMPORARY WORKERS ADMITTED UNDER SECTION 101(a)(15)(H), (J), AND (L),
IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT, BY OCCUPATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

OCCUPATION	TOTAL	WORKERS OF DISTINGUISHED MERIT AND ABILITY	OTHER TEMPORARY WORKERS	INDUSTRIAL TRAINEES	EXCHANGE VISITORS	INTRACOMPANY TRANSFEREES
CRAFTSMEN & KINDRED WORKERS (CONTD.)						
FURRIER	1	-	-	1	-	-
GLAZIERS	1	-	1	-	-	-
HEAT TREATERS, ANNEALERS & TEMPERERS	1	-	-	-	-	1
INSPECTORS, OTHER	27	-	9	-	14	4
JEWELERS & WATCHMAKERS	15	3	7	2	-	3
JOB & DIE SETTERS, METAL	6	-	6	-	-	-
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS	12	-	-	11	-	1
MACHINISTS	13	-	7	5	1	-
MACHINIST APPRENTICES	1	-	-	-	-	-
MECHANICS & REPAIRMEN	824	-	740	32	26	26
AIR CONDITIONING, HEATING & REFRIGERATION	31	-	27	2	1	1
AIRCRAFT	21	-	6	11	4	-
AUTOMOBILE BODY REPAIRMEN	112	-	109	2	-	1
AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS	43	-	36	-	2	5
DATA PROCESSING MACHINE REPAIRMEN	56	-	53	-	1	2
FARM IMPLEMENT	75	-	74	1	-	-
HEAVY EQUIPMENT MECHANICS, INCL. DIESEL	82	-	75	2	-	5
HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE & ACCESS. INSTL. & MECH	23	-	2	-	1	-
MECHANIC APPRENTICES, EXCEPT AUTO	23	-	23	-	-	-
RADIO & TELEVISION	9	-	4	-	3	2
MISCELLANEOUS MECHANICS & REPAIRMEN	221	-	218	1	1	1
NOT SPECIFIED MECHANICS & REPAIRMEN	148	-	113	13	13	9
MILITARY, FOREIGN	25	-	-	-	24	1
MILITARY, U.S.	23	-	-	1	21	1
MILLERS/ GRAIN, FLOUR & FEED	1	-	-	-	-	1
MILLWRIGHTS	18	-	10	-	-	-
MOTION PICTURE PROJECTIONISTS	23	-	1	22	-	-
OPTICIANS & LENS GRINDERS & POLISHERS	4	-	2	1	1	-
PAINTERS, CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE	399	-	398	-	1	-
PAINTER APPRENTICES	2	-	2	-	-	-
PAPERHANGERS	6	-	5	1	-	-
PATTERN & MODEL MAKERS, EXC. PAPER	10	8	-	-	1	1
PHOTOENGRAVERS & LITHOGRAPHERS	2	-	1	-	1	-
PIANO & ORGAN TUNERS & REPAIRMEN	5	-	3	1	1	-
PLASTERERS	27	-	27	-	-	-
PLUMBERS & PIPE FITTERS	732	-	722	2	2	6
PLUMBER & PIPE FITTER APPRENTICES	68	-	67	-	1	-
POWER STATION OPERATORS	14	-	11	-	-	3
PRESSMEN & PLATE PRINTERS, PRINTING	11	-	9	1	-	1
PRESSMAN APPRENTICES	10	-	10	-	-	-
PRINTING TRADES APPRENTICES, EXC. PRESSMEN	3	-	2	-	1	-
ROLLERS & FINISHERS, METAL	2	-	2	-	-	-
ROOFERS & SLATERS	5	-	5	-	-	-
SHEETMETAL WORKERS & TINSMITHS	53	-	53	-	-	-
SHIPFITTERS	1	-	1	-	-	-
SHOE REPAIRMEN	1	-	-	-	-	1
STATIONARY ENGINEERS	86	-	36	13	25	12
STRUCTURAL METAL CRAFTSMEN	290	-	289	1	-	-
TAILORS	15	-	12	1	1	1
TELEPHONE INSTALLERS & REPAIRMEN	31	-	24	3	4	-
TELEPHONE LINEMEN & SPLICERS	30	-	28	-	-	2
TILESETTERS	30	-	30	-	-	-
TOOL & DIE MAKERS	82	-	70	10	-	2
TOOL & DIE MAKER APPRENTICES	1	-	-	1	-	-
UPHOLSTERERS	6	-	6	-	-	-
OTHER CRAFTSMEN & KINDRED WORKERS	35	-	16	17	-	2
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	1,312	-	1,093	53	86	80
ASBESTOS & INSULATION WORKERS	19	-	19	-	-	-
ASSEMBLERS	15	-	7	2	6	-
BLASTERS & POWDERMEN	5	-	3	-	-	2
BOTTLING & CANNING OPERATIVES	2	-	1	-	1	-
CHAINMEN, RODMEN & AXMEN/ SURVEYING	5	-	5	-	-	-
CHECKERS, EXAMINERS & INSPECTORS/ MANUFACT	9	-	4	1	2	2
CLOTHING IRONERS & PRESSERS	3	-	3	-	-	-
CUTTING OPERATIVES, OTHER	14	-	9	1	-	4
DRESSMAKERS & SEAMSTRESSES, EXC. FACTORY	41	-	39	1	1	-
DRILLERS, EARTH	67	-	52	9	-	6
DRY WALL INSTALLERS & LATHERS	2	-	2	-	-	-
FILERS, POLISHERS, SANDERS & BUFFERS	2	-	2	-	-	-
FURNACEMEN, SMELTERMEN & POURERS	2	-	-	-	1	1
GARAGE WORKERS & GAS STATION ATTENDANTS	50	-	47	1	-	1
GRADERS & PACKERS, PRODUCE/ EXC. FACT. & FARM	3	-	1	-	2	-
LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING OPERATIVES, OTHER	88	-	85	-	2	1
MEATCUTTERS & BUTCHERS, EXC. MANUFACTURING	10	-	10	-	-	-
MEATCUTTERS & BUTCHERS, MANUFACTURING	11	-	11	-	-	-
MEAT WRAPPERS, RETAIL TRADE	3	-	3	-	-	-
METAL PLATERS	7	-	3	1	1	2
MINE OPERATIVES, OTHER	77	-	56	5	12	4
MIXING OPERATIVES	27	-	25	-	1	1
OILERS & GREASERS, EXC. AUTO	21	-	17	2	-	2
PACKERS & WRAPPERS, EXC. MEAT & PRODUCE	27	-	27	-	-	-
PAINTERS, MANUFACTURED ARTICLES	2	-	-	-	2	-
PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS WORKERS	10	-	5	1	4	-
PRECISION MACHINE OPERATIVES	13	-	6	2	-	5
DRILL PRESS	7	-	4	2	-	1
GRINDING MACHINE	4	-	2	-	-	2

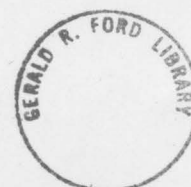




TABLE 16B.
TEMPORARY WORKERS ADMITTED UNDER SECTION 101(a)(15)(H), (J), AND (L),
IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT, BY OCCUPATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

5.

OCCUPATION	TOTAL	WORKERS OF DISTINGUISHED MERIT AND ABILITY	OTHER TEMPORARY WORKERS	INDUSTRIAL TRAINEES	EXCHANGE VISITORS	INTRACOMPANY TRANSFEREES
PRECISION MACHINE OPERATIVES (CONTD.)						
LATHE & MILLING MACHINE	2	-	-	-	-	2
PUNCH & STAMPING PRESS OPERATIVES	4	-	3	1	-	-
RIVETERS & FASTENERS	4	-	4	2	-	-
SAILORS & DECK HANDS	33	-	31	1	-	-
SEWERS & STITCHERS	11	-	9	2	-	-
SHOEMAKING MACHINE OPERATIVES	9	-	8	1	-	1
SOLDERERS	6	-	-	-	1	-
STATIONARY FIREMEN	8	-	7	1	5	1
TEXTILE OPERATIVES	45	-	37	2	4	2
CARDING, LAPPING & COMBING	23	-	22	-	1	-
SPINNERS, TWISTERS & WINDERS	2	-	2	-	-	-
WEAVERS	1	-	1	-	-	-
OTHER TEXTILE OPERATIVES	19	-	12	2	3	2
WELDERS & FLAME CUTTERS	338	-	328	-	1	9
MISCELLANEOUS SPECIFIED MACHINE OPERATIVES	114	-	80	9	13	12
NOT SPECIFIED MACHINE OPERATIVES	36	-	32	2	1	1
MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIVES	76	-	57	2	13	4
NOT SPECIFIED OPERATIVES	74	-	38	6	12	18
OTHER OPERATIVES, EXC. TRANSPORT	19	-	17	1	-	1
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	593	-	568	6	18	1
BOATMEN & CANALMEN	12	-	11	1	-	-
BUS DRIVERS	55	-	54	1	1	-
CONDUCTORS & MOTORMEN, URBAN RAIL TRANSIT	8	-	4	1	3	-
DELIVERYMEN & ROUTEMEN	19	-	17	1	1	-
FORK LIFT & TOW MOTOR OPERATIVES	1	-	1	-	-	-
MOTORMEN, MINE, FACTORY, LOGGING CAMP, ETC	9	-	9	-	-	-
TAXICAB DRIVERS & CHAUFFEURS	69	-	61	-	8	-
TRUCK DRIVERS	416	-	408	3	5	-
OTHER TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	4	-	3	-	-	1
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	4,760	-	4,642	29	88	1
ANIMAL CARETAKERS, EXC. FARM	8	-	6	2	-	-
CARPENTERS' HELPERS	130	-	129	1	-	-
CONSTRUCTION LABORERS, EXC. CARPENT. HELPERS	1,023	-	1,008	4	11	-
FISHERMEN & OYSTERMEN	69	-	54	10	5	-
FREIGHT & MATERIAL HANDLERS	48	-	37	1	10	-
GARBAGE COLLECTORS	3	-	1	-	2	-
GARDENERS & GROUNDSKEEPERS, EXC. FARM	268	-	250	5	13	-
LONGSHOREMEN & STEVEDORES	4	-	4	-	-	-
LUMBERMEN, RAFTSMEN & WOODCHOPPERS	2,339	-	2,338	-	1	-
STOCK HANDLERS	8	-	2	2	5	1
TEAMSTERS	142	-	142	-	-	-
VEHICLE WASHERS & EQUIPMENT CLEANERS	48	-	46	1	1	-
WAREHOUSEMEN, OTHER	146	-	133	1	12	-
MISCELLANEOUS LABORERS	467	-	446	1	20	-
NOT SPECIFIED LABORERS	56	-	48	1	7	-
OTHER LABORERS, EXC. FARM						
FARMERS & FARM MANAGERS	211	2	35	52	121	1
FARMERS (OWNERS & TENANTS)	176	1	5	51	118	1
FARM MANAGERS	35	1	30	1	3	-
FARM LABORERS & FARM FOREMEN	9,523	-	8,970	441	109	3
FARM FOREMEN	9	-	5	1	-	3
FARM LABORERS, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS	158	-	83	6	69	-
FARM LABORERS, WAGE WORKERS	9,301	-	8,860	425	16	-
FARM SERVICE LABORERS, SELF-EMPLOYED	2	-	-	-	2	-
OTHER FARM LABORERS & FARM FOREMEN	53	-	22	9	22	-
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	3,357	14	2,553	67	684	39
CLEANING SERVICE WORKERS	866	-	849	-	13	-
CHAMBERMAIDS & MAIDS, EXC. PVT. HOUSEHOLD	71	-	62	3	9	-
CLEANERS & CHAIRMEN	728	-	724	3	1	-
JANITORS & SEXTONS	67	-	63	1	3	-
FOOD SERVICE WORKERS	1,366	-	1,163	22	159	22
BARTENDERS	81	-	74	1	6	-
BUSBOYS	39	-	33	-	6	-
COOKS, EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	425	-	376	17	13	19
DISHWASHERS	59	-	55	-	4	-
FOOD COUNTER & FOUNTAIN WORKERS	21	-	19	1	1	-
WAITERS	660	-	539	2	119	-
OTHER FOOD SERVICE WORKERS, EXC. PVT. H'HD	81	-	67	1	10	3
HEALTH SERVICE WORKERS	158	-	16	27	114	1
DENTAL ASSISTANTS	4	-	2	1	1	-
HEALTH AIDES, EXC. NURSING	7	-	-	1	5	1
HEALTH TRAINEES	41	-	-	15	26	-
LAY MIDWIVES	35	-	2	-	33	-
NURSING AIDES, ORDERLIES & ATTENDANTS ..	43	-	4	2	37	-
PRACTICAL NURSES	28	-	8	8	12	-
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS	221	7	154	5	61	4
AIRLINE STEWARDESSES	1	-	-	-	1	-
ATTENDANTS, RECREATION & AMUSEMENT	9	-	7	2	-	-
ATTENDANTS/ PERSONAL SERVICE, OTHER	87	-	29	-	58	-
BAGGAGE PORTERS & BELLHOPS	26	-	25	-	1	-
BARBERS	15	-	15	-	-	-
BOARDING & LODGING HOUSE KEEPERS	1	-	1	-	-	-

TABLE 168.
TEMPORARY WORKERS ADMITTED UNDER SECTION 101(a)(15)(H), (J), AND (L),
IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT, BY OCCUPATION
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1974

6.

OCCUPATION	TOTAL	WORKERS OF DISTINGUISHED MERIT AND ABILITY	OTHER TEMPORARY WORKERS	INDUSTRIAL TRAINEES	EXCHANGE VISITORS	INTRACOMPANY TRANSFEREES
PERSONAL SERVICE WORKERS (CONTD.)						
BOOTBLACKS	1	-	1	-	-	-
CHILD CARE WORKERS, EXC. PVT. HOUSEHOLD	24	7	15	1	1	-
ELEVATOR OPERATORS	1	-	1	-	-	-
HAIRDRESSERS & COSMETOLOGISTS	9	-	9	-	-	-
HOUSEKEEPERS, EXC. PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	65	-	51	-	13	1
USHERS, RECREATION & AMUSEMENT	2	-	-	-	2	-
WELFARE SERVICE AIDES	10	-	-	2	5	3
PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS	643	7	267	7	259	3
CROSSING GUARDS & BRIDGE TENDERS	35	-	35	-	-	-
FIREMEN, FIRE PROTECTION	10	-	6	-	3	1
GUARDS & WATCHMEN	163	-	160	1	2	-
MARSHALS & CONSTABLES	2	-	-	-	2	-
POLICEMEN & DETECTIVES	392	3	129	6	252	2
SHERIFFS & BAILIFFS	41	4	37	-	-	-
OTHER SERVICE WORKERS, EXC. PVT. HOUSEHOLD	73	-	4	2	58	9
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1,232	-	1,207	9	16	-
CHILD CARE WORKERS	11	-	3	-	8	-
COOKS	22	-	16	4	2	-
HOUSEKEEPERS	7	-	5	1	1	-
MAIDS & SERVANTS	1,098	-	1,089	4	5	-
OTHER PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	94	-	94	-	-	-
STUDENTS	31,656	-	-	-	31,656	-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

