

State of Immigration

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Ali Modarres and Evelyn Aleman

The Changing Face of Immigration

Each year, hundreds of thousands of immigrants enter the United States in search of economic opportunity. Similar to the period at the turn of the nineteenth century, for the past thirty years cities across the country have experienced a rise in their immigrant population, particularly from Latin American and Asian countries. This continuous influx has created a demographic shift that is likely to change the future of American cities, government, and politics forever. Today, in cities like Los Angeles, the foreign-born population accounts for more than 40 percent of the population. Neither the market nor the city halls can afford to ignore this demographic reality.

Twentieth Century: The Age of Immigration

For many scholars, the twentieth century is the age of immigration. From the late 1800s to the early 1900s, more than 37 million immigrants, mostly European, entered the United States. Irish, Germans, English, Scandinavians, Norwegians, Dutch, French, Italians, Greeks, and Hungarians, to name a few, arrived in metropolitan areas along the eastern ports and Midwestern regions, establishing them-

selves in central hubs or enclaves that provided resources and networks to ensure their survival in the new land.

Today's immigrants are peopling the country and altering it in ways that immigration hasn't since the first decade of the twentieth century. Unlike their predecessors, who came to the U.S. from European countries, these new Americans are more likely to stem from Latin American and Asian countries. In the last half of the twentieth century, their languages, customs, and cultures, have reshaped the American sociopolitical landscape to include new ethnic districts, require changes in language policy, and raise questions of identity, nationality, and patriotism. In addition, despite the popularity of California and Florida as areas of destination, newer immigrants are also choosing to settle in nontraditional regions like those of the Southeast, Midwest, and Rocky Mountains. For example, many are lured by higher-paying jobs in the meat-processing industry and bring new economic opportunities to declining towns.

This change in immigration patterns is the progeny of amendments made to the Immigration and Nationality Act in 1965, in which Congress eliminated racial criteria from immigration law that favored immigrants from the Eastern hemisphere. With these changes, the profile of the foreign-born population throughout the country changed forever, as immigrants from Mexico, El Salvador, India, China, the Philippines,

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and Vietnam made their way into the United States.

Though the 1980s were known for the huge influx of immigrants from Latin American and Asian countries, the 1990s surpassed the previous decade with a growth in immigration. By the end of the '90s, the United States as well as other Western countries appeared to be choice destinations for more than 150 million people who lived outside their country of origin. More specifically, during the entire decade of the 1980s, 5.9 million people immigrated to the United States, and 9.5 million immigrated from 1990 to 2001.

Nowhere is the impact of the new Americans more noticeable than in cities such as New York, Los Angeles, Miami, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Houston, and San Jose, where immigrants have created distinct geographic concentrations that alter the sociocultural and political structure of the region. In the City of Los Angeles, for instance, the foreign-born population consists of close to 1 million immigrants from Latin America, and almost 380,000 from Asian countries (See Table 4). The effect of having these new populations in the host country is evident in the growth of access to political decision-making and emergent political leadership by the foreign-born.

This report provides a demographic analysis of the state of immigration in the U.S., in particular California and Los Angeles – in the years preceding the terrorist attacks of the New York World Trade Center and the Pentagon, using information from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), annual reports and digital database, for the period 1999 to 2001.¹ In a previous report, published in Winter 2000, we provided an analysis of data from 1990 to 1998. The current report continues

and updates that document.

Immigration Growth Throughout the 1990s

According to INS data, nearly 2.6 million immigrants arrived in the United States between 1999 and 2001. Mexico remained the main source of documented immigration to the U.S., followed closely by a number of Asian countries that collectively accounted for a similar number of immigrants in this period (see Table 5). The top 10 countries of birth were Mexico, India, China, the Philippines, Vietnam, El Salvador, Haiti, Cuba, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic. Table (5) provides information regarding the top 10 countries of origin per annum. Each year, these countries accounted for more than half of all U.S. immigrants and close to three-quarters of immigrants in California (see Table 6).

In the period of 1999 to 2001, Mexican immigrants to the United States totaled 527,372, and Indians, Chinese, Filipinos, and Vietnamese immigrants were collectively 486,174. Together, these countries accounted for more than 1 million immigrants for the years 1999 to 2001, or approximately 40 percent of the total U.S. immigration. In California, these five countries accounted for more than 400,000 immigrants, about two-thirds of the state's total immigration in this period. It is interesting to note that four of the top five source countries are Asian, which indicates the growing importance of immigration from East and South Asia. While India is the second largest source of immigration nationally, in California the Philippines attained the second position from 1999 to 2001.

These high rates of immigration, in addition to an increase in the foreign-born population from Latin America and Asia, create two demographic re-

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alities. First, the proportion of the country's foreign-born population, especially in California, is growing. Second, the emerging demographic mixture signals a shift in the minority population. While the national foreign-born population accounts for 11 percent (i.e., over 31 million) of the population (from a low of 4.7 percent in 1970), in 2000 the actual number of the foreign-born exceeded 31 million. In California, the state with almost 25 percent share of national immigration in the last two decades, the foreign-born population accounts for 8.9 million individuals or 26 percent of the population. Los Angeles County alone houses 3.4 million foreign-born individuals, who make up 36.2 percent of the population. Given the Latin American and Asian ancestry of these people, it should not come as a surprise to anyone that in this metropolitan area the African American population now constitutes the third largest minority. In fact, if the foreign-born were to be considered as a collective, this demographic group would exceed the non-Hispanic White population in the county.

The influence of new immigration growth is felt throughout the country, particularly in large cities like New York and Los Angeles, where marketers and local governments try to adjust to these newcomers and their cultures and languages. In Los Angeles County, 54 percent of the people speak a language other than English at home, while 37.9 percent speak Spanish, and 10 percent speak Asian and Pacific Island languages (see Table 3). In fact, only 45.9 percent in L.A. County speak English only at home, which points to a clear shift in the use of the English language in informal

settings.

In the City of Los Angeles the numbers are slightly higher: almost 58 percent of the population speak a language other than English at home, 41.7 percent speak Spanish, and 8 percent speak Asian and Pacific Island languages (see Table 4). Forty-two percent of the overall population of the City of Los Angeles speak English only. Though many immigrants do learn English, and their children most likely speak English well, the numbers show an increasing tendency to use a foreign language with friends and relatives who are largely native speakers of languages other than English.

Although demographic shifts in the origin of immigrants and in their magnitudes raise interesting population and policy questions in the United States, gender and the median age of immigrants pose a further challenge to our understanding of contemporary immigration. For example, contrary to popular assumptions, the majority of recent immigrants are not men in their 20s and 30s; rather, they are, on the average, women (see Table 11) in their early 30s. Statistically, INS data show that during the period of 1999 to 2001, 55 percent of U.S. immigrants were female. In California, the proportion of female immigrants is slightly larger than the national average and reaches 58 percent of total immigrants to the state (see Table 12). As Table 8 indicates, female immigrants are also on the average older than men.

Because an increasing number of immigrants are women, there can be three possible explanations for this. First, most women do not leave their country of origin prior to marriage, and

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therefore, the average female has a higher likelihood of being older than her male counterpart. The second possibility for the increase in female immigration has to do with family reunification, the immigration policy through which family members are brought into the United States. Family reunification is more likely to bring the extended family, which would include more women, particularly older women, than men.

A third possibility is the fact that, as we proceed through the twenty-first century, the expansion of women's rights globally will affect higher rates of female emigration. Given that more than 40 percent of U.S. immigrants are single, the predominance of female immigrants cannot be only a function of family reunification.

Nonetheless, the marital status of recent immigrants indicates that more than half of this population is married. California and national proportions are quite similar in this regard (see Table 10). This statistic shatters the myth that has for so long profiled new immigrants as single males in their early- to mid-20s. In fact, during the 1990s the annual average number of married immigrants stood at 41 percent. By 1999, this figure had jumped to 50.9 percent, and in 2001 the number rose to 58.9 percent (see Table 9). Indeed, the United States is experiencing an overall growth in the number of married immigrants.

Labor participation of immigrants has always been an area of contention among policymakers and the public. Although INS data may not be the best source for this information, immigrants are requested to report their occupa-

tional status.² Although, in recent data, 35 percent of U.S. immigrants (and 45 percent of California immigrants) did not report their occupation status, we can analyze data provided by the remaining immigrants for a glimpse into their possible participation in the economy. Among those who reported their occupational status from 1999 to 2001, 41 percent nationwide and 45 percent in California were students or children. Additionally, 18 percent, nationally, and 20 percent, in California, reported their occupation as "homemaker." The unemployed category constituted 6 and 8 percent of immigrants nationally and in California, respectively (see Tables 13 & 14). Executive, administrative, or managerial occupations were reported by 4 percent of immigrants in this period.

Even though the recent war with Iraq raised questions about citizenship and immigrant participation in the military, for the period 1999 to 2001, INS data showed that, nationally, 54,372 immigrants (or slightly over 2 percent) reported a military profession. Though this does not mean that the U.S. government employs all of them, it does indicate the significance of this occupational category among immigrants.

Final Remarks

Traditionally, large cities with significant immigrant populations have served as launching pads for new arrivals as they look for economic opportunities in the new country. In that regard, today's immigrants are no different. Many of the new Americans, like their predecessors, are choosing to settle in major metropolitan areas, making these their choice destinations or ports of entry in the United States.

The majority of recent immigrants are not men in their 20s and 30s; rather, they are, on the average, women in their early 30s.

An immigrant hub for generations, New York, for instance, continues to be the top destination for hundreds of thousands of new arrivals. During the 1999 to 2001 period, 262,000 immigrants arrived in the Big Apple, mostly from Asian and Latin American countries. Other popular ports of entry are Los Angeles, Miami, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Houston, Orange County, San Jose, Boston, and Oakland (see Table 15). Part of the reason for the selection is the multicultural diversity already in existence in these areas, which provides resources and networking opportunities for the new arrivals.

Four of the most popular points of entry for immigrants are located in California--Los Angeles, Orange County, San Jose, and Oakland. During the 1999 to 2001 period, 228,000 immigrants arrived in Los Angeles-Long Beach SMSA, accounting for 34 percent of total immigration to California (see Table 16). It is therefore not surprising that these regions have large Latin American and Asian populations.

In the years to come, these metropolitan destinations are likely to attract more immigrants, and the growing proportion of this foreign-population will affect policy shifts. Public policy, at various geographic scales, will have to embrace an emerging demographic reality and attempt to navigate the resulting waves caused by nativism, particularism, and an economy that will surely face various ups and downs. The growing number of foreign-born American citizens will require attention to the new needs of the people — either as universalist citizens or as particularist groups. Because the new Americans will articulate their identities

within the context of American politics, it is important for us to be aware of the policy choices we make now.

Endnotes

1. On March 1, 2003, INS became part of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and most of its functions were assigned to the new Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Service. Since this report focuses on years prior to this change, we have chosen to use INS, instead of BCIS.
2. For aliens qualifying for immigration based on job skill (employment based preference principals) occupation refers to U.S. employment. For all others, occupation/labor force status may refer to the position or status in their last country of residence or in the U.S.

Immigration 1980-2001

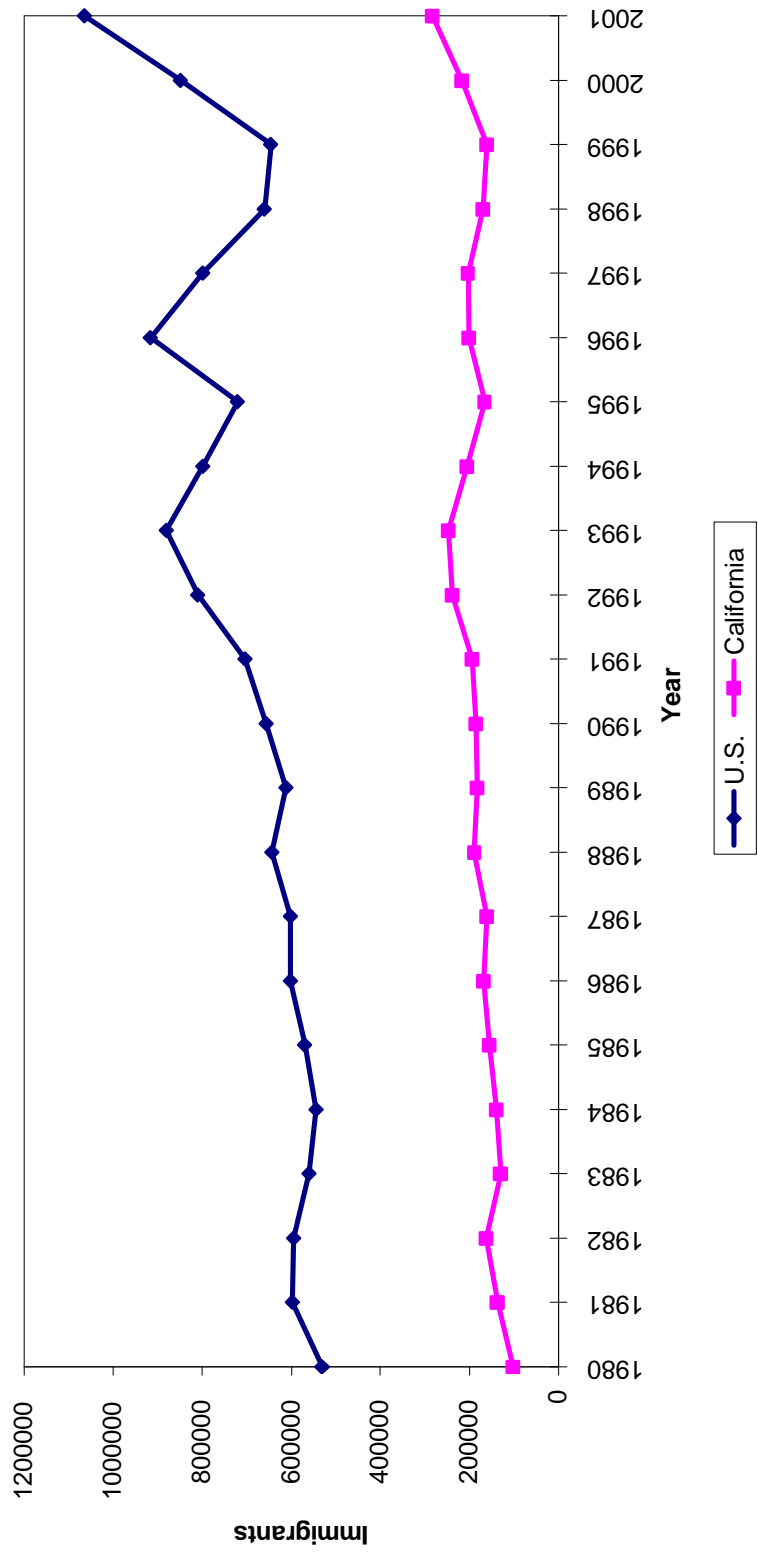


Table 1 - Profile of Selected Social Characteristics, U.S., 2000

REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN		
Total (excluding born at sea)	31,107,573	100
Europe	4,915,557	15.8
Asia	8,226,254	26.4
Africa	881,300	2.8
Oceania	168,046	0.5
Latin America	16,086,974	51.7
Northern America	829,442	2.7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Population 5 years and over	262,375,152	100
English only	215,423,557	82.1
Language other than English	46,951,595	17.9
Speak English less than "very well"	21,320,407	8.1
Spanish	28,101,052	10.7
Speak English less than "very well"	13,751,256	5.2
Other Indo-European languages	10,017,989	3.8
Speak English less than "very well"	3,390,301	1.3
Asian and Pacific Island languages	6,960,065	2.7
Speak English less than "very well"	3,590,024	1.4
ANCESTRY (single or multiple)		
Total population	281,421,906	100
Arab	1,202,871	0.4
Czech ¹	1,703,930	0.6
Danish	1,430,897	0.5
Dutch	4,542,494	1.6
English	24,515,138	8.7
French (except Basque) ¹	8,325,509	3
French Canadian ¹	2,435,098	0.9
German	42,885,162	15.2
Greek	1,153,307	0.4
Hungarian	1,398,724	0.5
Irish ¹	30,594,130	10.9
Italian	15,723,555	5.6
Lithuanian	659,992	0.2
Norwegian	4,477,725	1.6
Polish	8,977,444	3.2
Portuguese	1,177,112	0.4
Russian	2,652,214	0.9
Scotch-Irish	4,319,232	1.5
Scottish	4,890,581	1.7
Slovak	797,764	0.3
Subsaharan African	1,781,877	0.6
Swedish	3,998,310	1.4
Swiss	911,502	0.3
Ukrainian	892,922	0.3
United States or American	20,625,093	7.3
Welsh	1,753,794	0.6
West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)	1,869,504	0.7
Other ancestries	91,609,005	32.6

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices P18, P19, P21, P22, P24, P36, P37, P39, P42, PCT8, PCT16, PCT17, and PCT19

Table 2 - Profile of Selected Social Characteristics, California, 2000

REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN		
Total (excluding born at sea)	8,864,188	100
Europe	696,578	7.9
Asia	2,918,642	32.9
Africa	113,255	1.3
Oceania	67,131	0.8
Latin America	4,926,803	55.6
Northern America	141,779	1.6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Population 5 years and over	31,416,629	100
English only	19,014,873	60.5
Language other than English	12,401,756	39.5
Speak English less than "very well"	6,277,779	20
Spanish	8,105,505	25.8
Speak English less than "very well"	4,303,949	13.7
Other Indo-European languages	1,335,332	4.3
Speak English less than "very well"	453,589	1.4
Asian and Pacific Island languages	2,709,179	8.6
Speak English less than "very well"	1,438,588	4.6
ANCESTRY (single or multiple)		
Total population	33,871,648	100
Arab	192,887	0.6
Czech ¹	118,889	0.4
Danish	207,030	0.6
Dutch	417,382	1.2
English	2,521,355	7.4
French (except Basque) ¹	783,576	2.3
French Canadian ¹	148,265	0.4
German	3,332,396	9.8
Greek	125,284	0.4
Hungarian	133,988	0.4
Irish ¹	2,622,089	7.7
Italian	1,450,884	4.3
Lithuanian	51,406	0.2
Norwegian	436,128	1.3
Polish	491,325	1.5
Portuguese	330,974	1
Russian	402,480	1.2
Scotch-Irish	410,310	1.2
Scottish	541,890	1.6
Slovak	24,535	0.1
Subsaharan African	184,921	0.5
Swedish	459,897	1.4
Swiss	115,485	0.3
Ukrainian	83,125	0.2
United States or American	1,140,830	3.4
Welsh	188,414	0.6
West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)	63,639	0.2
Other ancestries	18,590,005	54.9

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices P18, P19, P21, P22, P24, P36, P37, P39, P42, PCT8, PCT16, PCT17, and PCT19

Table 3 - Profile of Selected Social Characteristics, Los Angeles County, 2000

REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN		
Total (excluding born at sea)	3,449,428	100
Europe	194,503	5.6
Asia	1,022,289	29.6
Africa	43,024	1.2
Oceania	12,560	0.4
Latin America	2,143,049	62.1
Northern America	34,003	1
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Population 5 years and over	8,791,096	100
English only	4,032,614	45.9
Language other than English	4,758,482	54.1
Speak English less than "very well"	2,542,505	28.9
Spanish	3,330,935	37.9
Speak English less than "very well"	1,845,364	21
Other Indo-European languages	459,392	5.2
Speak English less than "very well"	183,686	2.1
Asian and Pacific Island languages	875,515	10
Speak English less than "very well"	482,637	5.5
ANCESTRY (single or multiple)		
Total population	9,519,338	100
Arab	65,836	0.7
Czech ¹	24,710	0.3
Danish	32,957	0.3
Dutch	70,376	0.7
English	422,942	4.4
French (except Basque) ¹	142,592	1.5
French Canadian ¹	27,147	0.3
German	548,891	5.8
Greek	27,715	0.3
Hungarian	41,138	0.4
Irish ¹	438,307	4.6
Italian	270,375	2.8
Lithuanian	13,640	0.1
Norwegian	69,832	0.7
Polish	122,680	1.3
Portuguese	19,386	0.2
Russian	146,697	1.5
Scotch-Irish	72,648	0.8
Scottish	92,347	1
Slovak	5,248	0.1
Subsaharan African	64,546	0.7
Swedish	75,763	0.8
Swiss	16,525	0.2
Ukrainian	22,543	0.2
United States or American	241,868	2.5
Welsh	30,985	0.3
West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)	31,677	0.3
Other ancestries	6,482,421	68.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices P18, P19, P21, P22, P24, P36, P37, P39, P42, PCT8, PCT16, PCT17, and PCT19

Table 4 - Profile of Selected Social Characteristics, City of Los Angeles, 2000

REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN		
Total (excluding born at sea)	1,512,708	100
Europe	100,252	6.6
Asia	376,767	24.9
Africa	20,730	1.4
Oceania	4,104	0.3
Latin America	996,996	65.9
Northern America	13,859	0.9
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Population 5 years and over	3,412,889	100
English only	1,438,573	42.2
Language other than English	1,974,316	57.8
Speak English less than "very well"	1,113,153	32.6
Spanish	1,422,316	41.7
Speak English less than "very well"	853,038	25
Other Indo-European languages	225,309	6.6
Speak English less than "very well"	92,706	2.7
Asian and Pacific Island languages	278,173	8.2
Speak English less than "very well"	150,912	4.4
ANCESTRY (single or multiple)		
Total population	3,694,834	100
Arab	25,937	0.7
Czech ¹	9,393	0.3
Danish	10,270	0.3
Dutch	18,200	0.5
English	127,632	3.5
French (except Basque) ¹	49,415	1.3
French Canadian ¹	8,178	0.2
German	167,160	4.5
Greek	11,016	0.3
Hungarian	19,612	0.5
Irish ¹	139,188	3.8
Italian	95,263	2.6
Lithuanian	6,800	0.2
Norwegian	21,111	0.6
Polish	56,670	1.5
Portuguese	5,228	0.1
Russian	87,419	2.4
Scotch-Irish	22,037	0.6
Scottish	29,048	0.8
Slovak	1,792	0
Subsaharan African	29,946	0.8
Swedish	23,026	0.6
Swiss	6,169	0.2
Ukrainian	12,292	0.3
United States or American	94,294	2.6
Welsh	10,233	0.3
West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups)	17,241	0.5
Other ancestries	2,559,587	69.3

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 3, Matrices P18, P19, P21, P22, P24, P36, P37, P39, P42, PCT8, PCT16, PCT17, and PCT19

Table 5 - Top 10 Countries of Birth among Immigrants to the U.S., 1999-2001

Rank	Country of Birth	1999	2000	2001	Total	Percent
1	Mexico	147569	173587	206216	527372	20.60
2	India	30237	42044	70289	142570	5.57
3	China	32204	45651	56426	134281	5.25
4	Philippines	31026	42473	53153	126652	4.95
5	Vietnam	20393	26747	35531	82671	3.23
6	El Salvador	14604	22557	31261	68422	2.67
7	Haiti	16532	22363	27119	66014	2.58
8	Cuba	14132	20831	27703	62666	2.45
9	Nicaragua	13389	24024	19896	57309	2.24
10	Dominican Republic	17864	17536	21313	56713	2.22
	<i>Total</i>	337950	437813	548907	1324670	51.74
	All Immigrants	646560	849386	1064055	2560001	100.00
	<i>Percent of Immigrants from the top-10 countries</i>	52.27	51.54	51.59	51.74	

Source: INS, processed by authors

Table 6 - Top 10 Countries of Birth among Immigrants to California, 1999-2001

Rank	Country of Birth	1999	2000	2001	Total	Percent
1	Mexico	66477	85417	97151	249045	37.64
2	Philippines	13548	16773	23176	53497	8.09
3	China	9586	13232	17312	40130	6.07
4	Vietnam	8469	10251	16512	35232	5.33
5	El Salvador	5890	9974	13025	28889	4.37
6	India	5751	9312	11929	26992	4.08
7	Korea	3324	4279	7235	14838	2.24
8	Taiwan	3236	4493	6768	14497	2.19
9	Guatemala	2915	4124	6009	13048	1.97
10	Nicaragua	2199	5176	5076	12451	1.88
	<i>Total</i>	121395	163031	204193	488619	73.85
	All Immigrants	161245	217576	282794	661615	100.00
	<i>Percent of Immigrants from the top-10 countries</i>	75.29	74.93	72.21	73.85	

Source: INS, processed by authors

Table 7 - Immigrants to the U.S. by Average Age and Gender

	1999	2000	2001
Average Age	30.30	30.71	31.24
Average Age Men	29.11	29.76	30.50
Average Age Women	31.28	31.47	31.84

Note: Immigrants 75+ years old were recorded as 75

Table 8 - California Immigrants by Average Age and Gender

	1999	2000	2001
Average Age	31.90	31.90	32.60
Average Age Men	29.99	30.30	31.41
Average Age Women	33.34	33.08	33.46

Note: Immigrants 75+ years old were recorded as 75

Table 9 - Immigrants to the U.S. by Marital Status

MARITAL STATUS	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SINGLE	286208	44.27	349411	41.14	392805	36.92	1028424	40.17
MARRIED	329536	50.97	462587	54.46	627400	58.96	1419523	55.45
WIDOWED	15460	2.39	17881	2.11	21630	2.03	54971	2.15
DIVORCED	9041	1.40	12032	1.42	14307	1.34	35380	1.38
SEPARATED	997	0.15	1224	0.14	1088	0.10	3309	0.13
UNKNOWN OR NOT REPORTED	5318	0.82	6251	0.74	6825	0.64	18394	0.72
Total	646560	100.00	849386	100.00	1064055	100.00	2560001	100.00

Table 10 - California Immigrants by Marital Status

MARITAL STATUS	1999		2000		2001		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SINGLE	70024	43.43	86760	39.88	98270	34.75	255054	38.55
MARRIED	83087	51.53	120845	55.54	172625	61.04	376557	56.91
WIDOWED	5054	3.13	5770	2.65	7188	2.54	18012	2.72
DIVORCED	1823	1.13	2355	1.08	3015	1.07	7193	1.09
SEPARATED	275	0.17	346	0.16	260	0.09	881	0.13
UNKNOWN OR NOT REPORTED	982	0.61	1500	0.69	1436	0.51	3918	0.59
Total	161245	100.00	217576	100.00	282794	100.00	661615	100.00

Source: INS, computed by authors

Table 11 - Immigrants to the U.S. by Age and Gender

	1999	2000	2001
Male	290221	377987	476699
Percent Male	44.89	44.50	44.80
Female	355596	470706	587101
Percent Female	55.00	55.42	55.18
Unknown	743	693	255
Total	646560	849386	1064055

Table 12 - California Immigrants by Age and Gender

	1999	2000	2001
Male	69299	92624	119185
Percent Male	42.98	42.57	42.15
Female	91907	124927	163550
Percent Female	57.00	57.42	57.83
Unknown	39	25	59
Total	161245	217576	282794

Table 13 - U.S. Immigrants by Occupation

Rank	OCCUPATION	1999	2000	2001	Total	Percent
0	Not Reported	197400	300376	403398	901174	35.20
1	Student or Children	199841	229477	256618	685936	41.35
2	Homemaker	81588	95007	120808	297403	17.93
3	Unemployed	23360	32648	39567	95575	5.76
4	Private Household Service	14107	25381	26152	65640	3.96
5	Executive, Administrative, Managerial	15567	20649	27832	64048	3.86
6	Military	16142	17810	20420	54372	3.28
7	Administrative Support including Clerical	13688	15010	16133	44831	2.70
8	Marketing and Sales	10842	13059	15684	39585	2.39
9	Agriculture	11190	10848	8663	30701	1.85
10	Technologist and Technician	5158	7517	12073	24748	1.49
11	Precision Production	7304	7208	9536	24048	1.45
12	Transportation and Material Moving	8149	8405	6239	22793	1.37
13	Computer, Mathematical and or Scientist	1807	4735	12712	19254	1.16
14	Registered Nurse	3294	7266	6108	16668	1.00
15	Architect and Surveyor	3572	5777	6403	15752	0.95
16	Teachers, except college	4165	4110	4821	13096	0.79
17	Machine Operators and Tenders	1261	3307	7373	11941	0.72
18	Physicians	3661	3715	4040	11416	0.69
19	Food and Beverage Prep and Service	1644	3027	6133	10804	0.65
20	Teachers, college and university	2829	3183	3884	9896	0.60
	Total in top-20 (excludes not reported)	429169	518139	611199	1558507	
	Total	646560	849386	1064055	2560001	

Source: INS, computed by authors

Table 14 - California Immigrants by Occupation

Rank	OCCUPATION	1999	2000	2001	Total	Percent
0	Not Reported	58309	99149	140082	297540	44.97
1	Students or Children	44146	47424	51105	142675	39.19
2	Homemaker	20924	23141	29834	73899	20.30
3	Unemployed	7148	10117	12006	29271	8.04
4	Executive, Administrative, Managerial	3150	4764	6422	14336	3.94
5	Handler, Equipment Cleaner, Helper & lab	3654	3642	3812	11108	3.05
6	Private Household Service	2433	3779	3861	10073	2.77
7	Agriculture	3967	3439	2357	9763	2.68
8	Marketing and Sales	2242	2689	3360	8291	2.28
9	Administrative Support including Clerical	3102	2321	2752	8175	2.25
10	Transportation & Material Moving	2615	2330	1561	6506	1.79
11	Computer, Mathematical and or Scientist	312	1194	4138	5644	1.55
12	Technologist and Technician	749	1521	2350	4620	1.27
13	Electrical and Electronic Engineer	96	1426	2594	4116	1.13
14	Architect and Surveyor	733	1364	1937	4034	1.11
15	Precision Production	1032	646	1211	2889	0.79
16	Retirees	1313	617	794	2724	0.75
17	Registered Nurse	505	983	1195	2683	0.74
18	Writer, Artist, Composer	561	827	975	2363	0.65
19	Metallurgical, Material, Mining Engineer	160	428	1753	2341	0.64
20	Teacher, except college	782	576	743	2101	0.58
	Total in top-20 (excludes not reported)	99624	113228	134760	347612	
	Total	161245	217576	282794	661615	

Source: INS, computed by authors

Table 15 - U.S. Immigrants by Metropolitan Statistical Area of Intended Residence

Rank	METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	1999	2000	2001	Total
1	New York, NY	81762	87906	92359	262027
2	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	56821	71993	98928	227742
3	NON-MSA	40373	46047	52007	138427
4	Miami, FL	30530	48124	48794	127448
5	Chicago, IL	34522	33606	44887	113015
6	Washington, DC-MD-VA-WV	24748	30276	39809	94833
7	Houston, TX	15194	18284	26686	60164
8	Orange County, CA	14741	21245	23497	59483
9	San Jose, CA	10544	18485	28712	57741
10	Boston, MA-NH	11704	16509	20591	48804
11	Oakland, CA	11098	16441	21250	48789
12	San Diego, CA	10691	15063	22281	48035
13	San Francisco, CA	12266	16475	18726	47467
14	Dallas, TX	10302	14995	18596	43893
15	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	10172	13247	18427	41846
16	Fort Lauderdale, FL	8663	15261	16212	40136
17	Philadelphia, PA-NJ	9521	12803	14796	37120
18	Newark, NJ	9829	11184	15801	36814
19	Detroit, MI	9625	11592	14736	35953
20	Atlanta, GA	7199	11688	15418	34305
	Total for Top-20	422304	533224	654514	1604042
	Percent of Top--20	65.32	62.78	61.51	62.66
	Total	646560	849386	1064055	2560001

Source: INS, computed by authors

Table 16 - California Immigrants by Metropolitan Statistical Area of Intended Residence

Rank	METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA	1999	2000	2001	Total	Percent of Immigrants to California 1999-2001
1	Los Angeles-Long Beach	56821	71993	98928	227742	34.42
2	Orange County	14741	21245	23497	59483	8.99
3	San Jose	10544	18485	28712	57741	8.73
4	Oakland	11098	16441	21250	48789	7.37
5	San Diego	10691	15063	22281	48035	7.26
6	San Francisco	12266	16475	18726	47467	7.17
7	Riverside-San Bernardino	10172	13247	18427	41846	6.32
8	Sacramento	4158	6887	10579	21624	3.27
9	Fresno	3558	4972	4661	13191	1.99
10	Ventura	3243	3872	5265	12380	1.87
11	Non-MSA	3532	3909	3363	10804	1.63
12	Salinas	2789	3326	3745	9860	1.49
13	Stockton-Lodi	2271	2784	3195	8250	1.25
14	Bakersfield	1950	2589	2618	7157	1.08
15	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	1703	1837	2677	6217	0.94
16	Modesto	2007	2103	2081	6191	0.94
17	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa	1900	1925	2347	6172	0.93
18	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville	1540	2224	1813	5577	0.84
19	Santa Cruz-Watsonville	1721	1699	1937	5357	0.81
20	Santa Rosa	1280	1793	1805	4878	0.74
21	Merced	1107	1431	1314	3852	0.58
22	Yolo	823	1156	1367	3346	0.51
23	Yuba City	657	781	846	2284	0.35
24	San Luis Obispo-Atascadero-Paso Robles	357	483	702	1542	0.23
25	Chico-Paradise	249	387	389	1025	0.15
26	Redding	66	78	137	281	0.04
	Total	161245	217576	282794	661615	100.00

Note: Inconsistent MSA names and the "Unknown" category are not displayed.

Source: INS, computed by authors

Table 17 - Annual Immigration from Selected South Asian, West Asian and North African Countries (by Country of Birth)

County	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Percent
AFGHANISTAN	2141	2319	2610	2947	2343	1424	1261	1127	831	878	1011	1207	17881	1.47
ALGERIA	174	190	395	357	361	650	1057	717	804	789	907	878	5494	0.45
BAHRAIN	24	57	79	93	87	78	76	80	52	70	106	119	696	0.06
BANGLADESH	3596	6356	3152	3251	3413	6063	8212	8678	8621	6046	7215	7171	57388	4.72
EGYPT	3381	3538	3397	3535	3385	5644	6184	5030	4830	4429	4461	5182	43353	3.56
INDIA	28679	31165	34629	40021	34873	34715	44848	38061	36481	30237	42044	70289	353709	29.06
IRAN	18031	18019	12808	14700	11384	9178	11045	9621	7869	7203	8517	10494	119858	9.85
IRAQ	1322	1399	4070	4064	6023	5593	5476	3243	2220	3372	5134	4985	36782	3.02
ISRAEL	4126	3685	5007	4472	3419	2518	3123	2448	1990	1858	2806	3776	32646	2.68
JORDAN	4125	3841	3979	4723	3989	3645	4444	4171	3255	3274	3908	4593	36172	2.97
KUWAIT	641	787	970	1129	1064	961	1202	837	749	803	1018	1270	8340	0.69
LEBANON	4923	5299	5348	5407	4315	3880	4379	3567	3289	3040	3674	4601	40407	3.32
LIBYA	197	283	277	342	166	216	250	169	165	156	181	224	2065	0.17
MOROCCO	1075	5	1243	1174	1071	1725	1780	2358	2410	2971	3626	4968	12841	1.06
OMAN	8	8509	24	21	32	31	25	36	25	40	51	55	8711	0.72
PAKISTAN	7545	54	8985	8829	8648	9743	12486	12960	13093	13496	14534	16448	82343	6.77
QATAR	31	511	58	88	51	60	79	70	60	78	97	125	1008	0.08
SAUDI ARABIA	487	416	578	616	668	788	1164	815	703	763	1063	1185	6235	0.51
SYRIA	2700	2490	2690	2910	2426	2361	3072	2268	2840	2056	2374	3368	23757	1.95
TUNISIA	206	265	215	167	149	189	228	163	200	150	308	440	1782	0.15
TURKEY	2158	1991	2417	2195	1838	2945	3656	3144	2682	2219	2613	3229	23026	1.89
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	186	162	172	196	286	317	343	329	329	310	436	461	2320	0.19
YEMEN	1927	1439	2040	1792	741	1501	2208	1663	1859	1161	1789	1615	15170	1.25
Total	87683	92780	95143	103029	90732	94225	116598	101555	95357	85399	107873	146683	1217057	100.00

Source: INS, computed by authors

***Edmund G. "Pat" Brown
Institute of Public Affairs***

California State University, Los Angeles
5151 State University Drive
Los Angeles, CA 90032
Phone: 323-343-3770
Fax: 323-343-3774

WWW.PATBROWNINSTITUTE.ORG

