



Legal Pathways Used by the Top 20 Newly Admitted Immigrant Groups

This web-only supplement to Chapter 6 focuses on the classes of admission used by New York City's top 20 sources of newly admitted legal permanent residents (LPRs). A common theme of Chapter 6 was the shift from family preferences to immediate relatives. This was largely a function of immigrants gaining admission and, once naturalized, sponsoring immediate family members. Similarly, immigrants who initially entered by way of the occupational preferences later sought to reunify with family members. This chapter supplement examines how pathways to admission have changed over the past 3 decades for the top 20 sources of newly admitted LPRs in the 2000s.

Each country is at its own particular stage with respect to its flows to the city – it may be just starting out, or it may have a moderate history of increasing flows, or flows may be in decline. Country-specific immigrant flows usually disperse over time. Frequently, a country establishes a beachhead in New York and increases its numbers through all available pathways to admission. But because of changes in the life cycle, such as childrearing and retirement, these immigrants eventually move to other places in the region or to other parts of the U.S. As groups move out of New York, new entrants wishing to reunify with them also bypass the city. Hence the flow from individual source countries to New York generally wanes over time, even as overall flows to the country may increase. At each stage, each country establishes its own pathway to admission to the U.S., and these pathways evolve over time.

This supplement, which extends the analysis in Chapter 6, examines in greater detail the top 20 sources of newly admitted LPRs. Tables 6-10 through 6-31 present data for detailed classes of admission for 3 time periods, while Figures 6-6 through 6-27 further illustrate how immigrants from the top 20 sources have navigated the classes of admission over time. (Tables 6-32, 6-33, and 6-34 provide this information for three decades for all countries that send immigrants to New York.)

Countries are grouped based on their shared set of experiences: whether their flows to the city are increasing or in decline, whether they use a specific class of admission disproportionately, or whether they have stopped using a specific class of admission as their immigration trajectories to the city change. This allows for a more integrated view of how classes of admission are used by New York City's largest immigrant groups, as well as by those who are relative newcomers to the city.

COUNTRIES WITH INCREASING IMMIGRANT FLOWS:

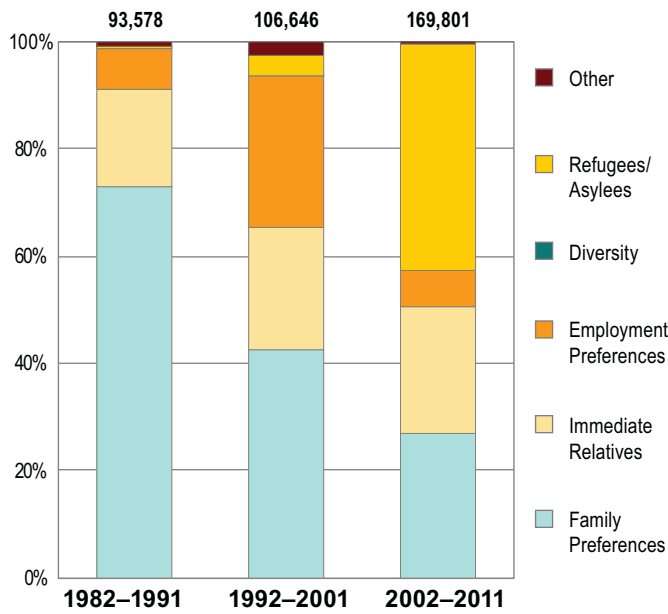
China, Bangladesh, Ecuador, and Mexico

Several countries have seen big increases in their flows to New York, but the pathways used by each country are distinct.

CHINA

The number of LPRs from China has grown rapidly over the last 30 years, and for the first time in the 2000s, China replaced the Dominican Republic as the

Figure 6-6
Immigrants Admitted from China by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

top source of newly admitted immigrants to the city. The number of Chinese LPRs in the 2000s stood at 169,800, an increase of 59 percent from the 106,600 in the 1990s (Table 6-10). This recent growth was fueled largely by a huge increase in the number of Chinese refugees/asylees. Over the last decade, 72,000 or 42 percent of all Chinese were admitted as refugees/asylees (Figure 6-6) – the overwhelming majority of whom were asylees. Furthermore, Chinese refugees/asylees to New York City accounted for one-half of the Chinese refugee/asylee flow to the nation (data not shown).

There was also a large increase in the number of immediate relatives admitted from China, particularly the parents of U.S. citizens. The 65 percent increase in the number of Chinese immediate relatives was well above the city average of 40 percent (Table 6-3).

Although there was no change in the overall number of immigrants admitted with family preference visas, there were some important underlying changes in the detailed classes. Unlike many countries that rely on the second preference, it was the fourth preference (brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens) that accounted for the largest number (26,100) of all family preference categories. Furthermore, the number of Chinese LPRs admitted in this category grew by 34 percent and accounted for 15 percent of all Chinese immigrants, roughly twice the city average in the last decade.

There was a large increase in the number of employment visas in the 1990s, due in part to the Chinese Displaced Student Act of 1992, which provided skilled third preference visas for approximately 10,000 students. By 2000 this program had come to an end and the number and share of employment visas fell accordingly. Nevertheless, in numerical terms, LPRs from China are still at the top of the list of countries that make use of employment visas. Priority workers (first preference) and professionals with advanced degrees (second preference) together accounted for more than 5,700 Chinese immigrants in the last decade. Of particular interest was the large number of Chinese immigrants taking advantage of the fifth employment preference. Of the 2,500 employment creation visas issued, nearly 2,000 were used by Chinese immigrants.

BANGLADESH

Immigrants from Bangladesh had the highest growth rate (77 percent) of the top 20 source countries. As a result, Bangladesh moved into the number three spot, behind China and the Dominican Republic, and ahead of Jamaica, Guyana, and Haiti, the dominant source countries of the 1980s and 1990s. Moreover, 45 percent of LPRs from Bangladesh nationwide chose to settle in the city, second only to Guyana (60 percent), and followed by the Dominican Republic (43 percent) (data not shown).

Table 6-10

Immigrants Admitted from China* by Class of Admission New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	93,578	106,646	169,801	14.0	59.2
Family Preferences	68,236	45,405	45,696	-33.5	0.6
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	694	1,374	2,299	98.0	67.3
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	26,562	17,607	9,922	-33.7	-43.6
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	13,948	6,945	7,340	-50.2	5.7
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	27,032	19,479	26,135	-27.9	34.2
Immediate Relatives	17,200	24,349	40,072	41.6	64.6
Spouses	6,418	9,980	19,338	55.5	93.8
Children	1,079	3,707	6,314	243.6	70.3
Parents	9,703	10,662	14,420	9.9	35.2
Employment Preferences	7,049	29,979	11,391	325.3	-62.0
1st - Priority workers	–	3,694	3,283	–	-11.1
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	2,839	2,462	–	-13.3
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	22,574	3,053	–	-86.5
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	553	300	–	-45.8
4th - Special immigrants	–	233	277	–	18.9
5th - Employment creation	–	86	1,951	–	2,168.6
Pre-1992 3rd preference	2,518	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	4,531	–	–	–	–
Diversity	35	196	291	460.0	48.5
Refugees/Asylees	384	3,933	71,979	924.2	1,730.1
Other	674	2,784	338	313.1	-87.9

*Includes Mainland, Taiwan, and Hong Kong

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

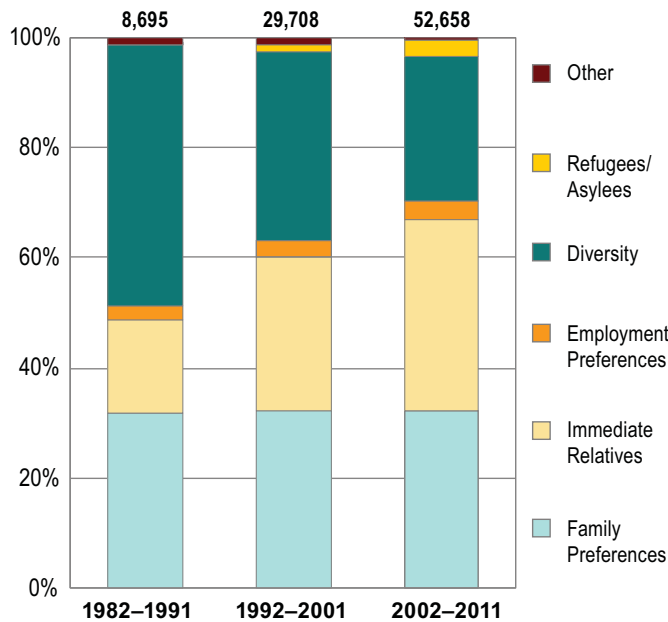
Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

The diversity visa program enabled immigrants from Bangladesh to establish a beachhead in New York in the 1980s, when almost one-half of them were admitted with a diversity visa (Figure 6-7). While the share is down to about one-quarter in the most recent period, Bangladesh remains at the top of the list of countries utilizing this path of admission.

These diversity “seed” immigrants are using family related visas to bring in their family members. While there was an overall decline in the use of family preference visas among the top source countries, Bangladesh was an exception in registering an increase in family preference visas. The number of family preference visas grew from 9,600 in the 1990s to 17,000 in the 2000s, a 78 percent increase,

Figure 6-7

**Immigrants Admitted from Bangladesh by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**



Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

compared with a 19 percent decline for immigrants overall (Table 6-11).

While the typical immigrant relies heavily on the second preference, it is the fourth preference that is the preferred pathway for LPRs from Bangladesh, increasing from 2,000 in the 1990s to over 11,100 in the 2000s. Twenty-one percent of all Bangladeshi immigrants were admitted as fourth preference immigrants, well above the city average of 7 percent. In addition, the number of immediate relatives more than doubled, from 8,300 in the 1990s to 18,200 in the last decade, one of the largest increases among the top source countries.

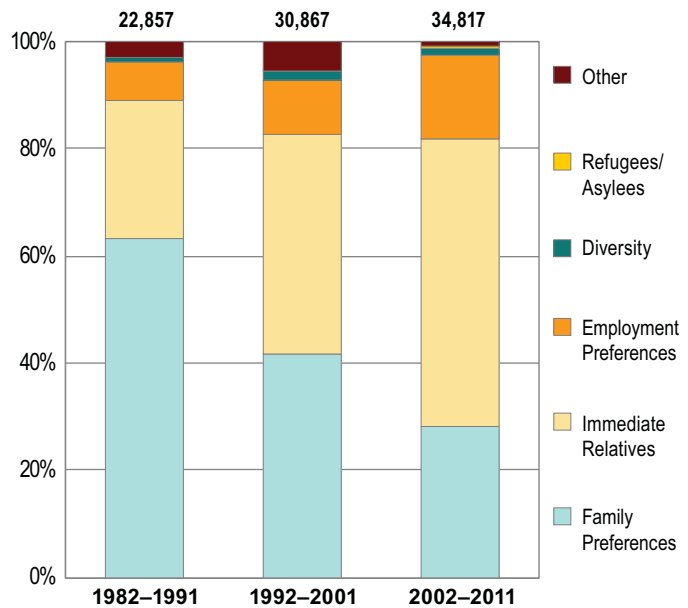
ECUADOR

The number of immigrants from Ecuador has grown steadily over the last 30 years, increasing by 35 percent between the 1980s and 1990s, and by 13 percent from the 1990s to the 2000s (Table 6-12). For each time period, the growth rate far exceeded that for all immigrants to the city (which stood at 12 percent and 3 percent, respectively). As a result, Ecuador climbed to the 6th spot in the list of top source countries in the last decade. Furthermore, 3-in-10 Ecuadorians admitted to the U.S. settled in New York City over last decade.

While the number of employment visas declined by 10 percent in the city in the 2000s, there was a 79 percent increase in the number of Ecuadorians admitted in this category. As a result, employment

Figure 6-8

**Immigrants Admitted from Ecuador by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**



Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-11
Immigrants Admitted from Bangladesh by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	8,695	29,708	52,658	241.7	77.3
Family Preferences	2,760	9,568	17,013	246.7	77.8
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	17	266	415	1,464.7	56.0
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	1,475	6,839	4,845	363.7	-29.2
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	132	424	676	221.2	59.4
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	1,136	2,039	11,077	79.5	443.3
Immediate Relatives	1,463	8,279	18,195	465.9	119.8
Spouses	813	3,260	8,038	301.0	146.6
Children	229	1,832	2,622	700.0	43.1
Parents	421	3,187	7,535	657.0	136.4
Employment Preferences	242	911	1,809	276.4	98.6
1st - Priority workers	–	94	71	–	-24.5
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	133	165	–	24.1
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	460	1,194	–	159.6
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	59	34	–	-42.4
4th - Special immigrants	–	165	305	–	84.8
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	100	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	142	–	–	–	–
Diversity	4,104	10,169	13,706	147.8	34.8
Refugees/Asylees	–	334	1,566	–	368.9
Other	118	447	369	278.8	-17.4

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

visas accounted for 14 percent of the total flow in the last decade, compared with 9 percent for immigrants overall. The bulk of employment visas were for skilled third preference workers (4,800).

There was also strong growth in the immediate relative category. One-quarter of Ecuadorian immigrants were admitted as immediate relatives in the

1980s, and by the 2000s that share had increased to 54 percent (Figure 6-8). In addition there was a disproportionate number admitted as parents—16 percent compared with 9 percent citywide. The number of parents more than doubled between the 1990s and 2000s, bypassing the number of children admitted.

Table 6-12

**Immigrants Admitted from Ecuador by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	22,857	30,867	34,817	35.0	12.8
Family Preferences	14,476	12,914	9,741	-10.8	-24.6
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen. & their children	322	1,162	1,759	260.9	51.4
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	11,585	8,995	5,210	-22.4	-42.1
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	599	910	1,345	51.9	47.8
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	1,970	1,847	1,427	-6.2	-22.7
Immediate Relatives	5,829	12,660	18,792	117.2	48.4
Spouses	3,584	6,500	8,596	81.4	32.2
Children	1,019	3,315	4,642	225.3	40.0
Parents	1,226	2,845	5,554	132.1	95.2
Employment Preferences	1,657	3,055	5,478	84.4	79.3
1st - Priority workers	–	12	24	–	100.0
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	14	29	–	107.1
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	2,335	4,806	–	105.8
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	598	521	–	-12.9
4th - Special immigrants	–	96	67	–	-30.2
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	15	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	1,642	–	–	–	–
Diversity	187	545	404	191.4	-25.9
Refugees/Asylees	15	–	62	–	–
Other	693	1,683	339	142.9	-79.9

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

MEXICO

The number of LPRs from Mexico settling in New York was barely a blip in the 1980s, but Mexicans are now the 19th largest source of LPRs to the city. The number of Mexican LPRs increased from 9,500 in the 1990s to 12,800 in the 2000s, an increase of 36 percent, and far above the overall 3 percent increase for the city (Table 6-13). As will be discussed in Chapter 7, the total stock of the Mexican foreign-born in the city has increased because of the entry of a large number of unauthorized immigrants and the

domestic inflow of Mexican immigrants from other parts of the country, neither of which are captured in these data. Nonetheless, there is value in analyzing the pathways of the growing number of Mexican immigrants who are entering the city as LPRs.

Employment visas comprised 38 percent of the LPR Mexican flow (Figure 6-9), far above the city average of 9 percent. In contrast to the occupational characteristics of foreign-born Mexicans discussed in Chapter 4, the majority of the worker visas were

Table 6-13

**Immigrants Admitted from Mexico by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	3,856	9,462	12,820	145.4	35.5
Family Preferences	695	2,075	1,175	198.6	-43.4
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	90	167	86	85.6	-48.5
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	473	1,748	972	269.6	-44.4
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	48	56	48	16.7	-14.3
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	84	104	43	23.8	-58.7
Immediate Relatives	2,260	4,136	6,096	83.0	47.4
Spouses	1,707	2,935	3,797	71.9	29.4
Children	412	784	855	90.3	9.1
Parents	141	417	1,444	195.7	246.3
Employment Preferences	653	2,047	4,901	213.5	139.4
1st - Priority workers	–	108	275	–	154.6
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	25	155	–	520.0
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	1,470	3,976	–	170.5
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	360	318	–	-11.7
4th - Special immigrants	–	84	131	–	56.0
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	45	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	608	–	–	–	–
Diversity	–	–	–	–	–
Refugees/Asylees	–	–	51	–	–
Other	238	1,193	589	401.3	-50.6

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

granted to skilled and professional workers (third preference). Furthermore employment visas were the fastest growing class of admission for Mexican immigrants and were responsible for the majority of the increase in the overall number.

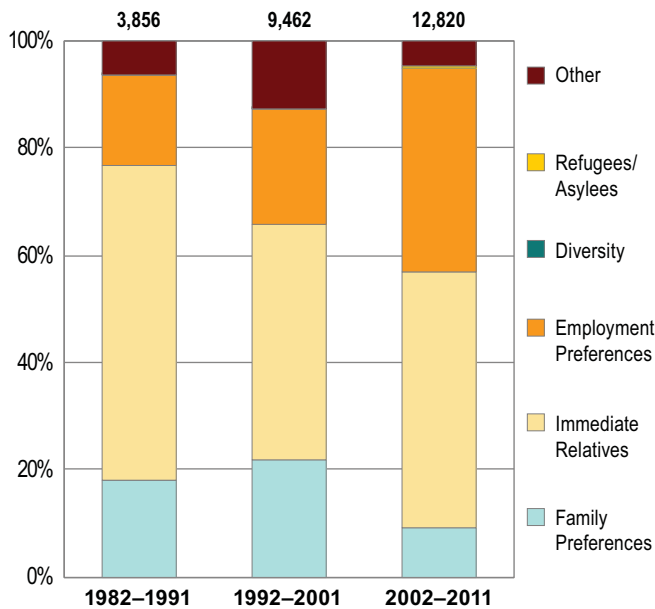
A very small share of Mexican immigrants was admitted in the family preference category in the last decade, just 9 percent compared with 27 percent citywide. And as with the city, the number and share declined between 1990s and 2000s. Lastly, the num-

ber of immediate relatives grew by 47 percent and accounted for about one-half of all Mexican LPRs. Parents were responsible for the bulk of the increase.

**COUNTRIES THAT DISPROPORTIONATELY
USE EMPLOYMENT VISAS:
India, Korea, and the Philippines**

While the use of employment visas as a path of entry has changed over time for all groups, some stand out for their high propensity to use these visas.

Figure 6-9
Immigrants Admitted from Mexico by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
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INDIA

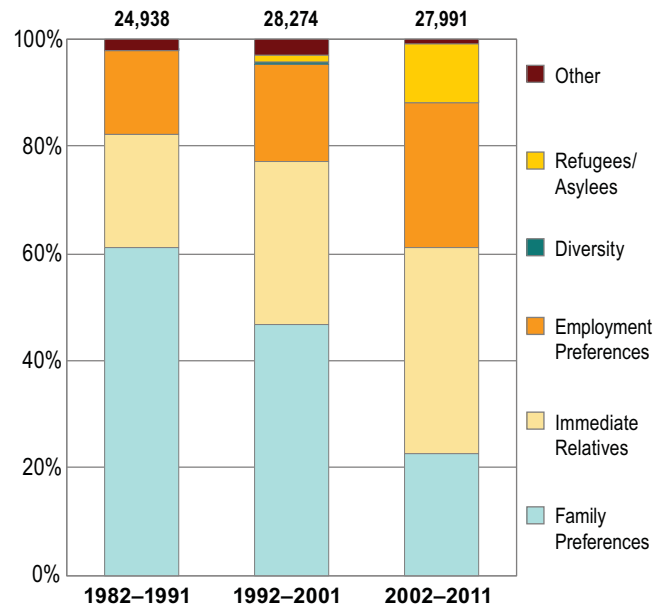
India, a major source of immigrants for the past three decades, was ranked 7th in the 2000s. There were 28,000 LPRs admitted from India in the 2000s, about the same as in the 1990s (Table 6-14). Even though there appeared to be very little change in the overall flow, there was a rather dramatic shift in the pathways used by Indian immigrants in the last decade (Figure 6-10).

While there was a 10 percent decrease in employment visas for the city, Indian LPRs experienced a healthy gain of 45 percent. In the 2000s, over one-quarter of all Indian immigrants were admitted with an employment visa, compared with 9 percent for the city. In addition, there was a doubling in the number of first preference priority workers. In numerical terms, India ranks second only to China in

its use of highly skilled first and second preference employment visas. There was also a sharp increase in the number of refugees/asylees, from 300 in the 1990s to 3,100 in the 2000s (asylees accounted for virtually the entire flow of this group). Refugee/asylees accounted for 11 percent of the total LPR flow in the last decade.

These fairly substantial increases were entirely offset by a 52 percent decline (6,900) in family preference visas from the 1990s. As a result, the share of all Indian immigrants admitted under the family preference categories dropped from 47 percent in the 1990s to 23 percent in the 2000s. There are now more employment visas used by LPRs from India than family preference visas.

Figure 6-10
Immigrants Admitted from India by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
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Table 6-14
Immigrants Admitted from India by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	24,938	28,274	27,991	13.4	-1.0
Family Preferences	15,209	13,192	6,330	-13.3	-52.0
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	47	385	272	719.1	-29.4
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	7,212	7,599	1,297	5.4	-82.9
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	495	941	998	90.1	6.1
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	7,455	4,267	3,763	-42.8	-11.8
Immediate Relatives	5,340	8,575	10,737	60.6	25.2
Spouses	2,071	4,049	6,076	95.5	50.1
Children	217	1,237	1,381	470.0	11.6
Parents	3,052	3,289	3,280	7.8	-0.3
Employment Preferences	3,823	5,235	7,579	36.9	44.8
1st - Priority workers	–	853	1,606	–	88.3
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	1,335	1,672	–	25.2
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	2,432	3,788	–	55.8
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	176	67	–	-61.9
4th - Special immigrants	–	431	386	–	-10.4
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	2,826	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	997	–	–	–	–
Diversity	18	67	43	272.2	-35.8
Refugees/Asylees	19	325	3,084	1,610.5	848.9
Other	529	880	214	66.4	-75.7

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
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KOREA

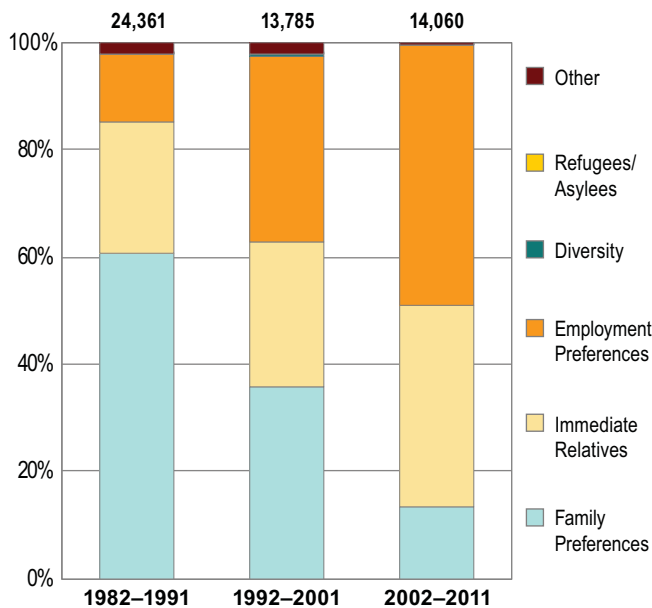
In the 1980s Korean LPRs numbered 24,400, but fell 43 percent to 13,800 in the 1990s before a modest increase of 2 percent in the last decade to 14,100 (Table 6-15).

Growth in the number of employment visas helped sustain Korean immigration in the most recent period. There were 6,800 employment visas

granted to Korean LPRs in the 2000s, up from 4,800 in the 1990s, a 43 percent increase. The share of employment entrants increased from 35 percent of all immigrants in the 1990s to 49 percent in the last decade (Figure 6-11). The bulk of the increase was in the skilled 3rd preference, which accounted for 55 percent of all employment visas. Of special interest, however, was the propensity of Korean LPRs to use the fourth preference employment category

Figure 6-11

**Immigrants Admitted from Korea by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**



Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
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also known as “special immigrants.” The majority of Koreans entering as special immigrants were religious workers and their families. Korea ranks first in the use of this category, accounting for 1,000 of the 7,400 special immigrants admitted to the city. Koreans were also the second largest user of fifth preference employment visas, which were designed to encourage foreign investment, accounting for 400 of the 2,500 LPRs admitted to the city under this class of admission.

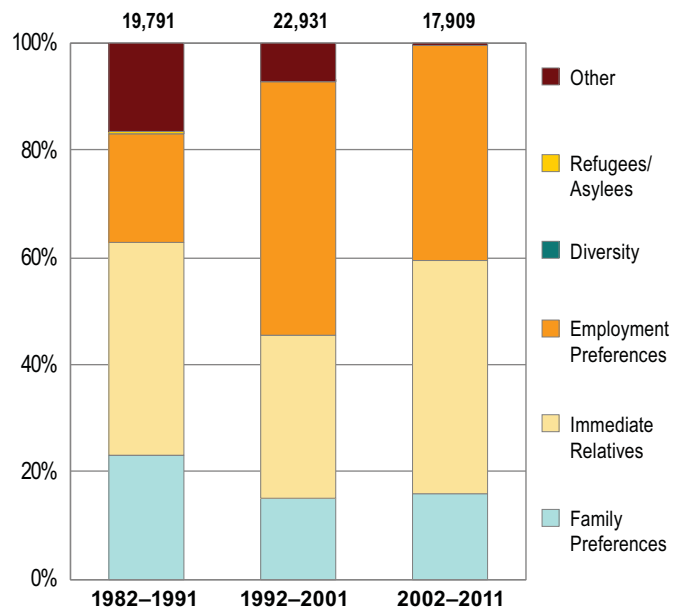
The loss in the number of family preference visas was substantial, falling from 4,920 in the 1990s to 1,900 in the 2000s. As a result, the share of family preference entrants declined from 36 percent to 13 percent during this period. The loss was especially large for 2nd preference visas: Only 3 percent of

Korean LPRs entered by way of this category in the 2000s, down from 23 percent in the 1990s. More significantly, however, was the sharp decline in the number of fourth preference visas (brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens). This had been an important avenue of entry for Korean immigrants, with 1 in 5 Korean immigrants (5,100) admitted with a 4th preference visa in the 1980s, well above the then city average of 14 percent. However, by the last decade there were just 500 LPRs admitted in this category.

The 42 percent increase in the use of the immediate relative category helped sustain Korean flows to the city and also helped counter declines in family preference visas. There was also a noteworthy change in the composition of immediate relative visas. Almost one-half of all immediate relatives

Figure 6-12

**Immigrants Admitted from the Philippines by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**



Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-15

**Immigrants Admitted from Korea by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	24,361	13,785	14,060	-43.4	2.0
Family Preferences	14,829	4,924	1,855	-66.8	-62.3
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	56	264	341	371.4	29.2
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	9,050	3,165	471	-65.0	-85.1
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	590	325	584	-44.9	79.7
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	5,133	1,170	459	-77.2	-60.8
Immediate Relatives	5,918	3,749	5,317	-36.7	41.8
Spouses	2,311	2,291	3,780	-0.9	65.0
Children	931	490	478	-47.4	-2.4
Parents	2,676	968	1,059	-63.8	9.4
Employment Preferences	3,131	4,781	6,819	52.7	42.6
1st - Priority workers	–	243	450	–	85.2
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	252	896	–	255.6
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	2,163	3,731	–	72.5
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	779	284	–	-63.5
4th - Special immigrants	–	1,327	1,040	–	-21.6
5th - Employment creation	–	17	418	–	2,358.8
Pre-1992 3rd preference	1,226	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	1,905	–	–	–	–
Diversity	–	25	–	–	–
Refugees/Asylees	–	–	11	–	–
Other	478	304	39	-36.4	-87.2

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

in the 1980s were parents of U.S. citizens, but this percentage has been in decline; by the 2000s this stood at just one-fifth, with over 7-in-10 immediate relative visas now going to spouses of U.S. citizens.

PHILIPPINES

LPRs from the Philippines numbered 17,900 in the 2000s, down 22 percent from the prior decade. Historically, immigrants from the Philippines have

had an overreliance on employment preference visas as an entryway to New York. The use of employment visas peaked in the 1990s, however, when they accounted for 47 percent of the total Filipino flow, the highest of any major group. While the number of employment entrants dropped from 10,900 in the 1990s to 7,200 in the 2000s (a 33 percent decline), 40 percent of Filipinos used employment visas in the last decade, second only to Korea. The loss was

Table 6-16

**Immigrants Admitted from the Philippines by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	19,791	22,931	17,909	15.9	-21.9
Family Preferences	4,601	3,477	2,877	-24.4	-17.3
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	1,026	267	285	-74.0	6.7
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	2,012	1,505	1,264	-25.2	-16.0
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	525	688	530	31.0	-23.0
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	1,038	1,017	798	-2.0	-21.5
Immediate Relatives	7,837	6,936	7,720	-11.5	11.3
Spouses	4,089	3,290	4,074	-19.5	23.8
Children	1,593	1,591	1,424	-0.1	-10.5
Parents	2,155	2,055	2,222	-4.6	8.1
Employment Preferences	4,051	10,853	7,230	167.9	-33.4
1st - Priority workers	–	102	113	–	10.8
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	2,169	523	–	-75.9
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	7,542	5,760	–	-23.6
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	793	597	–	-24.7
4th - Special immigrants	–	246	237	–	-3.7
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	1,051	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	3,000	–	–	–	–
Diversity	–	15	–	–	–
Refugees/Asylees	75	13	22	-82.7	69.2
Other	3,225	1,637	41	-49.2	-97.5

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

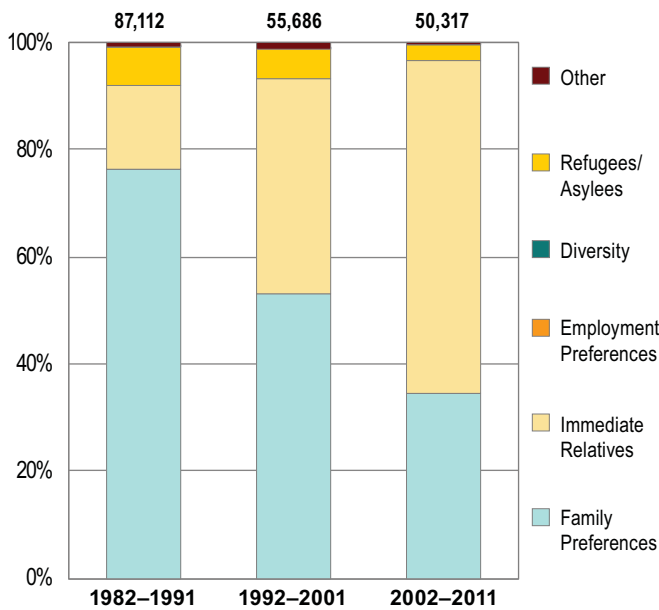
Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

particularly great for the second preference (professionals with advanced degrees), which declined from 2,200 in the 1990s to 500 in the 2000s (Table 6-16). Visas going to skilled and professional workers, the large majority of all employment preference visas, also declined by 24 percent, from 7,500 in the 1990s to 5,800 in the 2000s. The number of LPRs in the

“other” category, primarily registered nurses, also declined significantly.¹

As was the case in the 1980s, the number of immigrants from the Philippines admitted as immediate relatives is once again greater than those coming in with employment visas (Figure 6-12).

Figure 6-13
Immigrants Admitted from Jamaica by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

COUNTRIES WITH A STEEP DECLINE IN THE SECOND PREFERENCE: Nonhispanic Caribbean Countries of Jamaica, Guyana, Haiti; and the Dominican Republic and Colombia

The decline in immigration since the highs of the 1980s for Jamaica, Guyana, and Haiti, as well as for Colombia, were almost exclusively the result of huge drops in the use of the second preference – spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of LPRs. Dominican declines in the second preference were largely offset by increases in other classes.

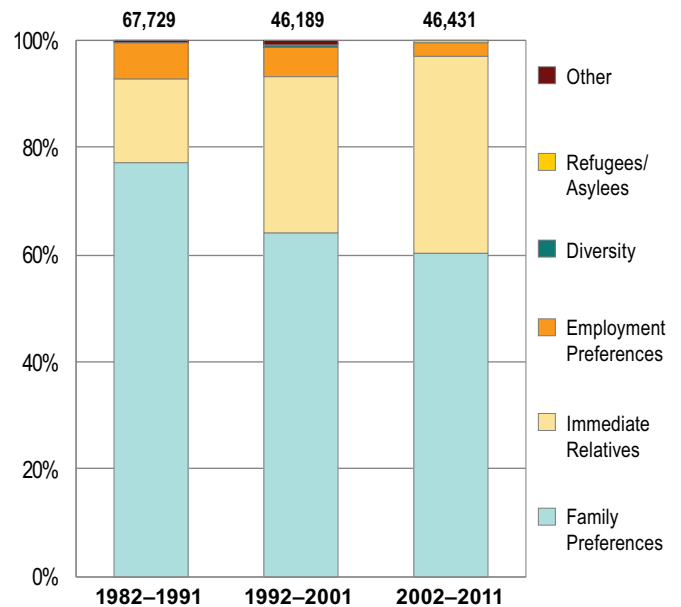
JAMAICA

While still a large source of immigrants, ranking 4th among the top LPR sources, the flow from Jamaica

has declined from its high in the 1980s, when it stood at 87,100. During the 1990s, the flow was down by over one-third, and it dropped another 10 percent in the 2000s to 50,300 (Table 6-17). The propensity for Jamaican LPRs to settle in New York has also declined: In the 1980s, 44 percent of Jamaican LPRs to the U.S. settled in the city, but it was down to 27 percent in the 2000s.

The most stunning decline was in the number of family preferences, especially the second preference – spouses and children of LPRs. The number of second preference visas dropped by 73 percent, from 15,400 in the 1990s to 4,200 in the 2000s. In the 1980s, over one-half of all Jamaicans were admitted under the second preference. But by the last decade, that share had dropped to just 8 percent. There was also a decline in the number of employment visas, from

Figure 6-14
Immigrants Admitted from Guyana by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-17
Immigrants Admitted from Jamaica by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	87,112	55,686	50,317	-36.1	-9.6
Family Preferences	66,338	29,659	17,389	-55.3	-41.4
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	2,368	6,864	9,477	189.9	38.1
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	47,025	15,396	4,170	-67.3	-72.9
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	4,229	1,942	1,868	-54.1	-3.8
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	12,716	5,457	1,874	-57.1	-65.7
Immediate Relatives	13,847	22,228	31,294	60.5	40.8
Spouses	7,523	10,821	17,092	43.8	58.0
Children	3,389	7,928	9,116	133.9	15.0
Parents	2,935	3,479	5,086	18.5	46.2
Employment Preferences	6,048	3,059	1,431	-49.4	-53.2
1st - Priority workers	–	17	23	–	35.3
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	444	35	–	-92.1
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	647	742	–	14.7
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	1,117	291	–	-73.9
4th - Special immigrants	–	834	317	–	-62.0
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	1,234	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	4,814	–	–	–	–
Diversity	–	–	–	–	–
Refugees/Asylees	–	–	45	–	–
Other	874	730	143	-16.5	-80.4

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

just over 6,000 in the 1980s to 1,400 in the 2000s. The loss was most significant for unskilled workers, from 1,100 in the 1990s to 300 in the last decade.

On the other hand, there was a big increase in the number of immediate relatives between the 1990s (22,200) and 2000s (31,300). Sixty-two percent of all Jamaican LPRs were admitted as immediate relatives in the last decade, compared with 16 percent in the 1980s. The increase in immediate relatives, however, was not large enough to offset the second preference declines, resulting in an overall decline in LPRs from

Jamaica. Nevertheless, the huge shift in pathways from the family preference categories to immediate relatives (Figure 6-13) is significant.

GUYANA

Guyanese flows to New York peaked at 67,700 in the 1980s, declined by nearly one-third in the 1990s, and remained at that level in the 2000s (Table 6-18). There were 46,400 Guyanese LPRs admitted to the city in the 2000s, making Guyana the 5th largest source country. Guyanese immigrants continue to have the

Table 6-18
Immigrants Admitted from Guyana by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	67,729	46,189	46,431	-31.8	0.5
Family Preferences	52,189	29,596	28,017	-43.3	-5.3
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	914	4,627	8,693	406.2	87.9
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	29,842	11,164	3,657	-62.6	-67.2
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	4,346	5,927	10,893	36.4	83.8
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	17,087	7,878	4,774	-53.9	-39.4
Immediate Relatives	10,548	13,389	17,075	26.9	27.5
Spouses	4,200	5,743	8,220	36.7	43.1
Children	1,881	2,664	3,834	41.6	43.9
Parents	4,467	4,982	5,021	11.5	0.8
Employment Preferences	4,708	2,632	1,094	-44.1	-58.4
1st - Priority workers	–	–	16	–	–
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	199	–	–	–
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	704	642	–	-8.8
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	1,312	206	–	-84.3
4th - Special immigrants	–	409	180	–	-56.0
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	612	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	4,096	–	–	–	–
Diversity	–	255	73	–	-71.4
Refugees/Asylees	–	–	83	–	–
Other	273	310	84	13.6	-72.9

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

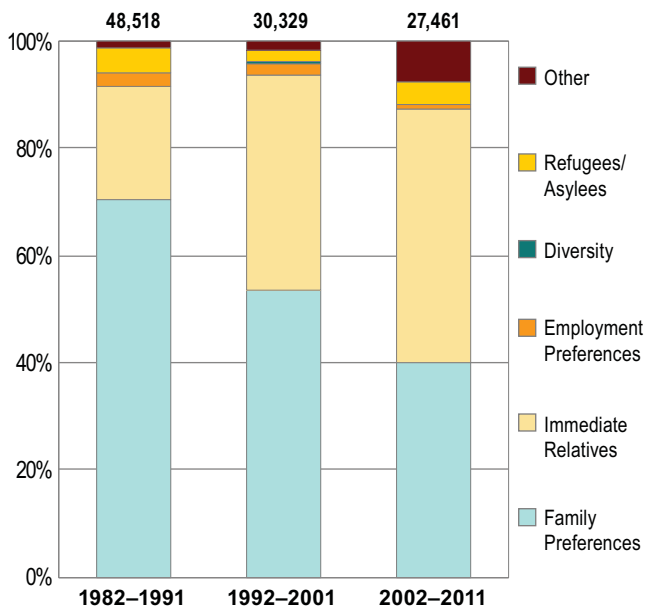
highest propensity for settling in the city. Two-thirds of all LPRs from Guyana nationally settled in the city, down only slightly from 70 percent in the 1980s.

Virtually all Guyanese were admitted by way of a family connection in the last decade: 60 percent with family preference visas and 37 percent as immediate relatives (Figure 6-14). While most of the top groups in New York experienced substan-

tial declines in the number of family preference visas, the loss for Guyana was somewhat muted. There was just a 5 percent decline in the number of Guyanese family preference visas from 1990s to 2000s, compared with 19 percent for the city. Consequently, immigrants from Guyana have the highest reliance on family preference visas among the major source countries.

Figure 6-15

**Immigrants Admitted from Haiti by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**



Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

However, there has been a notable shift in the composition of family preferences. Whereas 44 percent of LPRs from Guyana used a second preference visa in the 1980s, that declined to just 8 percent in the 2000s. Fourth preference visas followed the same trend, though the decrease was not as stark. At the same time there were substantial increases between the 1990s and 2000s in both the first (unmarried adult children of American citizens) and third family preference (married children of American citizens) categories. In the last decade, the share of the first preference was 19 percent and that of the third preference was 24 percent; for immigrants overall, the shares were 5 percent and 4 percent, respectively. Guyanese immigrants admitted with a third preference visa now exceed those entering under the second preference, a historic first.

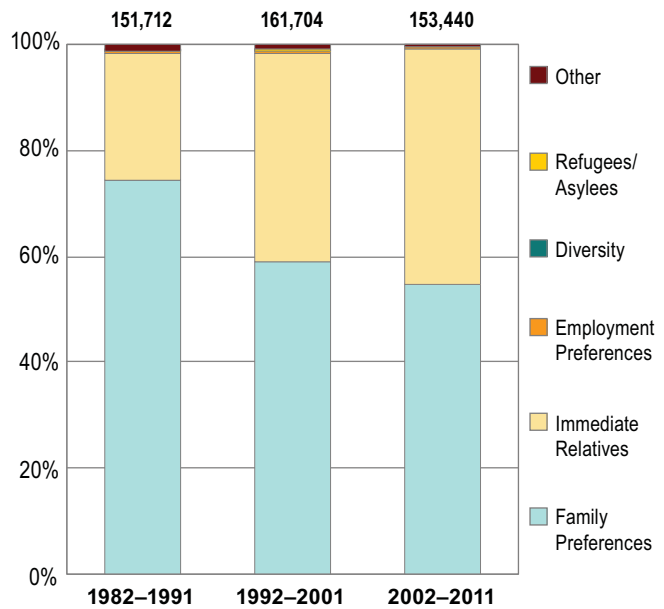
HAITI

The high water mark for Haitian immigration to the city was in the 1980s when flows peaked at 48,500, and Haiti was the 5th largest source of immigrants. Flows from Haiti declined by over one-third in the 1990s and fell a further 10 percent in the 2000s to 27,500, dropping Haiti to 8th place (Table 6-19). During this period, Haitians admitted to the nation increased, though they have increasingly settled outside the city (especially in Florida). Just 13 percent of Haitian LPRs settled in New York in the 2000s, compared with 36 percent in the 1980s.

Figure 6-15 illustrates the decline in the use of the family preferences among Haitians, with most of this associated with a drop in second preference visas. The number of family preference visas dropped

Figure 6-16

**Immigrants Admitted from
The Dominican Republic by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**



Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-19

**Immigrants Admitted from Haiti by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	48,518	30,329	27,461	-37.5	-9.5
Family Preferences	34,224	16,171	10,988	-52.7	-32.1
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	664	2,703	2,803	307.1	3.7
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	27,611	10,552	5,754	-61.8	-45.5
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	440	530	962	20.5	81.5
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	5,509	2,386	1,469	-56.7	-38.4
Immediate Relatives	10,260	12,272	13,016	19.6	6.1
Spouses	6,504	4,795	5,932	-26.3	23.7
Children	1,558	3,293	3,630	111.4	10.2
Parents	2,198	4,184	3,454	90.4	-17.4
Employment Preferences	1,153	564	158	-51.1	-72.0
1st - Priority workers	–	–	–	–	–
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	14	–	–	–
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	104	–	–	–
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	167	13	–	-92.2
4th - Special immigrants	–	279	98	–	-64.9
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	63	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	1,090	–	–	–	–
Diversity	–	142	–	–	–
Refugees/Asylees	2,256	658	1,222	-70.8	85.7
Other	625	522	2,076	-16.5	297.7

—1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

by 32 percent, compared with the citywide decline of 19 percent. While LPRs from many of the largest sending countries were able to offset their loss in family preference visas by increases in immediate relatives, this was not true for Haitians. The number of immediate relatives increased by just 6 percent for Haitians, compared with 40 percent for the city, the smallest increase among the top 20 source countries.

The only categories to show a substantial increase were refugees/asylees and “Other” entrants

(this includes a special category known as Cuban/Haitian entrants), which numbered 2,000 and 1,200, in the 2000s, up from 500 and 700, respectively, in the prior time period. If it had not been for these two pathways, the number of LPRs from Haiti would have decreased even more.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Dominican flows reached 151,700 in the 1980s, increased by 7 percent in the 1990s, before declining to 153,400, a level slightly higher than in the 1980s²

Table 6-20**Immigrants Admitted from the Dominican Republic by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	151,712	161,704	153,440	6.6	-5.1
Family Preferences	113,151	95,303	83,964	-15.8	-11.9
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	2,992	6,271	8,024	109.6	28.0
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	92,885	74,463	66,456	-19.8	-10.8
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	3,085	3,199	2,185	3.7	-31.7
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	14,189	11,370	7,299	-19.9	-35.8
Immediate Relatives	36,220	63,935	68,628	76.5	7.3
Spouses	20,750	33,299	32,046	60.5	-3.8
Children	9,079	20,721	22,245	128.2	7.4
Parents	6,391	9,915	14,337	55.1	44.6
Employment Preferences	484	942	595	94.6	-36.8
1st - Priority workers	–	44	14	–	-68.2
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	29	19	–	-34.5
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	219	218	–	-0.5
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	117	22	–	-81.2
4th - Special immigrants	–	533	282	–	-47.1
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	68	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	416	–	–	–	–
Diversity	–	22	14	–	-36.4
Refugees/Asylees	–	–	20	–	–
Other	1,849	1,497	213	-19.0	-85.8

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

(Table 6-20). Historically the Dominican Republic has had a heavy reliance on family preferences, in particular the second preference. Dominicans have the greatest propensity to enter using these visas, but this has waned significantly. In the 1980s, three-quarters of all Dominicans were admitted with a family preference visa, but by the last decade that share had dropped to 55 percent (Figure 6-16).

Most of the decline in family preferences was due to a 20 percent drop in second preference visas between the 1980s and 1990s, followed by another 11 percent decline in the past decade. It is important to note that the decline in Dominican second preference visas has not been as significant compared with other top source countries – the city overall saw a 39 percent decline in these visas in the past decade (Table 6-3).

Table 6-21

**Immigrants Admitted from Colombia by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	26,834	22,097	22,312	-17.7	1.0
Family Preferences	14,320	7,317	4,536	-48.9	-38.0
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	267	1,036	1,406	288.0	35.7
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	10,703	4,279	1,564	-60.0	-63.4
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	659	579	547	-12.1	-5.5
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	2,691	1,423	1,019	-47.1	-28.4
Immediate Relatives	10,554	12,349	15,669	17.0	26.9
Spouses	6,994	7,157	9,765	2.3	36.4
Children	2,043	3,266	3,535	59.9	8.2
Parents	1,517	1,926	2,369	27.0	23.0
Employment Preferences	1,479	1,420	1,190	-4.0	-16.2
1st - Priority workers	–	52	117	–	125.0
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	32	147	–	359.4
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	671	672	–	0.1
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	509	129	–	-74.7
4th - Special immigrants	–	156	109	–	-30.1
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	71	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	1,408	–	–	–	–
Diversity	–	65	–	–	–
Refugees/Asylees	–	–	759	–	–
Other	472	939	154	98.9	-83.6

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

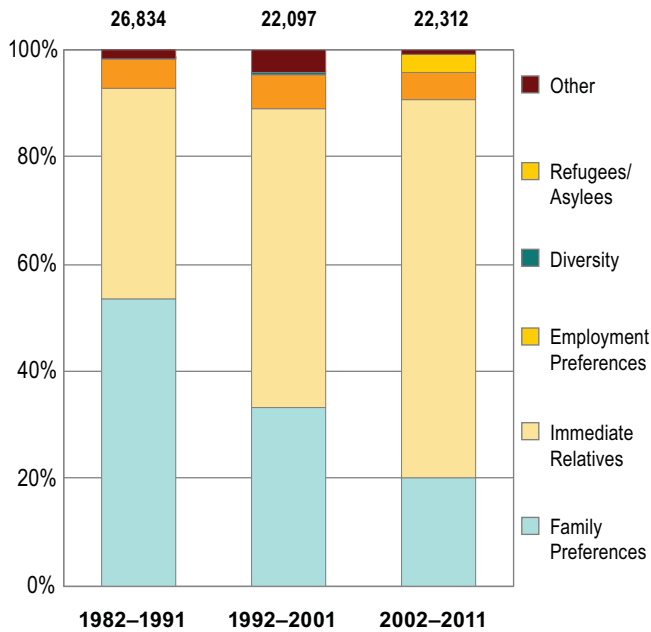
Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

The decline over the last 30 years in the number of family preference visas has been offset by an increase in the number of immediate relatives. Both the number and the share of immediate relatives almost doubled since the 1980s. In the last decade, 45 percent of all Dominicans were admitted as immediate relatives. Dominicans have increased their use of the immediate relatives category – which re-

quires sponsoring families to have U.S. citizenship. The only family preference category that increased was the first preference – unmarried adult sons and daughters of U.S. citizens – which also requires the sponsor to be a U.S. citizen. It is quite likely that the shift away from family preference to immediate relatives for the Dominican Republic along with a number of other countries is indicative of an increase

Figure 6-17

**Immigrants Admitted from Colombia by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**



Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

in the number of naturalizations, which will be discussed in Chapter 7.

COLOMBIA

The flow of immigrants from Colombia has waned over the last 30 years. In the 1980s, Colombia was the 7th largest sending country with 26,800 LPRs, but by the 1990s, the flow declined by 18 percent to 22,100, where it remained in the last decade (Table 6-21). As a result, Colombia has dropped to 10th place on the list of the largest source countries of LPRs to New York.

The majority (53 percent) of Colombian immigrants in the 1980s were admitted with family preference visas, primarily in the second preference. By the last decade, that share of family preferences had fallen to 20 percent, with most of the drop explained by the decline in second preference visas, which fell from 10,700 in the 1980s to 1,600 in the 2000s. Figure 6-17 shows the extraordinary use immigrants from Colombia made of the immediate relative category, with 70 percent of all LPRs admitted as immediate relatives in the 2000s, far greater than any other top source country.

**COUNTRIES WITH A DECLINING FLOW DUE TO A DROP IN REFUGEE ADMISSIONS:
Ukraine and Russia**

The losses over the last 20 years for Ukraine and Russia were primarily the result of huge drops in refugee admissions.

UKRAINE

Among the republics of the former Soviet Union, Ukraine is the largest source of immigrants to the city. In the 1990s, Ukraine’s 51,600 LPRs made it the 4th largest source of newly admitted immigrants to the city. Refugees comprised 82 percent of the flow, while another 11 percent entered with a diversity visa (Table 6-22).

The 2000s saw a waning of the earlier pivotal role played by refugees, with a precipitous 90 percent drop in these flows. The large increase in the number of immediate relatives and the modest increase in diversity visas were not enough to counter the large loss of refugee admissions. As a consequence, LPRs admitted from Ukraine fell by 63 percent to 19,200, and Ukraine dropped to the 12th spot on the top 20 list of newly admitted immigrants in the 2000s.

Table 6-22
Immigrants Admitted from Ukraine by Class of Admission
New York City, 1992–2001 and 2002–2011

	Number		Percent Change
	1992–2001	2002–2011	90s to 00s
TOTAL	51,637	19,233	-62.8
Family Preferences	239	744	211.9
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	92	288	214.2
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	73	199	172.6
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	64	162	151.2
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	10	44	345.2
Immediate Relatives	1,980	5,995	202.8
Spouses	1,117	3,576	220.2
Children	386	749	94.0
Parents	477	1,667	249.1
Employment Preferences	514	806	56.7
1st - Priority workers	201	129	-35.9
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	53	134	150.5
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	198	425	115.1
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	10	37	266.5
4th - Special immigrants	51	29	-42.7
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–
Diversity	5,666	6,593	16.4
Refugees/Asylees	42,313	4,243	-90.0
Other	924	825	-10.7

– Cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1992–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Figure 6-18
Immigrants Admitted from Ukraine by Class of Admission
New York City, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

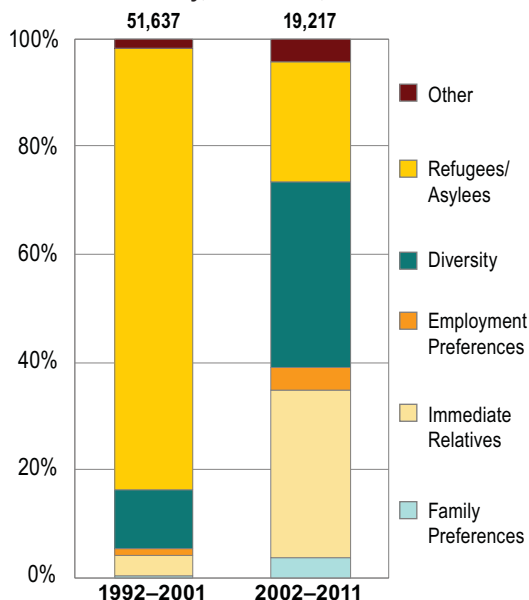


Figure 6-18 shows that refugees account for just over one-fifth of the flow, while diversity entrants and immediate relatives each comprised approximately one-third.

RUSSIA

The number of newly admitted Russian LPRs dropped by more than one-half, from 30,100 in the 1990s to 14,400 in the 2000s. As a result, Russia's ranking fell from 8th in the 1990s to 16th in the 2000s. As with Ukraine, it was the large drop in refugees, which fell from 20,400 in the 1990s to 4,800 in the 2000s, that was responsible for the overall decline in the number of Russian LPRs (Table 6-23). And as with their Ukrainian counterparts, the number

Table 6-23
Immigrants Admitted from Russia by Class of Admission
New York City, 1992–2001 and 2002–2011

	Number		Percent Change
	1992–2001	2002–2011	90s to 00s
TOTAL	30,058	14,364	-52.2
Family Preferences	225	481	114.0
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	108	192	78.1
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	58	139	139.1
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	51	79	56.6
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	–	23	–
Immediate Relatives	3,395	5,337	57.2
Spouses	2,088	2,825	35.3
Children	956	1,073	12.2
Parents	350	1,355	287.1
Employment Preferences	1,302	1,452	11.5
1st - Priority workers	757	525	-30.6
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	158	367	132.2
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	239	414	73.7
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	11	16	40.9
4th - Special immigrants	137	98	-28.6
5th - Employment creation	–	16	–
Diversity	3,928	1,645	-58.1
Refugees/Asylees	20,395	4,794	-76.5
Other	813	635	-21.9

–Cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1992–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

of Russians entering with immediate relative visas increased substantially, with these visas accounting for 37 percent of the total flow in the last decade (Figure 6-19).

COUNTRIES WITH UNIQUE PATTERNS: The Difficult to Categorize Countries of Poland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uzbekistan, and Pakistan

These countries have undergone some significant changes over the last three decades, but with unique features that make each of them stand out.

Figure 6-19
Immigrants Admitted from Russia by Class of Admission
New York City, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

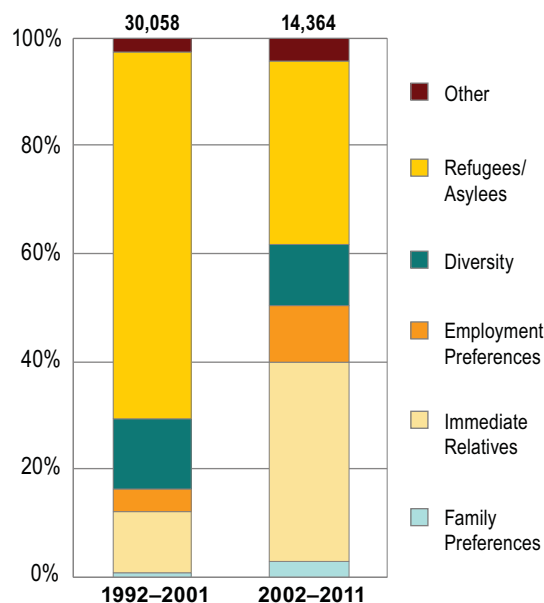


Table 6–24

**Immigrants Admitted from Poland by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	12,712	28,464	17,571	123.9	-38.3
Family Preferences	3,650	7,979	3,918	118.6	-50.9
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	217	844	546	288.9	-35.3
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	1,344	2,320	812	72.6	-65.0
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	1,709	4,446	2,119	160.2	-52.3
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	380	369	441	-2.9	19.5
Immediate Relatives	2,334	3,626	6,665	55.4	83.8
Spouses	1,507	2,219	4,713	47.2	112.4
Children	334	827	729	147.6	-11.9
Parents	493	580	1,223	17.6	110.9
Employment Preferences	577	3,711	4,536	543.2	22.2
1st - Priority workers	–	195	93	–	-52.3
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	81	168	–	107.4
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	2,892	4,006	–	38.5
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	183	182	–	-0.5
4th - Special immigrants	–	358	57	–	-84.1
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	180	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	397	–	–	–	–
Diversity	2,065	12,123	2,293	487.1	-81.1
Refugees/Asylees	4,032	511	37	-87.3	-92.8
Other	54	514	113	851.9	-78.0

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

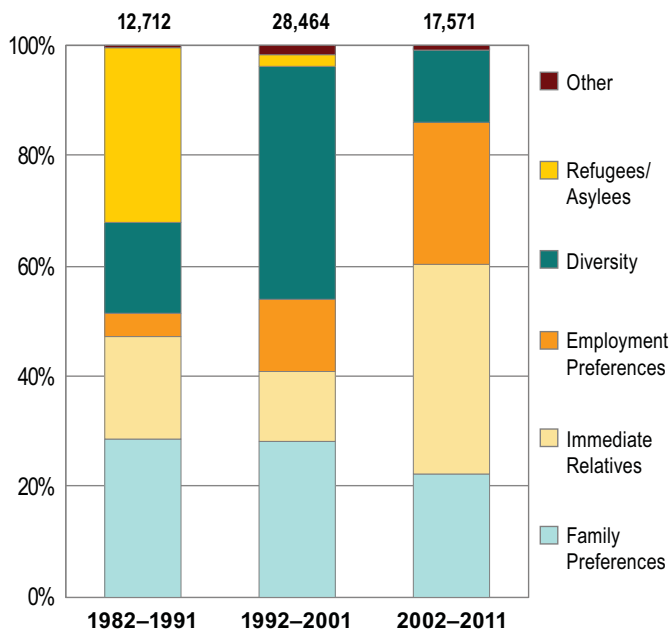
Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

POLAND

Polish immigration grew rapidly in the 1990s due to the diversity visa program, which was initially tailored specifically for Poland and Ireland. There were 28,500 Polish LPRs admitted in that decade,

more than double the 12,700 flow in the 1980s (Table 6-24). Poland was the largest user of diversity visas in the 1990s, with these visas accounting for 43 percent of the total LPR flow. By the first decade of this century, however, diversity entrants dropped by 80

Figure 6-20
Immigrants Admitted from Poland by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

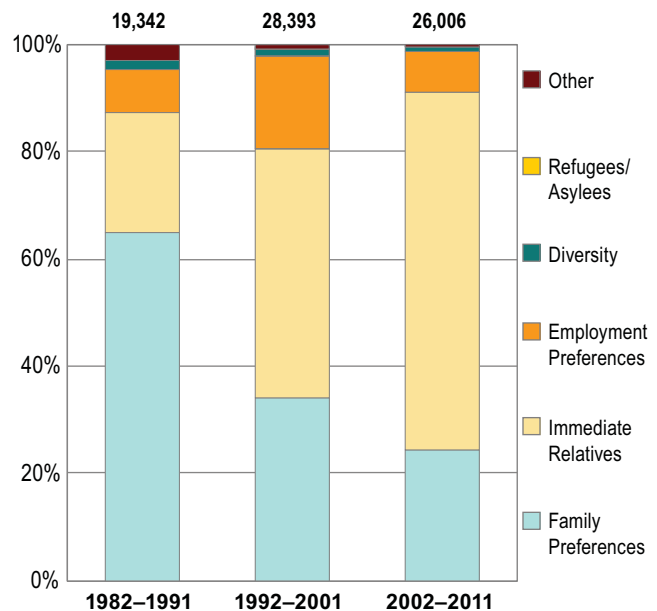
percent, and increases in other classes of admission were not large enough to offset this decline. The overall flow of Polish LPRs fell to 17,600, a 38 percent decline from the previous decade.

Of particular interest has been the increasing use of employment visas. In the 1990s 3,700 workers were admitted, up from under 1,000 in the 1980s. By the last decade that number had increased to 4,500, a 22 percent jump, compared with the overall 10 percent decline in employment visas for the city. This increase led to over-quarter of all Polish LPRs being admitted with an employment visa—one

of the highest propensities in the city, behind the Philippines, Mexico, and Korea.

At the same time, a big shift in visas for family reunification has occurred (Figure 6-20). LPRs from Poland who were admitted with a family preference declined by more than one-half between 1990s and 2000s, while immediate relatives increased by 84 percent. As a result, for the first time, the share of immediate relative entrants (38 percent) exceeded those entering under the family preferences (22 percent).

Figure 6-21
Immigrants Admitted from
Trinidad and Tobago by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-25

**Immigrants Admitted from Trinidad and Tobago by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	19,342	28,393	26,006	46.8	-8.4
Family Preferences	12,533	9,676	6,323	-22.8	-34.7
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	642	2,433	2,502	279.0	2.8
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	8,056	3,508	896	-56.5	-74.5
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	1,872	2,080	1,061	11.1	-49.0
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	1,963	1,655	1,864	-15.7	12.6
Immediate Relatives	4,384	13,203	17,408	201.2	31.8
Spouses	2,914	7,666	11,381	163.1	48.5
Children	742	4,190	3,867	464.7	-7.7
Parents	728	1,347	2,160	85.0	60.4
Employment Preferences	1,546	4,913	1,969	217.8	-59.9
1st - Priority workers	–	28	24	–	-14.3
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	405	25	–	-93.8
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	1,106	1,145	–	3.5
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	2,234	497	–	-77.8
4th - Special immigrants	–	1,140	258	–	-77.4
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	0.0
Pre-1992 3rd preference	136	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	1,410	–	–	–	–
Diversity	284	363	144	27.8	-60.3
Refugees/Asylees	–	–	15	–	–
Other	595	235	124	-60.5	-47.2

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

While immigration from several West Indian countries hit their high in the 1980s, flows from Trinidad and Tobago peaked in the 1990s, before dropping 8 percent in the current decade, to 26,000 LPRs (Table 6-25). Trinidad and Tobago was the 9th largest source of newly admitted LPRs in the 2000s.

LPRs from Trinidad and Tobago have traditionally had a greater reliance on employment visas than other West Indian sources. This was particularly true in the 1990s when 17 percent of the total flow entered with an employment visa, well above the city average of 11 percent. However, these visas declined significantly, from 4,900 in the 1990s to 2,000 in the last decade. Unskilled workers made up the largest

Table 6-26
Immigrants Admitted from Uzbekistan by Class of Admission
New York City, 1992–2001 and 2002–2011

	Number		Percent Change
	1992–2001	2002–2011	90s to 00s
TOTAL	17,463	16,476	-5.6
Family Preferences	76	334	341.6
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	17	99	475.0
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	38	64	68.6
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	15	126	753.7
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	–	14	–
Immediate Relatives	390	2,802	618.9
Spouses	233	1,751	651.5
Children	49	436	792.5
Parents	108	618	472.5
Employment Preferences	190	210	10.6
1st - Priority workers	29	27	-6.8
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	19	–
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	127	115	-9.9
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	14	–	-100.0
4th - Special immigrants	13	10	-21.0
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–
Diversity	885	9,722	999.0
Refugee/Asylees	15,629	2,951	-81.1
Other	294	433	47.2

–Cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1992–2001 Annual Year/Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

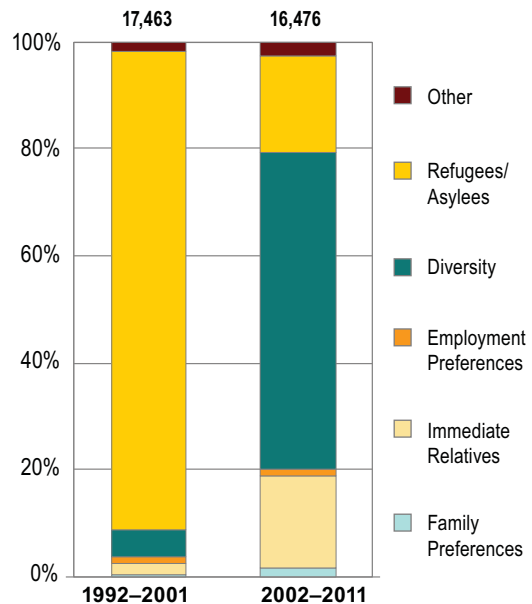
number of employment visas in the 1990s and it was this category that was responsible for the majority of the loss in the total number of employment visas in the last decade.

The drop in LPRs with employment and family preference visas was largely offset by increases in immediate relatives (Figure 6-21). Two-thirds of LPRs from Trinidad were admitted as immediate relatives, second only to Colombia.

UZBEKISTAN

While the number of immigrants admitted from the former Soviet republics such as Russia and Ukraine dropped dramatically between the 1990s and 2000s, the flow from Uzbekistan saw a decline of about 6 percent, to 16,500 LPRs (Table 6-26). As a result

Figure 6-22
Immigrants Admitted from Uzbekistan by Class of Admission
New York City, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Uzbekistan pushed past Russia into the 15th spot on the list of top sources of newly admitted LPRs. Although there was little change in the number of immigrants in the 2000s, their composition by class of admission has changed considerably (Figure 6-22).

Like Russia and Ukraine, Uzbekistan experienced a large drop in the number of refugees, from 15,600 in the 1990s to just 3,000 one decade later. Refugees went from 90 percent of the total flow in the 1990s to just 17 percent in the 2000s. The substantial growth in the number of diversity visas, however, sets this country apart. Uzbek LPRs entering on these visas increased from under 1,000 in the 1990s to 9,700 in the 2000s, comprising 57 percent of the total flow. Uzbekistan was the second largest user of diversity visas, behind Bangladesh.

The number of immediate relatives substantially increased from 400 in the 1990s to 2,800 in the 2000s, almost two-thirds of whom were spouses. However, the share of those being admitted as immediate relatives (17 percent) was still well below the city average of 43 percent. Like their neighbors, Ukraine and Russia, LPRs from Uzbekistan made minimal use of the family preferences. Of the 17,000 LPRs, only 300 were admitted in this category in the last decade.

Lastly, immigrants from Uzbekistan had the third highest proclivity to settle in New York. Forty-four percent of all Uzbek LPRs newly admitted to the U.S. in the 2000s called New York home, behind Guyana (63 percent) and Bangladesh (45 percent).

PAKISTAN

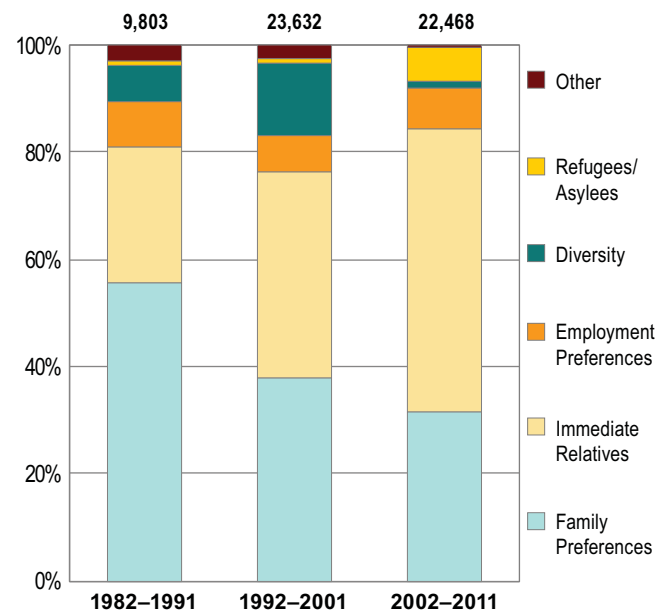
After rapidly growing between the 1980s and 1990s, the number of LPRs from Pakistan decreased by 5 percent in the 2000s, to 22,500 (Table 6-27). Pakistan ranked 10th on the list of top sources of newly admitted LPRs to New York in the 2000s.

In the last decade, 53 percent of immigrants from Pakistan entered as immediate relatives and

31 percent used a family preference visa (Figure 6-23). Spouses accounted for the largest growth in the immediate relative category, increasing from 3,900 in the 1990s to 6,200 in the last decade (up 59 percent). However, it is with respect to reunification with children where LPRs from Pakistan stand out: 17 percent enter as a child of an immediate relative, compared with just 9 percent for the city.

The number of family preference visas in the 2000s declined by 21 percent—on par with the city. However, the number of fourth preference visas (brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens) increased by 51 percent. Furthermore, fourth preference visas accounted for 13 percent of all Pakistani LPRs, almost double that for the city overall.

Figure 6-23
Immigrants Admitted from Pakistan by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-27

**Immigrants Admitted from Pakistan by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	9,803	23,632	22,468	141.1	-4.9
Family Preferences	5,460	8,931	7,035	63.6	-21.2
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	39	658	448	1,587.2	-31.9
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	2,815	5,777	2,368	105.2	-59.0
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	217	503	1,207	131.8	140.0
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	2,389	1,993	3,012	-16.6	51.1
Immediate Relatives	2,484	9,110	11,937	266.7	31.0
Spouses	1,569	3,928	6,244	150.4	59.0
Children	245	3,633	3,702	1,382.9	1.9
Parents	670	1,549	1,991	131.2	28.5
Employment Preferences	806	1,639	1,710	103.3	4.3
1st - Priority workers	–	445	188	–	-57.8
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	164	295	–	79.9
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	676	971	–	43.6
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	39	26	–	-33.3
4th - Special immigrants	–	315	209	–	-33.7
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	311	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	495	–	–	–	–
Diversity	678	3,117	241	359.7	-92.3
Refugees/Asylees	101	280	1,388	177.2	395.7
Other	274	555	135	102.6	-75.7

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

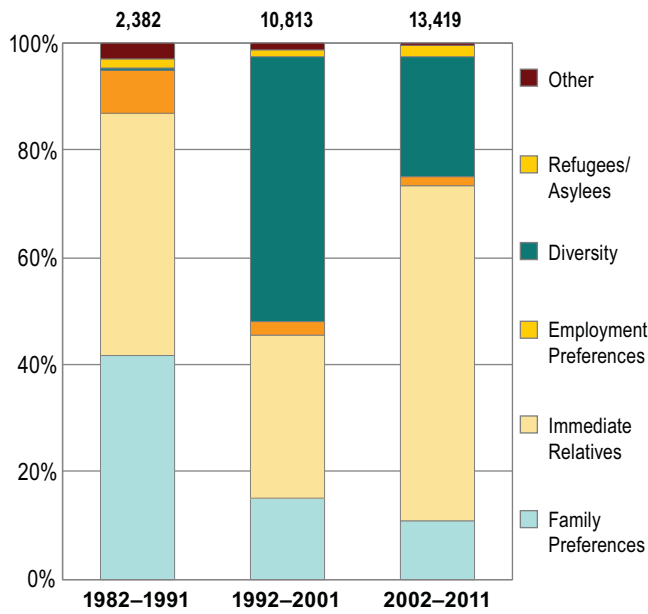
Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

The number of diversity visa immigrants spiked in the 1990s, when 3,100 or 13 percent of immigrants were admitted in this category. However, that stream dried up in the following decade. Countering that decline was an increase in the number of refugees/asylees admitted, from 300 in the 1990s to 1,400 in the last decade.³ Refugees/asylees accounted for 6 percent of the total immigrant flow in 2000s.

**NEWLY EMERGING COUNTRIES ON
NEW YORK CITY'S IMMIGRANT SCENE:
Ghana and Nigeria**

While we can never be certain about patterns of immigration going forward, there are countries currently with small flows that have had consistent gains over the past three decades. A continuation of these gains could turn these countries into major sources of immigration to New York. We call these “emerging countries.”

Figure 6-24
Immigrants Admitted from Ghana by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

GHANA

The Ghanaian flow in the 1980s was small, at just 2,400 LPRs, but increased four-fold in the 1990s to 10,800, primarily due to the diversity visa program (Table 6-28). Fifty percent (5,400) of all LPRs from Ghana were admitted with a diversity visa in that decade. Since then, immigration from Ghana has increased by another 24 percent to 13,400 LPRs in the 2000s. While diversity visas were still an important component, at 23 percent of the total flow, 63 percent of Ghanaians were admitted as immediate relatives (Figure 6-24), over twice the share of the previous decade. This included 22 percent who were admitted as the child of an immediate relative, significantly above the city average of 9 percent.

Family and employment preferences played a very small role for Ghanaians, with just 11 percent

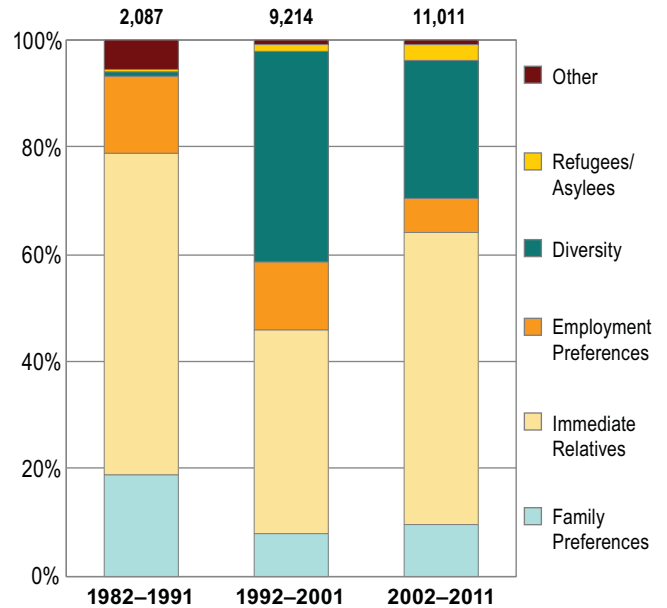
of LPRs admitted with a family preference visa, compared with 27 percent citywide; under 2 percent were admitted with employment visas.

One-in-five immigrants admitted to the U.S. from Ghana in the last decade settled in the city. Given the surge in immediate relatives from this country and their propensity to come to New York, Ghanaians truly meet the definition of “emerging group.”

NIGERIA

As with immigrants from Ghana, the small flow of Nigerians in the 1980s quadrupled in the 1990s, in large part because of the diversity visa program; however, the increase in immediate relative entrants also played an important role. Nigeria’s diversity visas comprised 39 percent (3,600) of all LPRs in the

Figure 6-25
Immigrants Admitted from Nigeria by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6-28
Immigrants Admitted from Ghana by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	2,382	10,813	13,419	353.9	24.1
Family Preferences	998	1,643	1,458	64.6	-11.3
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	138	742	611	437.7	-17.7
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	783	744	540	-5.0	-27.4
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	21	86	147	309.5	70.9
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	56	71	160	26.8	125.4
Immediate Relatives	1,074	3,295	8,393	206.8	154.7
Spouses	775	1,756	4,913	126.6	179.8
Children	250	1,310	2,907	424.0	121.9
Parents	49	229	573	367.3	150.2
Employment Preferences	188	247	212	31.4	-14.2
1st - Priority workers	–	–	–	–	–
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	32	13	–	-59.4
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	72	67	–	-6.9
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	20	–	–	–
4th - Special immigrants	–	115	74	–	-35.7
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	68	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	120	–	–	–	–
Diversity	15	5,377	3,042	35,746.7	-43.4
Refugees/Asylees	38	124	247	226.3	99.2
Other	69	127	65	84.1	-48.8

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

1990s, approximately the same share as immediate relatives, while employment visas accounted for 13 percent (Table 6-29).

In the 2000s, the number of diversity visas declined by 21 percent, but still accounted for one-quarter of LPRs. Employment visas also declined during this period and accounted for just 6 percent of all entrants. In contrast, the number of immediate rela-

tives increased 72 percent, to 6,000 in the 2000s. Due to this large increase, immediate relatives accounted for over half of all Nigerian immigrants (Figure 6-25).

Thanks to flows that reached a new high in the 2000s, Nigeria joined the list of top 20 countries for the first time, and at number 20, they rank two spots behind Ghana. Nigerian LPRs are half as likely as Ghanaians to settle in New York, with only 10

Table 6-29
Immigrants Admitted from Nigeria by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	2,087	9,214	11,011	341.5	19.5
Family Preferences	393	719	1,051	83.0	46.2
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	–	181	323	–	78.5
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	332	472	339	42.2	-28.2
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	16	30	77	87.5	156.7
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	38	36	297	-5.3	725.0
Immediate Relatives	1,256	3,512	6,024	179.6	71.5
Spouses	1,146	2,210	3,036	92.8	37.4
Children	71	765	1,644	977.5	114.9
Parents	39	537	1,344	1,276.9	150.3
Employment Preferences	300	1,179	676	293.0	-42.7
1st - Priority workers	–	55	63	–	14.5
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	164	59	–	-64.0
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	730	310	–	-57.5
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	23	–	–	–
4th - Special immigrants	–	207	210	–	1.4
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	257	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	43	–	–	–	–
Diversity	16	3,611	2,865	22,468.8	-20.7
Refugees/Asylees	–	105	316	–	201.0
Other	118	88	79	-25.4	-10.2

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1992–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

percent of immigrants from Nigeria settling in the city in the last decade, compared with 20 percent of Ghanaians.

Other Areas of Interest

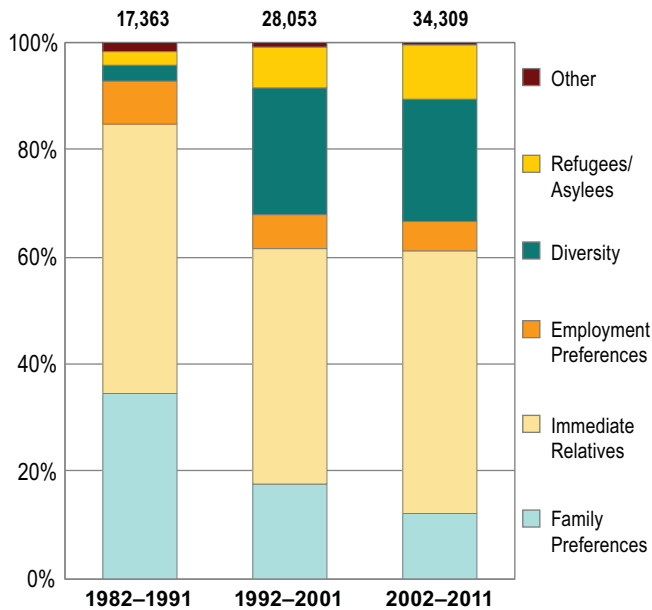
The flows from some countries are too small to be included separately in the analysis, but they sometimes cluster together in the city with other groups from their region.

These regional flows deserve to be examined for a more complete picture of the city's immigrant population.

ARAB COUNTRIES

Immigrants from countries belonging to the Arab League⁴ have increasingly settled in the city over the past few decades. The countries with the largest number of LPRs in the last decade are Egypt (10,100),

Figure 6-26
Immigrants Admitted from Arab Countries
by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Yemen (8,500), and Morocco (5,200). Egypt just misses the top source list of countries, being ranked at 21, and Yemen is not far behind at 26. There are 34,300 immigrants from all Arab sources, which would rank them at number 7 on the top source countries list, nearly on par with Ecuador. About 9 percent of all Arab immigrants settled in New York, about the same as the average for all immigrants in the city.

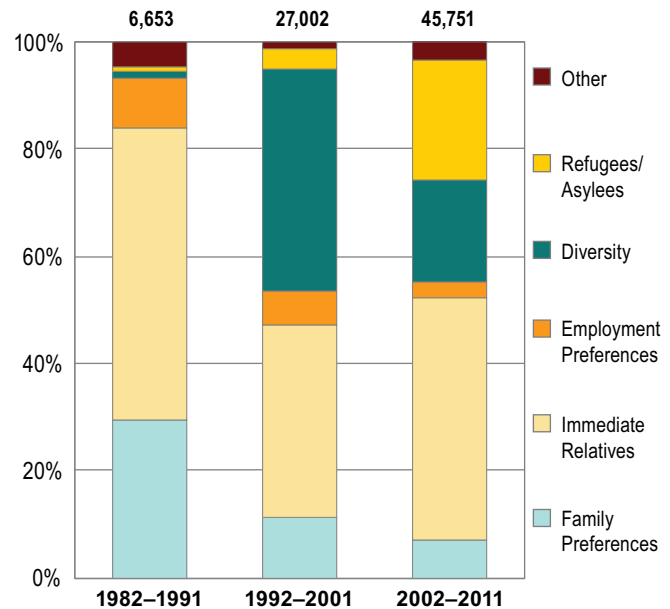
Immigration from Arab countries was boosted tremendously thanks to the diversity visa program. The influence of the diversity visa pool can be seen in the sizable number of LPRs who entered via this pathway in the 2000s—7,700, accounting for 23 percent of the total (Table 6-30). In addition, 10 percent of LPRs from Arab countries entered as refugees/

asylees in the last decade, while immediate relatives account for one-half of the total flow (Figure 6-26). A disproportionate share of immediate relatives consists of children, accounting for 17 percent of the total flow, almost double that for the city overall. The large share of immediate relatives who were children was particularly true for Yemen, where they comprised nearly one-half of the total LPR flow (data not shown).

WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Immigrants from West Africa⁵ have increased rapidly over the last three decades, from 6,700 in the 1980s to 45,800 in the 2000s (Table 6-31). The two largest source countries, Ghana and Nigeria, which we have labeled “emerging” source countries,

Figure 6-27
Immigrants Admitted from
West African Countries by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011



Sources:
 U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics;
 1982–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape Files,
 2002–2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and
 Special Tabulations for New York City, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

Table 6–30
Immigrants Admitted from Arab Countries by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	17,825	29,710	34,309	66.7	15.5
Family Preferences	6,177	5,261	4,145	-14.8	-21.2
1st – Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	475	956	307	101.3	-67.9
2nd – Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	2,824	2,232	1,820	-21.0	-18.5
3rd – Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	801	922	631	15.1	-31.6
4th – Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	2,077	1,151	1,085	-44.6	-5.7
Immediate Relatives	8,966	13,101	16,605	46.1	26.7
Spouses	5,679	7,412	8,972	30.5	21.0
Children	2,029	4,048	5,725	99.5	41.4
Parents	1,258	1,641	1,651	30.4	0.6
Employment Preferences	1,420	1,881	1,871	32.5	-0.5
1st – Priority workers	–	223	183	–	-17.9
2nd – Professionals with advanced degrees	–	282	214	–	-24.1
3rd – Skilled and professional workers	–	946	748	–	-20.9
3rd – Needed unskilled workers	–	96	11	–	-88.5
4th – Special immigrants	–	326	254	–	-22.1
5th – Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	567	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	853	–	–	–	–
Diversity	478	6,934	7,741	1,350.6	11.6
Refugees/Asylees	479	2,319	3,504	384.1	51.1
Other	305	214	144	-29.8	-32.7

–1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982–1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1992–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
 Population Division–New York City Department of City Planning

make up about one-half of the flow from this part of Africa. The reason why this entire region has been highlighted is because of the increasing flow of refugees/asylees that are not reflected in flows from Ghana and Nigeria.

A large influx of refugees/asylees entered during the last decade, increasing from 1,100 in the 1990s to 10,300 in 2000s (Figure 6-27). This increase

was primarily driven by refugees/asylees from Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. Two-thirds or more of all immigrants from each of these countries entered as refugees/asylees. In addition, the number of immediate relatives admitted doubled from 9,700 in the 1990s to 20,500 in the 2000s. Immediate relatives now account for 45 percent of all West African immigrants.

Table 6-31

**Immigrants Admitted from West Africa by Class of Admission
New York City, 1982–1991, 1992–2001, and 2002–2011**

	Number			Percent Change	
	1982–1991	1992–2001	2002–2011	80s to 90s	90s to 00s
TOTAL	6,653	27,002	45,751	305.9	69.4
Family Preferences	1,953	3,027	3,261	55.0	7.7
1st - Unmarried adult sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their children	183	1,176	1,080	542.6	-8.2
2nd - Spouses and unmarried sons/daughters of LPRs	1,540	1,567	1,176	1.8	-25.0
3rd - Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	83	141	241	69.9	70.9
4th - Brothers/sisters of U.S. citizen & their spouses and children	147	143	481	-2.7	236.4
Immediate Relatives	3,623	9,715	20,513	168.1	111.1
Spouses	3,022	5,954	11,694	97.0	96.4
Children	462	2,819	6,188	510.2	119.5
Parents	139	942	2,225	577.7	136.2
Employment Preferences	631	1,713	1,341	171.5	-21.7
1st - Priority workers	–	78	83	–	6.4
2nd - Professionals with advanced degrees	–	234	72	–	-69.2
3rd - Skilled and professional workers	–	907	489	–	-46.1
3rd - Needed unskilled workers	–	68	–	–	–
4th - Special immigrants	–	426	415	–	-2.6
5th - Employment creation	–	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 3rd preference	358	–	–	–	–
Pre-1992 6th preference	273	–	–	–	–
Diversity	95	11,130	8,659	11,615.8	-22.2
Refugees/Asylees	53	1,105	10,308	1,984.9	832.9
Other	298	312	1,505	4.7	382.4

- 1st through 5th employment preferences not applicable for 1982-1991 period; pre-1992 3rd and 6th preferences not applicable for subsequent periods. In all other instances, indicates cell has fewer than 10 immigrants.

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1992–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File and Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

In the 1990s, 41 percent of West African immigrants were admitted with a diversity visa, which was a big reason for their growth in that decade. But in 2000s, diversity visas declined from 11,100 to 8,700, accounting for about one-in-five immigrants from West Africa. Nonetheless, increases in immediate relatives and refugees have propelled West African immigration to a new high.

SUMMARY

Immigrants to New York City have seen their overreliance on family preference visas continue to wane and have dramatically increased their use of immediate relative visas. As a consequence, the distribution of immigrants by broad classes of admission for New York City has nearly converged with the nation. Despite this, the national picture differed from the local one in some important ways. Given

the increased emphasis on skills as a basis for entry after the passage of the 1990 Immigration Act, the nation attracted more highly-skilled immigrants via the employment visa categories in the last decade; however, the number of skilled workers in these categories coming to New York City actually fell during that time. The pool of diversity visas did serve to attract new sources of immigration in both the nation and the city; however, the impact was more pronounced nationally. Perhaps the most startling change was in the refugee/asylee category, after an important change in the law lifted the ceiling on the annual allotment for asylees. Once they were able to adjust status, the way was clear for alleviating what had become a large backlog, allowing for large increases in the number of asylees admitted over the last decade. Locally, this greatly affected immigrants from China, over 40 percent of whom claimed asylum, thus allowing them to take the position as the top source of newly admitted immigrants to New York City for the first time.

Lastly, an analysis of the pathways revealed commonalities among top source countries that provide a better understanding of how immigration is affected by the classes of admission. Among the top sources of newly admitted LPRs, there is a group where immigrant flows have increased—China (due to an increase in asylees), Bangladesh (family preferences), Ecuador (spouses), and Mexico (employment preferences). Conversely, there are a number of countries where flows to the city are waning. For Jamaica, Guyana, Haiti, Dominican Republic, and Colombia, these declines are due to a drop in second preference visas – those reunifying with LPRs, while for Ukraine and Russia, declines were brought about by a fall in refugee admissions. There are a number of countries that rely heavily on employment visas – India, Korea, and the Philippines. Finally, there is a group of emerging source countries, whose flows are likely to increase in the coming decades – Ghana and

Nigeria are prominent in this category, having attained a beachhead based on the diversity visa pool.

ENDNOTES

- 1 There were 4,800 registered nurses admitted to New York from the Philippines in the 1990s as a result of the Nursing Relief Act of 1989, but this program was phased out.
- 2 Due to administrative issues, however, caution is advised in interpreting these trends. By the late 1980s, the waiting period for family preference visas had grown exceedingly long, particularly for the Dominican Republic. The 1990 Act sought to redress this issue by giving priority to countries with the longest waiting period. As a result the sharp increase in the number of Dominicans in the early 1990s and the concomitant drop-off is most likely the result of the huge push to process this backlog. Nonetheless, it is safe to say that the growth of this well established immigrant group has stabilized over the last decade.
- 3 Of the 1,388 refugee/asylees admitted from Pakistan, 1,360 were asylees.
- 4 Countries that belong to the Arab league and for which data are available include Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.
- 5 The following countries are defined as West African: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

Table 6-32

Legal Permanent Residents Admitted by Class of Admission and Country of Birth New York City, 2002–2011

	TOTAL	Family Preferences					Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
		Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,031,668	279,759	48,463	120,535	37,296	73,465	438,309	248,484	97,195	92,630
EUROPE	120,032	7,706	1,515	1,640	2,854	1,116	48,129	33,179	4,446	9,170
Albania	10,045	329	51	93	125	33	2,686	826	66	1,792
Austria	495	17	–	–	–	–	232	184	–	–
Belgium	606	13	–	–	–	–	350	214	–	–
Bulgaria	2,277	64	17	–	14	–	836	533	59	244
Czechoslovakia, Former	1,297	44	–	–	–	–	647	455	–	53
Czech Republic	171	–	–	–	–	–	67	41	–	–
Slovakia	730	40	–	–	–	–	319	251	–	42
Czechoslovakia nec	396	–	–	–	–	–	261	163	–	11
Denmark	363	–	–	–	–	–	205	146	–	–
Estonia	294	–	–	–	–	–	163	65	14	–
Finland	205	–	–	–	–	–	117	95	–	–
France	4,479	67	11	13	–	14	2,202	1,910	217	44
Germany	4,506	81	–	18	13	13	1,708	1,539	118	35
Greece	1,422	92	11	17	–	24	921	687	100	134
Hungary	1,240	50	–	–	–	11	810	695	49	49
Iceland	78	–	–	–	–	–	49	28	–	–
Ireland	1,896	13	–	–	–	–	1,391	1,222	–	–
Italy	3,276	181	14	42	29	65	1,861	1,588	154	119
Latvia	773	31	17	–	–	–	418	317	42	24
Lithuania	828	22	–	–	–	–	372	266	53	49
Luxembourg	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	118	–	–	–	–	–	90	51	–	–
Netherlands	806	25	–	–	–	–	423	335	45	–
Norway	201	–	–	–	–	–	127	82	–	–
Poland	17,571	3,918	546	812	2,119	441	6,665	4,713	729	1,223
Portugal	232	12	–	–	–	–	140	74	–	–
Romania	3,857	232	73	27	48	62	2,206	1,498	184	515
Spain	1,314	60	–	21	–	–	712	602	64	37
Sweden	844	–	–	–	–	–	557	494	11	–
Switzerland	700	–	–	–	–	–	343	294	–	–
United Kingdom	8,692	452	137	104	79	130	4,619	4,260	313	46
USSR, Former **	69,173	2,052	688	458	451	101	21,308	13,119	3,203	4,909
Belarus	4,422	136	37	23	33	–	1,240	873	116	271
Moldova	1,450	88	22	–	21	–	624	404	80	124
Russia	14,364	481	192	139	79	23	5,337	2,825	1,033	1,355
Ukraine	19,233	744	288	199	162	44	5,995	3,576	749	1,667
Yugoslavia, Former	12,127	543	78	105	94	210	4,080	2,325	207	1,378
Bosnia-Herzegovina	769	–	–	–	–	–	217	120	–	45
Croatia	603	–	–	–	–	–	330	265	20	35
Kosovo	291	24	–	–	–	–	139	71	–	59
Macedonia	1,330	124	–	13	26	59	559	297	23	208
Montenegro	152	39	–	14	–	–	84	–	–	41
Serbia	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serbia and Montenegro	8,896	343	57	71	64	145	2,688	1,546	152	990
Slovenia	70	–	–	–	–	–	54	17	–	–

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Refugees & Asylees	Diversity	Other
95,914	19,784	14,044	47,365	4,785	7,426	2,509	131,735	72,014	13,937
19,013	7,166	2,984	6,963	285	448	22	21,626	20,776	2,243
126	15	21	28	–	36	–	3,953	2,940	–
134	64	23	13	–	–	–	–	77	–
158	96	19	–	–	–	–	–	45	–
364	131	108	80	–	–	–	104	891	11
385	13	26	204	21	–	–	–	176	–
58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	–
238	–	17	146	21	–	–	–	125	–
89	–	–	51	–	–	–	–	23	–
138	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	–	–	–	–	–	–	38	39	–
53	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–
1,799	1,064	468	206	–	42	–	27	347	28
1,147	719	257	102	–	12	–	76	1,459	25
279	66	78	97	–	–	–	27	92	–
196	51	15	78	–	–	–	–	149	12
17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
351	207	59	38	–	14	–	–	130	–
997	504	224	220	–	16	–	–	205	12
49	–	–	11	–	–	–	149	101	12
84	–	–	43	–	–	–	41	286	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
272	181	46	–	–	–	–	–	65	–
59	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4,536	93	168	4,006	182	57	–	37	2,293	113
55	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
527	131	134	211	–	22	–	211	630	49
451	218	115	77	–	–	–	–	57	13
210	123	32	20	–	–	–	–	59	–
258	160	25	15	–	–	–	–	79	–
3,457	2,421	537	375	–	86	–	–	96	50
3,108	811	615	1,137	53	150	16	17,358	22,753	2,495
139	–	29	80	–	–	–	1,408	1,345	148
34	–	–	11	–	–	–	303	347	53
1,452	525	367	414	16	98	16	4,794	1,645	635
806	129	134	425	37	29	–	4,243	6,593	825
447	78	71	171	–	–	–	6,183	595	204
19	–	–	–	–	–	–	491	11	–
121	23	21	50	–	–	–	65	44	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	88	34	–
43	–	–	13	–	–	–	380	160	56
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
248	44	50	108	–	–	–	5,134	346	137
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 6-32 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
	TOTAL	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,031,668	279,759	48,463	120,535	37,296	73,465	438,309	248,484	97,195	92,630
ASIA	391,555	88,358	4,949	22,469	12,575	47,626	128,725	70,427	23,178	34,553
Afghanistan	1,526	133	22	62	–	27	579	385	93	100
Armenia	1,427	61	13	–	–	14	479	323	63	93
Azerbaijan	2,972	40	–	–	–	–	638	400	48	195
Bahrain	53	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
Bangladesh	52,658	17,013	415	4,845	676	11,077	18,195	8,038	2,622	7,535
Bhutan	196	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burma	2,922	543	71	98	56	316	612	237	30	317
Cambodia	336	40	–	–	–	23	242	168	15	21
China, Total	169,801	45,696	2,299	9,922	7,340	26,135	40,072	19,338	6,314	14,420
China, Mainland	159,892	40,679	1,958	9,409	6,774	22,538	37,326	17,304	6,060	13,962
Hong Kong	5,041	3,406	169	331	360	2,546	981	702	134	145
Taiwan	4,868	1,611	172	182	206	1,051	1,765	1,332	120	313
Cyprus	270	15	–	–	–	–	142	108	–	–
Georgia	4,842	57	–	15	–	–	2,598	1,922	391	330
India	27,991	6,330	272	1,297	998	3,763	10,737	6,076	1,381	3,280
Indonesia	2,169	121	13	35	–	43	590	463	42	71
Iran	1,853	223	31	17	–	143	656	341	21	202
Iraq	428	23	–	–	11	–	91	44	–	20
Israel	8,253	410	125	43	181	57	4,880	4,049	667	164
Japan	5,795	151	–	81	–	–	2,889	2,740	91	56
Jordan	1,480	332	–	83	93	119	1,005	618	247	140
Kazakhstan	2,027	52	–	–	15	–	891	605	141	140
Korea	14,060	1,855	341	471	584	459	5,317	3,780	478	1,059
Kuwait	427	82	–	–	12	31	188	153	11	–
Kyrgyzstan	859	12	–	–	–	–	346	222	78	45
Laos	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lebanon	1,503	310	35	81	53	128	861	534	149	178
Macao	255	197	–	11	12	120	39	–	–	–
Malaysia	2,998	370	51	112	32	165	1,370	955	94	321
Mongolia	106	–	–	–	–	–	52	39	–	–
Nepal	4,249	82	–	53	–	–	513	301	101	86
Oman	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	22,468	7,035	448	2,368	1,207	3,012	11,937	6,244	3,702	1,991
Philippines	17,909	2,877	285	1,264	530	798	7,720	4,074	1,424	2,222
Qatar	54	–	–	–	–	–	14	11	–	–
Saudi Arabia	526	79	–	–	–	39	206	140	29	–
Singapore	596	21	–	–	–	–	234	104	–	–
Sri Lanka	2,458	168	–	46	25	63	538	348	36	141
Syria	1,380	208	23	29	30	97	528	335	47	127
Tajikistan	709	48	–	–	–	–	237	160	14	47
Thailand	1,403	104	39	21	12	13	935	738	102	95
Turkey	4,218	199	22	86	32	48	1,862	1,521	119	222
Turkmenistan	392	–	–	–	–	–	123	57	15	25
United Arab Emirates	341	95	–	–	–	54	105	77	17	–
Uzbekistan	16,476	334	99	64	126	14	2,802	1,751	436	618
Vietnam	2,639	1,198	99	152	160	777	1,115	763	161	178
Yemen	8,447	1,830	189	1,190	351	59	6,353	2,253	3,979	103

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Refugees & Asylees	Diversity	Other
95,914	19,784	14,044	47,365	4,785	7,426	2,509	131,735	72,014	13,937
47,619	8,120	7,722	23,387	1,467	3,297	2,378	92,051	31,877	2,352
38	–	–	–	–	37	–	729	–	21
66	15	–	23	–	–	–	375	435	–
54	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,605	400	231
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,809	71	165	1,194	34	305	–	1,566	13,706	369
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	164	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
143	–	16	20	–	54	–	1,081	540	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–
11,391	3,283	2,462	3,053	300	277	1,947	71,979	291	338
9,559	2,948	1,800	2,404	288	211	1,908	71,969	31	321
563	151	130	217	–	14	13	–	56	–
1,269	184	532	432	–	52	30	–	204	–
75	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	15	–
243	94	35	56	–	–	–	704	1,164	69
7,579	1,606	1,672	3,788	67	386	–	3,084	43	214
237	90	28	78	–	14	–	1,116	75	17
298	115	93	42	–	–	–	566	105	–
57	–	–	–	–	33	–	212	–	13
2,427	736	314	846	11	456	–	24	444	64
2,342	761	342	1,127	–	34	–	–	382	19
101	17	–	43	–	–	–	12	–	–
73	14	12	–	–	–	–	491	465	53
6,819	450	896	3,731	284	1,040	418	11	–	39
78	–	–	36	–	–	–	27	43	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	202	270	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
248	51	88	72	–	–	–	40	20	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,104	82	79	880	–	19	–	50	43	44
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–
855	104	88	525	109	17	–	1,646	1,135	14
25	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,710	188	295	971	26	209	–	1,388	241	135
7,230	113	523	5,760	597	237	–	22	–	41
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
121	–	11	53	–	–	–	34	76	–
267	100	71	47	–	–	–	35	13	–
397	17	38	199	–	96	–	786	552	13
118	–	–	40	–	–	–	491	15	–
28	–	–	–	–	–	–	126	264	–
288	15	69	155	–	–	–	23	26	–
973	142	346	439	–	–	–	73	1,092	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	157	104	–
69	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35	–
210	27	19	115	–	–	–	2,951	9,722	433
67	13	13	–	–	–	–	140	–	105
29	–	–	–	–	17	–	123	94	–

Table 6-32 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
	TOTAL	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,031,668	279,759	48,463	120,535	37,296	73,465	438,309	248,484	97,195	92,630
AFRICA	70,426	4,646	1,153	1,642	322	1,080	30,127	17,889	7,821	3,461
Algeria	1,509	26	—	—	—	—	489	365	54	60
Angola	39	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Benin	233	—	—	—	—	—	112	58	13	—
Botswana	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burkina Faso	599	—	—	—	—	—	303	263	11	—
Burundi	162	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cameroon	739	11	—	—	—	—	280	180	58	31
Cape Verde	39	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—
Central African Republic	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chad	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Former Zaire)	261	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Congo, Republic	368	—	—	—	—	—	73	35	—	—
Cote D'Ivoire	2,591	117	32	50	—	—	1,063	667	318	47
Egypt	10,111	867	47	223	78	506	3,872	2,351	897	624
Equatorial Guinea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eritrea	130	14	—	—	—	—	45	16	—	—
Ethiopia	1,422	86	—	37	—	—	636	285	263	86
Gabon	102	—	—	—	—	—	47	26	—	—
Gambia	1,428	70	—	—	—	—	524	341	109	35
Ghana	13,419	1,458	611	540	147	160	8,393	4,913	2,907	573
Guinea	3,638	72	—	20	—	—	522	316	119	28
Guinea-Bissau	76	—	—	—	—	—	38	33	—	—
Kenya	503	14	—	—	—	—	243	130	24	11
Lesotho	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liberia	2,865	149	74	44	—	12	405	176	145	84
Libya	123	—	—	—	—	—	73	29	—	—
Madagascar	60	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Malawi	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mali	1,289	39	—	15	—	—	540	445	26	—
Mauritania	1,149	—	—	—	—	—	39	12	11	—
Mauritius	66	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Morocco	5,242	251	—	175	—	27	2,157	1,589	221	347
Mozambique	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Namibia	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Niger	193	—	—	—	—	—	105	66	—	—
Nigeria	11,011	1,051	323	339	77	297	6,024	3,036	1,644	1,344
Rwanda	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sao Tome and Principe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Senegal	2,355	165	17	98	—	—	1,549	824	680	40
Sierra Leone	2,563	74	14	22	—	—	362	197	101	60
Somalia	87	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
South Africa	1,157	35	—	—	—	12	554	468	—	14
Sudan	984	17	—	—	—	—	296	187	57	35
Tanzania	253	32	—	—	—	19	114	57	—	—
Togo	2,303	45	—	22	—	—	509	340	95	14
Tunisia	407	—	—	—	—	—	295	259	—	14
Uganda	154	—	—	—	—	—	68	34	16	—
Zambia	201	—	—	—	—	—	137	89	13	—
Zimbabwe	255	—	—	—	—	—	120	57	—	—

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Refugees & Asylees	Diversity	Other
95,914	19,784	14,044	47,365	4,785	7,426	2,509	131,735	72,014	13,937
3,168	462	289	1,075	—	656	—	13,175	17,038	1,619
54	11	—	14	—	—	—	106	800	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	90	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131	16	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	215	193	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	189	31	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219	40	—
75	—	—	20	—	21	—	795	264	271
668	55	55	354	—	158	—	976	3,664	62
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	16	—
70	—	—	—	—	23	—	295	330	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—
44	—	—	—	—	—	—	385	—	379
212	—	13	67	—	74	—	247	3,042	65
61	—	—	—	—	17	—	2,490	236	251
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
109	14	18	30	—	—	—	25	98	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	—	—	—	18	—	1,917	340	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57	—	—	—	—	—	—	338	49	251
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,080	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
206	33	29	82	—	18	—	11	2,588	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	—
676	63	59	310	—	210	—	316	2,865	79
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
135	16	—	58	—	44	—	195	193	112
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,907	161	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—
434	243	87	68	—	—	—	—	125	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	335	307	—
54	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	34	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	472	1,246	—
52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
60	11	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—

Table 6-32 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
	TOTAL	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,031,668	279,759	48,463	120,535	37,296	73,465	438,309	248,484	97,195	92,630
LATIN AMERICA	268,575	108,993	13,726	78,333	5,273	11,356	133,691	69,699	36,612	27,217
Argentina	3,069	160	38	25	46	33	1,827	1,535	152	140
Bolivia	964	160	31	44	12	53	648	406	124	118
Brazil	5,411	211	59	59	32	40	3,707	3,141	360	206
Chile	1,040	144	18	20	32	48	675	509	62	87
Colombia	22,312	4,536	1,406	1,564	547	1,019	15,669	9,765	3,535	2,369
Costa Rica	779	167	44	21	53	21	554	394	80	26
Cuba	1,762	183	32	12	74	21	287	167	52	57
Dominican Republic	153,440	83,964	8,024	66,456	2,185	7,299	68,628	32,046	22,245	14,337
Ecuador	34,817	9,741	1,759	5,210	1,345	1,427	18,792	8,596	4,642	5,554
El Salvador	5,943	1,580	307	972	113	170	1,586	827	452	307
Guatemala	3,347	760	182	388	86	102	1,720	735	729	256
Honduras	5,765	2,328	713	1,145	219	251	3,138	1,414	1,085	639
Mexico	12,820	1,175	86	972	48	43	6,096	3,797	855	1,444
Nicaragua	1,313	238	57	98	35	24	507	254	123	103
Panama	2,050	624	240	118	81	176	1,287	812	315	158
Paraguay	792	63	12	14	–	–	603	438	88	48
Peru	8,848	2,301	548	952	272	529	5,399	3,116	1,120	1,163
Uruguay	569	33	–	–	–	–	410	313	31	43
Venezuela	3,534	625	170	263	93	97	2,158	1,434	562	162
CARIBBEAN, nonhispanic	170,389	68,696	26,186	15,408	15,505	11,327	91,756	50,666	23,360	17,381
Anguilla	30	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–
Antigua-Barbuda	1,601	581	219	102	86	170	968	553	205	210
Aruba	47	–	–	–	–	–	28	14	–	–
Bahamas, The	200	43	15	–	–	–	121	58	–	–
Barbados	3,059	931	457	153	111	197	1,883	1,246	438	183
Belize	1,282	421	179	64	47	108	779	460	208	90
British Virgin Islands	79	28	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	–
Cayman Islands	30	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
Dominica	682	183	85	20	–	28	491	340	76	63
French Guiana	26	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	4,702	1,340	634	232	134	323	3,113	1,932	723	458
Guadeloupe	64	12	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–
Guyana	46,431	28,017	8,693	3,657	10,893	4,774	17,075	8,220	3,834	5,021
Haiti	27,461	10,988	2,803	5,754	962	1,469	13,016	5,932	3,630	3,454
Jamaica	50,317	17,389	9,477	4,170	1,868	1,874	31,294	17,092	9,116	5,086
Martinique	31	–	–	–	–	–	21	13	–	–
Montserrat	140	42	–	–	–	–	81	39	13	16
Netherlands Antilles	131	36	11	–	–	–	75	31	11	–
St. Kitts-Nevis	835	374	201	34	13	106	436	253	94	77
St. Lucia	3,184	642	300	98	101	143	2,393	1,523	589	281
St. Vincent & Grenadines	3,219	998	512	162	101	223	2,063	1,305	456	271
Suriname	813	310	89	51	116	32	394	256	67	11
Trinidad & Tobago	26,006	6,323	2,502	896	1,061	1,864	17,408	11,381	3,867	2,160
Turks & Caicos Islands	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Refugees & Asylees	Diversity	Other
95,914	19,784	14,044	47,365	4,785	7,426	2,509	131,735	72,014	13,937
16,997	1,460	1,100	11,719	1,176	940	–	2,898	1,008	4,777
987	344	325	220	–	42	–	22	38	14
119	–	–	90	–	–	–	–	13	–
1,339	429	189	538	57	70	–	65	47	30
178	45	28	72	–	–	–	17	–	–
1,190	117	147	672	129	109	–	759	–	154
40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,231	–	41
595	14	19	218	22	282	–	20	14	213
5,478	24	29	4,806	521	67	–	62	404	339
285	–	–	178	26	43	–	238	–	2,254
302	–	–	216	15	36	–	116	–	446
184	–	–	92	19	26	–	29	–	66
4,901	275	155	3,976	318	131	–	51	–	589
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	525
104	–	–	–	–	53	–	–	11	–
99	–	–	64	11	–	–	–	–	–
624	35	119	369	39	41	–	101	364	52
100	17	13	40	–	–	–	–	–	12
453	154	67	153	–	36	–	161	98	17
5,540	70	75	2,756	1,386	907	–	1,369	242	2,531
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
28	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
216	–	–	67	98	13	–	–	–	14
60	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
213	–	–	42	131	–	–	–	–	18
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,094	16	–	642	206	180	–	83	73	84
158	–	–	–	13	98	–	1,222	–	2,076
1,431	23	35	742	291	317	–	45	–	143
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
126	–	–	32	47	–	–	–	–	–
134	–	–	31	72	14	–	–	–	15
71	–	–	26	13	–	–	–	–	19
1,969	24	25	1,145	497	258	–	15	144	124
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 6-32 (continued)

	TOTAL	Family Preferences					Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
		Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,031,668	279,759	48,463	120,535	37,296	73,465	438,309	248,484	97,195	92,630
ALL OTHERS	10,489	843	128	204	198	293	5,552	4,633	463	125
Australia	2,038	27	–	–	–	–	898	849	37	–
Bermuda	69	–	–	–	–	–	45	11	–	–
Canada	6,000	561	80	66	179	258	3,246	2,792	264	–
Fiji	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Polynesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	518	15	–	–	–	–	159	94	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown/Other	1,838	236	45	138	16	22	1,199	883	162	115

*Data are for compiled for federal fiscal year - October 1 to September 30. Due to data suppression, subtotals for each area of origin by class of admission do not add up to the overall totals.

**Includes a portion of flows that had no information on the specific republic. The known distribution by republic was used to reallocate these flows across each sub-class of admission. The adjusted flows for each sub-class were then totaled to obtain the flow for each broad class of admission, as well as the adjusted flow for each former republic. The subtotal for Europe only includes the European republics of the former U.S.S.R.

–Indicates cell with 10 or fewer immigrants

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; Special Tabulations, Fiscal Years 2002–2011
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Refugees & Asylees	Diversity	Other
95,914	19,784	14,044	47,365	4,785	7,426	2,509	131,735	72,014	13,937
2,965	1,594	760	382	–	101	–	134	561	141
644	509	90	66	–	19	–	–	362	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2,032	964	637	281	–	47	–	–	39	53
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
198	109	22	–	–	–	–	–	97	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
88	12	11	28	–	32	–	131	56	75

Table 6-33

**Legal Permanent Residents Admitted by Class of Admission and Country of Birth
New York City, 1992–2001**

	TOTAL	Family Preferences					Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
		Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,002,190	344,024	38,359	197,239	35,272	73,154	312,387	167,903	80,263	64,221
EUROPE	198,621	14,524	2,094	4,450	5,909	2,071	30,509	22,663	4,215	3,630
Albania	5,655	509	93	20	395	–	556	327	63	166
Austria	455	29	–	12	–	–	192	177	–	–
Belgium	467	25	–	11	11	–	218	202	–	–
Bulgaria	2,126	59	16	–	26	–	294	176	56	62
Czechoslovakia, Former	1,189	86	–	17	46	13	315	253	29	33
Czech Republic	55	–	–	–	–	–	37	32	–	–
Slovakia	688	29	–	–	18	–	92	76	–	–
Czechoslovakia nec	446	54	–	12	27	–	186	145	19	22
Denmark	261	–	–	–	–	–	153	145	–	–
Estonia	225	–	–	–	–	–	37	26	–	–
Finland	187	–	–	–	–	–	89	89	–	–
France	2,852	139	36	55	17	31	1,371	1,260	78	33
Germany	2,896	149	27	64	15	43	1,266	1,123	125	18
Gibraltar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	1,983	381	43	103	44	191	1,130	854	125	151
Hungary	879	62	20	12	21	–	441	318	69	54
Iceland	66	–	–	–	–	–	34	30	–	–
Ireland	11,085	157	70	62	14	11	496	421	64	11
Italy	3,024	387	39	159	33	156	1,451	1,208	82	161
Latvia	1,262	15	–	–	–	–	107	66	25	16
Lithuania	877	38	–	–	23	–	130	79	39	12
Luxembourg	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	194	76	–	25	–	38	102	73	21	–
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	633	72	14	38	–	16	304	279	22	–
Norway	167	–	–	–	–	–	99	90	–	–
Poland	28,464	7,979	844	2,320	4,446	369	3,626	2,219	827	580
Portugal	364	108	–	32	–	68	118	95	11	12
Romania	5,826	410	84	96	138	92	1,808	1,152	267	389
Spain	1,108	145	–	91	–	40	519	453	32	34
Sweden	688	26	–	–	–	–	381	364	14	–
Switzerland	783	36	–	–	13	–	310	284	19	–
United Kingdom, Total	8,258	1,046	230	408	169	239	3,222	2,905	273	44
United Kingdom	8,196	1,045	230	407	169	239	3,190	2,876	271	43
N. Ireland	62	–	–	–	–	–	32	29	–	–
USSR, Former**	128,397	695	267	228	176	24	7,070	4,194	1,616	1,260
Belarus	11,732	34	14	16	–	–	341	173	53	115
Moldova	4,968	29	–	–	13	–	186	91	39	56
Russia	30,058	225	108	58	51	–	3,395	2,088	956	350
Ukraine	51,637	239	92	73	64	–	1,980	1,117	386	477
Yugoslavia, Former	10,023	998	63	312	158	465	2,635	1,637	224	774
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,160	24	–	–	–	11	68	43	–	20
Croatia	637	72	–	20	14	31	258	195	21	42
Macedonia	645	134	–	43	11	77	254	150	32	72
Slovenia	62	13	–	–	–	–	22	18	–	–
Yugoslavia	7,519	755	51	241	127	336	2,033	1,231	165	637

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Old Third	Old Sixth	Diversity	Refugees & Asylees	Legalization Dependents (To 1997)	Other
106,900	13,521	11,440	57,936	13,461	10,343	154	12	33	88,932	125,836	11,499	12,612
15,126	5,703	1,482	6,229	581	1,114	12	–	–	48,457	85,973	468	3,443
18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,649	916	–	–
104	34	15	39	–	12	–	–	–	80	36	–	14
138	59	19	32	–	24	–	–	–	75	–	–	–
268	127	29	105	–	–	–	–	–	1,329	152	–	24
127	33	19	55	–	19	–	–	–	605	49	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
58	–	–	36	–	14	–	–	–	504	–	–	–
63	23	16	19	–	–	–	–	–	93	47	–	–
55	19	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	–
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	106	67	–	–
30	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	–	–	–
801	451	120	166	–	51	–	–	–	492	–	–	40
625	393	79	115	–	24	–	–	–	662	133	–	56
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
272	58	44	143	14	13	–	–	–	148	13	15	24
138	55	15	44	–	20	–	–	–	146	73	–	19
12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
171	37	50	63	13	–	–	–	–	10,182	–	–	76
660	258	65	267	40	30	–	–	–	432	36	28	30
53	16	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	270	802	–	15
52	28	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	349	291	–	17
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
159	79	27	44	–	–	–	–	–	86	–	–	–
37	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–
3,711	195	81	2,892	183	358	–	–	–	12,123	511	349	165
97	11	–	49	31	–	–	–	–	36	–	–	–
405	90	61	195	12	46	–	–	–	1,922	1,195	–	84
298	89	27	119	37	26	–	–	–	95	–	37	–
134	72	22	34	–	–	–	–	–	130	–	–	16
224	128	28	49	–	17	–	–	–	197	–	–	12
2,060	1,141	243	521	66	88	–	–	–	1,768	–	–	151
2,047	1,136	239	518	65	88	–	–	–	1,755	–	–	150
13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–
2,453	1,144	265	745	53	245	–	–	–	13,063	102,298	–	2,814
86	17	–	40	–	18	–	–	–	677	10,431	–	164
54	23	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	328	4,287	–	85
1,302	757	158	239	11	137	–	–	–	3,928	20,395	–	813
514	201	53	198	–	51	–	–	–	5,666	42,313	–	924
437	126	48	176	53	34	–	–	–	1,074	4,237	–	509
13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	993	–	–
107	30	13	49	11	–	–	–	–	123	59	–	18
19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	93	81	–	64
14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
371	87	59	160	41	24	–	–	–	789	3,114	26	431

Table 6-33 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
	TOTAL	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,002,190	344,024	38,359	197,239	35,272	73,154	312,387	167,903	80,263	64,221
ASIA	302,017	94,663	4,536	46,030	11,311	32,785	79,659	38,129	17,030	24,500
Afghanistan	2,330	234	22	177	24	11	605	407	45	153
Armenia	886	20	–	–	–	–	133	88	19	25
Azerbaijan	4,673	19	–	–	–	–	182	114	24	44
Bahrain	60	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	29,708	9,568	266	6,839	424	2,039	8,279	3,260	1,832	3,187
Bhutan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burma	1,546	760	24	198	97	441	308	173	13	122
Cambodia	332	53	–	–	12	28	161	91	40	30
China, Total	106,646	45,405	1,374	17,607	6,945	19,479	24,349	9,980	3,707	10,662
China, Mainland	90,223	35,266	981	15,077	5,869	13,339	21,788	8,289	3,380	10,119
Hong Kong	10,528	7,451	178	1,556	810	4,907	1,269	921	157	191
Taiwan	5,895	2,688	215	974	266	1,233	1,292	770	170	352
Cyprus	351	42	–	19	–	15	202	176	15	11
Georgia	1,842	32	–	–	14	–	236	147	38	52
India	28,274	13,192	385	7,599	941	4,267	8,575	4,049	1,237	3,289
Indonesia	820	148	–	54	14	71	240	167	18	55
Iran	2,903	371	38	156	58	119	813	353	19	441
Iraq	373	84	11	13	24	36	136	60	16	60
Israel	6,176	688	131	266	157	134	2,765	2,335	294	136
Japan	5,116	188	–	153	–	23	1,377	1,297	29	51
Jordan	2,080	617	23	370	91	133	1,276	811	244	221
Kazakhstan	1,918	–	–	–	–	–	124	79	30	15
Korea	13,785	4,924	264	3,165	325	1,170	3,749	2,291	490	968
Kuwait	398	81	–	40	14	20	151	119	32	–
Kyrgyzstan	442	–	–	–	–	–	48	29	14	–
Laos	45	–	–	–	–	–	14	13	–	–
Lebanon	2,133	622	59	327	87	149	1,076	671	163	242
Macau	442	322	–	39	39	241	47	15	–	23
Malaysia	2,175	415	15	253	12	135	805	656	68	81
Maldives	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mongolia	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nepal	242	15	–	13	–	–	65	47	12	–
Oman	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	23,632	8,931	658	5,777	503	1,993	9,110	3,928	3,633	1,549
Philippines	22,931	3,477	267	1,505	688	1,017	6,936	3,290	1,591	2,055
Qatar	28	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	509	113	–	29	18	64	68	40	28	–
Singapore	332	76	–	42	–	30	116	105	–	–
Sri Lanka	1,152	273	22	152	35	64	344	213	59	72
Syria	2,874	281	26	114	48	93	572	362	50	160
Tajikistan	2,513	12	–	–	–	–	44	26	–	11
Thailand	948	291	14	192	–	84	391	273	62	56
Turkey	3,336	419	28	258	30	103	1,049	770	82	197
Turkmenistan	266	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
United Arab Emirates	229	80	–	16	19	41	23	–	13	–
Uzbekistan	17,463	76	17	38	15	–	390	233	49	108
Vietnam	4,362	1,110	85	223	106	696	966	419	195	352
Yemen	5,681	1,669	729	347	536	57	3,888	997	2,845	46

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Old Third	Old Sixth	Diversity	Refugees & Asylees	Legalization Dependents (To 1997)	Other
106,900	13,521	11,440	57,936	13,461	10,343	154	12	33	88,932	125,836	11,499	12,612
62,328	6,874	7,898	40,670	2,975	3,756	135	-	14	20,647	36,172	4,230	4,316
46	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	69	1,326	-	-
57	30	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	296	196	-	183
71	23	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	293	3,917	-	191
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
911	94	133	460	59	165	-	-	-	10,169	334	311	136
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
116	-	33	56	12	11	-	-	-	292	69	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	42
29,981	3,694	2,839	22,574	553	233	87	-	-	196	3,933	2,456	326
26,756	3,194	2,303	20,807	289	123	40	-	-	39	3,931	2,283	160
1,440	232	153	908	94	31	22	-	-	145	-	78	144
1,785	268	383	859	170	79	25	-	-	12	-	95	22
71	13	13	41	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-
93	33	17	33	-	-	-	-	-	315	1,095	-	71
5,236	853	1,335	2,432	176	431	-	-	-	67	325	708	171
217	116	28	45	18	-	-	-	-	193	-	13	-
407	65	62	231	27	21	-	-	-	51	1,241	-	15
61	-	11	21	-	13	-	-	-	-	86	-	-
2,286	219	269	1,162	131	496	-	-	-	306	-	12	109
2,017	566	158	1,005	85	201	-	-	-	1,485	-	-	43
142	19	-	73	-	37	-	-	-	22	-	-	18
42	19	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	412	1,291	-	41
4,786	243	252	2,163	779	1,327	17	-	-	25	-	203	96
108	-	19	69	-	-	-	-	-	35	14	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	267	-	13
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
345	36	82	174	33	18	-	-	-	21	39	-	27
34	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-
847	36	50	660	87	13	-	-	-	57	-	20	26
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
104	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,639	445	164	676	39	315	-	-	-	3,117	280	383	172
10,861	102	2,169	7,542	793	246	-	-	-	15	13	81	1,548
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124	18	36	60	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	27
128	36	28	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
288	20	43	129	53	43	-	-	-	201	39	-	-
186	-	19	120	17	20	-	-	-	28	1,794	-	13
33	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	133	2,258	-	33
199	-	17	121	37	16	-	-	-	26	19	13	-
513	78	49	339	21	23	-	-	-	1,324	16	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	220	-	-
52	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	-
190	29	-	127	14	13	-	-	-	885	15,629	-	294
25	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,601	-	659
44	-	-	14	-	20	-	-	-	70	-	-	-

Table 6-33 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
	TOTAL	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,002,190	344,024	38,359	197,239	35,272	73,154	312,387	167,903	80,263	64,221
AFRICA	45,981	5,164	1,319	2,720	256	869	16,681	11,034	3,629	2,018
Algeria	1,220	22	–	17	–	–	248	222	–	17
Angola	19	–	–	–	–	–	11	11	–	–
Benin	55	–	–	–	–	–	30	22	–	–
Botswana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	41	–	–	–	–	–	26	25	–	–
Burundi	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	266	22	–	14	–	–	99	67	18	14
Cape Verde	54	–	–	–	–	–	39	20	–	–
Central African Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Former Zaire)	124	13	–	–	–	–	51	33	12	–
Congo, Republic	43	14	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–
Côte D'Ivoire	960	57	–	48	–	–	586	497	85	–
Djibouti	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	7,789	1,370	59	737	65	509	3,525	2,430	480	615
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eritrea	100	–	–	–	–	–	27	22	–	–
Ethiopia	1,164	82	11	55	–	15	273	152	55	66
Gabon	20	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–
Gambia	335	14	–	12	–	–	142	124	15	–
Ghana	10,813	1,643	742	744	86	71	3,295	1,756	1,310	229
Guinea	301	–	–	–	–	–	158	143	11	–
Guinea-Bissau	201	–	–	–	–	–	112	85	22	–
Kenya	416	113	–	38	–	65	110	86	11	13
Lesotho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liberia	1,933	283	155	94	11	23	580	221	279	80
Libya	122	24	–	–	–	–	41	24	–	–
Madagascar	71	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
Malawi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mali	286	11	–	–	–	–	133	125	–	–
Mauritania	146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritius	49	–	–	–	–	–	15	12	–	–
Morocco	4,380	187	14	158	–	11	1,571	1,260	89	222
Mozambique	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Namibia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Niger	63	–	–	–	–	–	22	15	–	–
Nigeria	9,214	719	181	472	30	36	3,512	2,210	765	537
Reunion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rwanda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	1,329	99	26	73	–	–	659	464	184	11
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	794	171	53	99	–	–	299	138	111	50
Somalia	260	20	–	–	–	–	76	32	28	16
South Africa	834	64	–	23	–	29	253	216	13	24
Sudan	1,168	46	–	29	–	–	312	251	32	29
Swaziland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tanzania	301	76	–	19	–	43	71	39	–	27
Togo	477	–	–	–	–	–	117	104	–	–
Tunisia	226	15	–	–	–	–	111	98	–	–
Uganda	123	27	–	–	–	16	42	25	14	–
Zambia	84	–	–	–	–	–	27	18	–	–
Zimbabwe	85	–	–	–	–	–	28	25	–	–

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Old Third	Old Sixth	Diversity	Refugees & Asylees	Legalization Dependents (To 1997)	Other
106,900	13,521	11,440	57,936	13,461	10,343	154	12	33	88,932	125,836	11,499	12,612
3,305	380	440	1,580	125	775	-	-	-	18,708	1,660	208	255
64	16	-	15	-	22	-	-	-	852	30	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
23	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	12	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	16	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
40	-	-	13	-	19	-	-	-	249	26	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
405	48	39	200	19	99	-	-	-	2,385	29	18	57
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	-
104	-	-	26	-	68	-	-	-	459	236	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	104	25	-	22
247	-	32	72	20	115	-	-	-	5,377	124	116	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	11	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	30	-	-
74	25	13	22	-	11	-	-	-	111	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91	-	19	27	-	37	-	-	-	364	575	-	34
32	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
27	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	126	-	-
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
214	30	23	105	-	47	-	-	-	2,390	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-
1,182	55	164	730	23	207	-	-	-	3,611	105	40	45
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	-	-	16	-	17	-	-	-	501	11	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	242	44	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	94	-	-
357	105	63	166	-	18	-	-	-	142	-	-	-
28	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	691	85	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	14	-	24	-	27	-	-	-	65	-	-	-
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	322	14	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	-	-
22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-
32	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-
31	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-

Table 6-33 (continued)

	Family Preferences						Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
	TOTAL	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,002,190	344,024	38,359	197,239	35,272	73,154	312,387	167,903	80,263	64,221
LATIN AMERICA	276,013	135,378	11,452	99,837	6,298	17,791	115,951	62,538	34,666	18,747
Argentina	2,063	324	59	133	68	64	825	615	95	115
Bolivia	1,049	297	33	152	27	85	527	285	141	101
Brazil	3,769	465	65	303	34	63	2,190	1,750	329	111
Chile	1,135	365	32	187	29	117	556	397	95	64
Colombia	22,097	7,317	1,036	4,279	579	1,423	12,349	7,157	3,266	1,926
Costa Rica	795	283	73	127	37	46	418	265	109	44
Cuba	1,844	377	119	34	127	97	276	144	53	79
Dominican Republic	161,704	95,303	6,271	74,463	3,199	11,370	63,935	33,299	20,721	9,915
Ecuador	30,867	12,914	1,162	8,995	910	1,847	12,660	6,500	3,315	2,845
El Salvador	7,592	2,733	195	2,052	61	425	2,224	1,049	587	588
Guatemala	3,956	1,797	267	1,148	101	281	1,475	740	517	218
Honduras	9,255	4,526	828	2,855	344	499	4,191	1,949	1,618	624
Mexico	9,462	2,075	167	1,748	56	104	4,136	2,935	784	417
Nicaragua	2,787	613	80	359	61	113	916	510	277	129
Panama	3,088	1,327	444	458	182	243	1,420	760	416	244
Paraguay	704	157	12	95	–	46	376	216	135	25
Peru	10,763	3,703	495	2,052	341	815	5,744	3,069	1,460	1,215
Uruguay	459	93	16	46	14	17	222	154	27	41
Venezuela	2,624	709	98	351	124	136	1,511	744	721	46
CARIBBEAN, nonhispanic	182,030	94,254	18,968	44,409	11,413	19,464	70,357	34,381	20,645	15,331
Anguilla	44	23	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–
Antigua-Barbuda	1,650	754	171	377	56	150	760	428	178	154
Aruba	62	22	–	–	–	–	25	20	–	–
Bahamas, The	279	102	20	40	25	17	141	96	40	–
Barbados	4,567	1,962	544	702	212	504	1,986	1,243	512	231
Belize	1,444	797	171	359	120	147	500	266	155	79
British Virgin Islands	135	52	11	14	12	15	58	35	14	–
Cayman Islands	31	13	–	–	–	–	17	–	11	–
Dominica	904	445	76	250	30	89	335	194	74	67
French Guiana	22	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	4,703	1,916	499	796	137	484	2,135	1,238	595	302
Guadeloupe	102	53	18	25	–	–	33	12	18	–
Guyana	46,189	29,596	4,627	11,164	5,927	7,878	13,391	5,743	2,666	4,982
Haiti	30,329	16,171	2,703	10,552	530	2,386	12,272	4,795	3,293	4,184
Jamaica	55,686	29,659	6,864	15,396	1,942	5,457	22,229	10,821	7,929	3,479
Martinique	44	11	–	–	–	–	25	14	–	–
Montserrat	289	117	28	40	15	34	106	55	19	32
Netherlands Antilles	96	39	–	16	–	–	43	17	24	–
St. Kitts-Nevis	1,100	524	193	199	21	111	474	232	154	88
St. Lucia	1,808	599	169	250	39	141	909	511	273	125
St. Vincent & Grenadines	3,414	1,345	360	548	126	311	1,453	850	395	208
Suriname	717	355	63	131	115	46	227	123	81	23
Trinidad & Tobago	28,393	9,676	2,433	3,508	2,080	1,655	13,203	7,666	4,190	1,347
Turks & Caicos Islands	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Old Third	Old Sixth	Diversity	Refugees & Asylees	Legalization Dependents (To 1997)	Other
106,900	13,521	11,440	57,936	13,461	10,343	154	12	33	88,932	125,836	11,499	12,612
12,796	771	361	6,613	3,311	1,726	–	–	12	1,527	1,300	5,409	3,652
631	143	76	230	68	114	–	–	–	243	–	19	20
151	–	–	71	58	18	–	–	–	28	–	37	–
929	263	80	322	159	105	–	–	–	141	–	–	34
155	20	12	71	29	23	–	–	–	29	–	21	–
1,424	52	32	671	509	156	–	–	–	65	–	784	151
69	–	–	24	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	1,088	–	46
942	44	29	219	117	533	–	–	–	22	–	1,065	432
3,058	12	14	2,335	598	96	–	–	–	545	–	1,464	216
960	–	–	286	579	83	–	–	–	–	58	336	1,280
453	–	–	157	206	84	–	–	–	37	17	38	139
271	–	–	82	128	58	–	–	–	43	17	173	34
2,047	108	25	1,470	360	84	–	–	–	–	–	1,024	169
157	–	–	50	79	27	–	–	–	–	66	21	1,004
288	–	–	52	29	191	–	–	–	14	–	11	23
154	–	–	60	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
663	22	23	317	223	75	–	–	–	223	18	362	50
99	14	–	52	17	–	–	–	–	11	–	30	–
339	72	31	143	35	58	–	–	–	41	–	–	16
13,664	74	1,204	2,922	6,517	2,942	–	–	–	955	683	1,161	956
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
95	–	–	13	62	14	–	–	–	–	–	22	11
11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
533	–	17	102	353	58	–	–	–	23	–	18	45
87	–	–	19	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	23
22	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
96	–	16	–	56	15	–	–	–	13	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
530	–	29	51	396	54	–	–	–	51	–	59	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2,634	–	199	704	1,312	409	–	–	–	255	–	242	64
564	–	14	104	167	279	–	–	–	142	658	17	505
3,061	17	444	647	1,117	834	–	–	–	–	–	583	144
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
64	–	–	–	49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
89	–	–	12	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
258	–	14	28	194	21	–	–	–	17	–	22	–
549	–	47	76	364	62	–	–	–	31	–	29	–
102	–	–	23	53	22	–	–	–	16	–	–	–
4,913	28	405	1,106	2,234	1,140	–	–	–	363	–	118	117
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 6-33 (continued)

	<u>Family Preferences</u>						<u>Immediate Relatives of US Citizens</u>			
	TOTAL	Total	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total	Spouses	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	1,002,190	344,024	38,359	197,239	35,272	73,154	312,387	167,903	80,263	64,221
ALL OTHERS	5,725	1,088	221	200	254	413	2,421	2,034	349	38
Australia	1,132	30	–	12	–	–	534	505	27	–
Bermuda	72	20	–	–	–	–	31	25	–	–
Canada	3,823	977	193	164	235	385	1,584	1,279	293	12
Fiji	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Polynesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Caledonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	313	–	–	–	–	–	141	136	–	–
Northern Mariana Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solomon Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
St. Pierre & Miquelon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Western Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown/Other	337	43	15	14	–	–	114	75	21	18

* Data are for compiled for federal fiscal year, October 1 to September 30

**Includes a portion of flows that had no information on the specific republic. The known distribution by republic was used to reallocate these flows across each sub-class of admission. The adjusted flows for each sub-class were then totaled to obtain the flow for each broad class of admission, as well as the adjusted flow for each former republic. The subtotal for Europe only includes the European republics of the former U.S.S.R.

–Indicates cell with 10 or fewer immigrants

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1992–2001 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Employment Preferences

Total	First	Second	Third Skilled	Third Unskilled	Fourth	Fifth	Old Third	Old Sixth	Diversity	Refugees & Asylees	Legalization Dependents (To 1997)	Other
106,900	13,521	11,440	57,936	13,461	10,343	154	12	33	88,932	125,836	11,499	12,612
1,640	843	266	394	15	116	–	–	–	392	39	–	137
435	238	57	118	–	19	–	–	–	120	–	–	13
15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1,012	518	181	219	–	82	–	–	–	167	–	–	73
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
127	65	18	40	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	37	–	42

Table 6-34

Legal Permanent Residents Admitted by Class of Admission and Country of Birth New York City, 1982–1991

	TOTAL	Family Preferences					Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
		Total	First	Second	Fourth	Fifth	Total	Spouse	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	898,213	514,846	14,946	335,203	42,855	121,842	216,811	128,231	36,673	51,907
EUROPE	106,429	19,584	1,217	8,496	4,768	5,103	26,782	19,734	2,491	4,557
Albania	210	–	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	19
Andorra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austria	472	62	–	34	11	14	231	205	–	19
Belgium	516	78	–	37	18	16	281	237	36	–
Bulgaria	401	69	–	20	20	19	120	62	–	49
Czechoslovakia	736	73	16	17	18	22	204	130	25	49
Denmark	278	21	–	13	–	–	200	186	–	–
Estonia	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Finland	219	34	–	25	–	–	123	120	–	–
France	2,978	372	36	202	60	74	1,633	1,468	103	62
Germany	2,687	359	24	214	67	54	1,578	1,342	171	65
Gibraltar	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greece	5,863	2,224	89	1,152	232	751	3,090	2,256	332	502
Hungary	1,066	136	19	41	42	34	379	226	37	116
Iceland	42	–	–	–	–	–	28	26	–	–
Ireland	7,321	725	255	203	148	119	1,886	1,492	272	122
Italy	6,553	2,662	87	839	579	1,157	2,711	2,007	169	535
Latvia	63	14	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	13
Liechtenstein	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lithuania	62	–	–	–	–	–	30	15	–	14
Luxembourg	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malta	494	287	–	179	42	65	190	108	28	54
Monaco	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlands	796	164	–	99	30	28	399	370	15	14
Norway	202	14	–	–	–	–	148	119	–	19
Poland	12,712	3,650	217	1,344	1,709	380	2,334	1,507	334	493
Portugal	1,150	586	–	255	43	284	309	207	34	68
Romania	6,896	749	28	335	237	149	1,082	479	140	463
San Marino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spain	1,804	457	13	261	53	130	739	587	52	100
Sweden	602	40	–	30	–	–	396	379	14	–
Switzerland	666	73	–	47	12	–	390	355	24	11
United Kingdom	11,054	4,011	227	2,088	633	1,063	3,984	3,454	410	120
USSR	36,593	1,177	106	420	528	123	2,268	1,006	128	1,134
Yugoslavia	3,946	1,517	48	609	267	593	1,969	1,349	123	497

Employment Preferences

Total	Third	Sixth	Diversity	Refugees & Asylees	Other
67,923	18,958	48,965	15,254	64,978	18,401
8,740	3,651	5,089	7,356	42,462	1,505
–	–	–	–	165	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
90	32	58	18	51	20
124	65	59	11	–	19
33	12	21	–	171	–
57	25	32	16	378	–
35	22	13	17	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
39	27	12	–	–	12
768	432	336	112	–	83
468	239	229	69	69	144
–	–	–	–	–	–
398	110	288	13	22	116
61	35	26	22	443	25
–	–	–	–	–	–
677	459	218	3,979	–	52
618	203	415	315	79	168
22	–	16	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
15	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
177	92	85	25	–	29
28	14	14	–	–	–
577	180	397	2,065	4,032	54
223	–	214	–	–	25
263	105	158	–	4,734	64
–	–	–	–	–	–
512	117	395	–	14	77
115	70	45	38	–	13
151	66	85	32	–	20
2,236	1,097	1,139	549	–	268
748	134	614	26	32,146	228
282	90	192	–	126	48

Table 6-34 (continued)

	TOTAL	Family Preferences					Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
		Total	First	Second	Fourth	Fifth	Total	Spouse	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	898,213	514,846	14,946	335,203	42,855	121,842	216,811	128,231	36,673	51,907
ASIA	235,473	124,872	2,506	56,008	17,827	48,531	55,257	27,049	7,012	21,196
Afghanistan	3,698	262	–	198	–	55	173	81	–	82
Bahrain	26	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bangladesh	8,695	2,760	17	1,475	132	1,136	1,463	813	229	421
Bhutan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Brunei	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burma	1,338	1,030	17	470	111	432	215	100	–	107
Cambodia	2,445	72	–	44	–	22	56	14	–	39
China, Total	93,578	68,236	694	26,562	13,948	27,032	17,200	6,418	1,079	9,703
China, Mainland	68,434	50,890	260	19,742	11,142	19,746	13,382	3,925	443	9,014
Hong Kong	13,737	10,505	323	3,280	2,314	4,588	2,057	1,491	352	214
Taiwan	11,407	6,841	111	3,540	492	2,698	1,761	1,002	284	475
Christmas Island	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cocos Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cyprus	809	316	–	155	43	113	395	335	–	53
India	24,938	15,209	47	7,212	495	7,455	5,340	2,071	217	3,052
Indonesia	1,014	237	–	120	23	92	312	220	24	68
Iran	6,604	1,295	–	627	83	578	1,123	656	24	443
Iraq	500	147	–	44	–	95	171	98	–	72
Israel	10,073	2,451	104	1,009	680	658	4,191	3,498	496	197
Japan	3,991	481	–	378	–	87	1,181	1,094	39	48
Jordan	2,170	1,148	14	684	144	306	950	579	185	186
Korea	24,361	14,829	56	9,050	590	5,133	5,918	2,311	931	2,676
Kuwait	190	81	–	30	–	44	45	41	–	–
Laos	153	27	–	14	–	–	11	–	–	–
Lebanon	2,545	1,052	29	521	178	324	1,003	633	133	237
Macau	384	301	–	121	58	121	50	20	–	29
Malaysia	1,172	401	–	204	41	151	378	317	–	51
Nepal	96	23	–	15	–	–	36	28	–	–
Oman	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pakistan	9,803	5,460	39	2,815	217	2,389	2,484	1,569	245	670
Philippines	19,791	4,601	1,026	2,012	525	1,038	7,837	4,089	1,593	2,155
Qatar	18	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Arabia	154	66	–	13	–	50	33	26	–	–
Singapore	353	145	–	76	18	50	106	85	–	17
Sri Lanka	643	170	–	113	11	42	130	92	–	37
Syria	1,358	445	–	213	45	180	451	278	–	164
Thailand	2,352	940	–	705	13	214	568	361	79	128
Turkey	2,462	764	–	432	47	278	957	620	39	298
United Arab Emirates	100	62	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	–
Vietnam	6,476	751	23	386	87	255	399	121	61	217
Yemen, Total	3,142	1,052	376	280	284	112	2,057	465	1,556	36
Yemen (Aden)	479	168	55	51	45	17	307	72	227	–
Yemen (Sanaa)	2,167	735	244	214	194	83	1,405	315	1,068	22
Yemen nec	496	149	77	15	45	12	345	78	261	–

Employment Preferences

Total	Third	Sixth	Diversity	Refugees & Asylees	Other
67,923	18,958	48,965	15,254	64,978	18,401
26,823	10,319	16,504	6,038	15,022	7,461
69	–	59	–	3,185	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
242	100	142	4,104	–	118
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
62	13	49	15	–	14
–	–	–	–	2,293	14
7,049	2,518	4,531	35	384	674
3,335	1,030	2,305	18	359	450
1,023	221	802	12	19	121
2,691	1,267	1,424	–	–	103
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
86	18	68	–	–	–
3,823	2,826	997	18	19	529
158	45	113	265	18	24
722	303	419	16	3,405	43
121	45	76	–	45	14
2,509	733	1,776	72	25	825
1,751	387	1,364	490	–	85
39	22	17	–	–	29
3,131	1,226	1,905	–	–	478
51	31	20	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	110	–
378	151	227	18	57	37
27	–	20	–	–	–
273	110	163	92	15	13
34	–	26	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
806	311	495	678	101	274
4,051	1,051	3,000	–	75	3,225
–	–	–	–	–	–
21	17	–	14	–	19
89	51	38	–	–	–
133	62	71	90	86	34
125	31	94	22	299	16
365	70	295	13	393	73
627	141	486	44	–	60
14	–	–	–	–	–
30	14	16	–	4,481	814
15	–	11	12	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
13	–	–	11	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 6-34 (continued)

	TOTAL	Family Preferences					Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
		Total	First	Second	Fourth	Fifth	Total	Spouse	Children	Parents
TOTAL *	898,213	514,846	14,946	335,203	42,855	121,842	216,811	128,231	36,673	51,907
AFRICA	17,931	4,995	267	3,039	290	1,399	8,774	7,328	635	811
Algeria	223	32	–	20	–	–	148	136	–	11
Angola	55	30	–	17	–	–	14	13	–	–
Benin	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Botswana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burkina Faso	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burundi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cameroon	84	19	–	14	–	–	48	39	–	–
Cape Verde	94	69	11	28	13	17	23	11	–	–
Central African Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Congo, Republic	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cote D'Ivoire	229	22	–	16	–	–	193	189	–	–
Djibouti	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Egypt	5,243	1,685	31	794	91	769	2,844	2,343	83	418
Equatorial Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eritrea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ethiopia	949	107	–	93	–	11	131	95	11	25
Fr. S. & Antarctic Lands	22	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gabon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gambia	33	–	–	–	–	–	24	23	–	–
Ghana	2,382	998	138	783	21	56	1,074	775	250	49
Guinea	57	–	–	–	–	–	39	37	–	–
Guinea–Bissau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kenya	387	205	–	99	15	90	87	71	–	–
Lesotho	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Liberia	901	266	21	201	26	18	524	411	87	26
Libya	81	23	–	–	–	13	25	20	–	–
Madagascar	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Malawi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mali	43	–	–	–	–	–	29	29	–	–
Mauritania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mauritius	40	–	–	–	–	–	14	13	–	–
Morocco	1,502	267	–	144	28	85	913	791	13	109
Mozambique	32	17	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–
Namibia	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Niger	36	13	–	12	–	–	15	13	–	–
Nigeria	2,087	393	–	332	16	38	1,256	1,146	71	39
Rwanda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sao Tome and Principe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Senegal	247	16	–	15	–	–	169	165	–	–
Seychelles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sierra Leone	471	144	–	129	–	–	234	183	39	12
Somalia	177	32	–	20	–	–	92	68	19	–
South Africa	1,075	146	17	60	36	33	372	332	15	25
Sudan	185	23	–	19	–	–	119	107	–	–
Swaziland	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tanzania	459	229	–	94	–	129	84	48	–	35
Togo	29	–	–	–	–	–	23	20	–	–
Tunisia	191	20	–	–	–	–	92	83	–	–
Uganda	190	96	–	38	–	50	27	24	–	–
Western Sahara	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Zaire (Current Dem. Rep. Congo)	102	16	–	11	–	–	36	32	–	–
Zambia	68	18	–	12	–	–	14	12	–	–
Zimbabwe	96	24	–	11	–	–	33	30	–	–

Employment Preferences

<u>Total</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Sixth</u>	<u>Diversity</u>	<u>Refugees & Asylees</u>	<u>Other</u>
67,923	18,958	48,965	15,254	64,978	18,401
2,189	1,120	1,069	534	823	616
33	15	18	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
347	164	183	240	12	115
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
41	30	11	14	595	61
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
188	68	120	15	38	69
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
68	40	28	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	-
53	-	46	-	-	54
31	17	14	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
12	-	-	-	-	-
192	33	159	95	-	34
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
300	257	43	16	-	118
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	54	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
54	12	42	-	-	32
-	-	-	-	39	-
502	324	178	15	25	15
11	-	-	-	23	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
134	19	115	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
35	19	16	38	-	-
32	23	-	-	24	11
-	-	-	-	-	-
13	-	-	-	28	-
27	17	-	-	-	-
30	23	-	-	-	-

Table 6-34 (continued)

	TOTAL	Family Preferences					Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
		Total	First	Second	Fourth	Fifth	Total	Spouse	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	898,213	514,846	14,946	335,203	42,855	121,842	216,811	128,231	36,673	51,907
LATIN AMERICA	273,136	175,759	5,367	138,101	7,321	24,970	76,384	45,948	17,149	13,287
Argentina	3,503	1,116	57	603	222	234	1,335	974	141	220
Bolivia	962	392	–	265	36	81	395	246	59	90
Brazil	3,388	749	34	470	123	122	1,892	1,604	235	53
Chile	2,329	870	20	556	80	214	1,012	579	274	159
Colombia	26,834	14,320	267	10,703	659	2,691	10,554	6,994	2,043	1,517
Costa Rica	1,824	989	70	721	94	104	652	408	147	97
Cuba	5,861	1,256	92	182	291	691	470	173	31	266
Dominican Republic	151,712	113,151	2,992	92,885	3,085	14,189	36,220	20,750	9,079	6,391
Ecuador	22,857	14,476	322	11,585	599	1,970	5,829	3,584	1,019	1,226
El Salvador	9,689	5,141	100	4,105	240	696	2,567	1,382	608	577
Guatemala	5,941	3,364	123	2,475	308	458	1,596	941	344	311
Honduras	11,381	7,775	647	5,809	549	770	3,211	1,702	979	530
Mexico	3,856	695	90	473	48	84	2,260	1,707	412	141
Nicaragua	2,581	1,317	54	875	137	251	871	442	211	218
Panama	7,152	4,255	293	2,574	367	1,021	1,902	964	525	413
Paraguay	527	193	–	165	–	23	217	119	68	30
Peru	9,920	4,577	147	2,954	304	1,172	4,259	2,617	692	950
Uruguay	1,113	380	15	210	67	88	395	274	57	64
Venezuela	1,706	743	32	491	109	111	747	488	225	34
CARIBBEAN, nonhispanic	258,998	187,840	5,435	128,913	12,224	41,268	46,830	25,742	9,082	12,006
Anguilla	68	34	–	23	–	–	28	23	–	–
Antigua–Barbuda	3,549	2,167	63	1,493	96	515	1,023	650	171	202
Aruba	100	58	–	36	–	13	22	16	–	–
Bahamas, The	627	319	18	233	31	37	199	127	63	–
Barbados	9,450	6,193	275	4,480	471	967	1,690	972	356	362
Belize	4,078	2,834	92	1,954	216	572	765	384	155	226
British Virgin Islands	554	239	–	151	21	57	224	146	48	30
Cayman Islands	68	34	–	22	–	–	17	–	–	–
Dominica	1,470	895	48	576	40	231	357	187	75	95
French Guiana	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grenada	6,821	4,239	115	3,331	138	655	1,179	644	189	346
Guadeloupe	93	51	–	38	–	12	27	12	–	–
Guyana	67,729	52,189	914	29,842	4,346	17,087	10,548	4,200	1,881	4,467
Haiti	48,518	34,224	664	27,611	440	5,509	10,260	6,504	1,558	2,198
Jamaica	87,112	66,338	2,368	47,025	4,229	12,716	13,847	7,523	3,389	2,935
Martinique	83	46	–	37	–	–	28	20	–	–
Montserrat	464	252	11	150	22	69	103	60	26	17
Netherlands Antilles	375	208	15	136	–	48	125	103	–	12
St. Kitts–Nevis	1,543	976	56	695	68	157	432	277	64	91
St. Lucia	1,822	964	41	716	28	179	541	355	109	77
St. Vincent & Grenadines	4,691	2,772	89	2,126	149	408	951	570	206	175
Suriname	399	263	–	171	35	54	67	38	12	17
Trinidad & Tobago	19,342	12,533	642	8,056	1,872	1,963	4,384	2,914	742	728
Turks & Caicos Islands	33	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–

Employment Preferences

Total	Third	Sixth	Diversity	Refugees & Asylees	Other
67,923	18,958	48,965	15,254	64,978	18,401
10,689	826	9,863	593	4,382	5,329
642	139	503	169	13	228
127	–	119	–	–	39
627	197	430	24	–	94
293	46	247	–	28	117
1,479	71	1,408	–	–	472
126	–	122	–	–	56
25	–	22	–	4,032	77
484	68	416	–	–	1,849
1,657	15	1,642	187	15	693
1,821	19	1,802	–	60	100
774	21	753	17	–	185
278	–	276	–	–	108
653	45	608	–	–	238
156	–	147	–	194	39
258	27	231	18	–	717
100	–	97	12	–	–
741	55	686	113	–	226
291	35	256	–	–	42
157	59	98	12	–	46
18,464	2,381	16,083	338	2,280	3,246
–	–	–	–	–	–
236	22	214	–	–	121
14	–	12	–	–	–
72	16	56	–	–	30
1,384	60	1,324	–	–	174
259	14	245	–	–	219
39	–	34	–	–	51
13	–	12	–	–	–
187	19	168	–	–	22
–	–	–	–	–	–
1,312	68	1,244	12	–	75
12	–	12	–	–	–
4,708	612	4,096	–	–	273
1,153	63	1,090	–	2,256	625
6,048	1,234	4,814	–	–	874
–	–	–	–	–	–
103	–	94	–	–	–
34	–	28	–	–	–
90	14	76	–	–	44
283	20	263	–	–	29
886	78	808	–	–	80
61	–	60	–	–	–
1,546	136	1,410	284	–	595
13	–	13	–	–	–

Table 6-34 (continued)

	TOTAL	Family Preferences					Immediate Relatives of US Citizens			
		Total	First	Second	Fourth	Fifth	Total	Spouse	Children	Parents
TOTAL*	898,213	514,846	14,946	335,203	42,855	121,842	216,811	128,231	36,673	51,907
ALL OTHERS	6,248	1,797	155	646	425	571	2,785	2,431	304	50
Australia	758	105	–	39	32	30	461	422	33	–
Bermuda	181	55	–	39	–	11	95	70	19	–
Canada	4,857	1,559	142	527	375	515	1,978	1,707	242	29
Fiji	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French Polynesia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Greenland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kiribati	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marshall Islands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nauru	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
New Zealand	234	–	–	–	–	–	151	148	–	–
N. Ireland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Islands, Trust Territory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Palau	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Papua New Guinea	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pitcairn Islands	70	15	–	–	–	–	38	36	–	–
Tonga	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vanuatu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Western Samoa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown/Other	91	32	–	15	–	–	38	27	–	–

*Data are for compiled for federal fiscal year – October 1 to September 30

–Indicates cell with 10 or fewer immigrants

Sources: U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics; 1982–1991 Annual Year Immigrant Tape File
Population Division-New York City Department of City Planning

Employment Preferences

<u>Total</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Sixth</u>	<u>Diversity</u>	<u>Refugees & Asylees</u>	<u>Other</u>
67,923	18,958	48,965	15,254	64,978	18,401
1,018	661	357	395	–	244
155	110	45	–	–	36
12	–	–	–	–	12
758	489	269	384	–	176
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
65	45	20	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
15	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	12