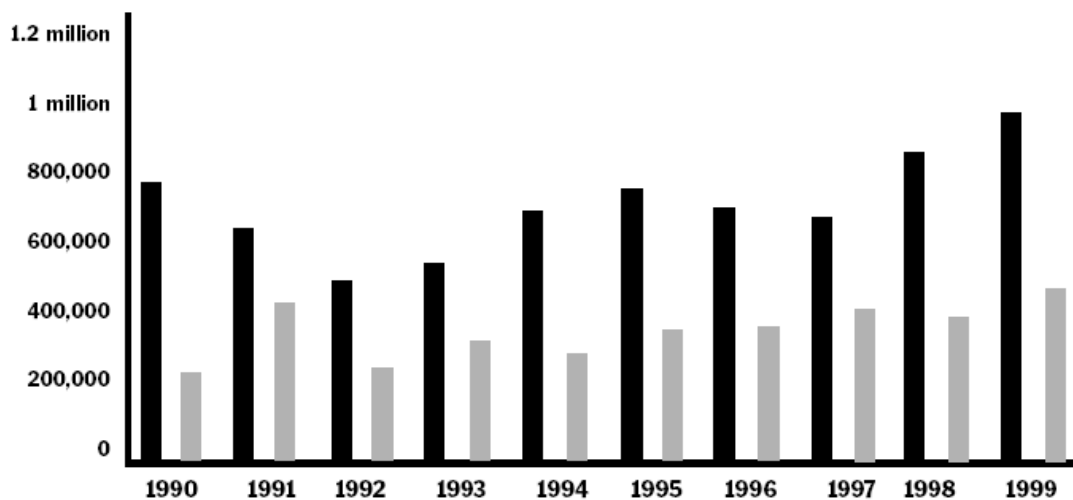


IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES BY DECADE—FROM 1821–2001

Decade	Number of Immigrants
1821–1830	143,439
1831–1840	599,125
1841–1850	1,713,251
1851–1860	2,598,214
1861–1870	2,314,824
1871–1880	2,812,191
1881–1890	5,246,613
1891–1900	3,687,564
1901–1910	8,795,386
1911–1920	5,735,811
1921–1930	4,107,209
1931–1940	528,431
1941–1950	1,035,039
1951–1960	2,515,479
1961–1970	3,321,677
1971–1980	4,493,314
1981–1990	7,338,062
1991–2000	9,095,417

Source: 2001 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service

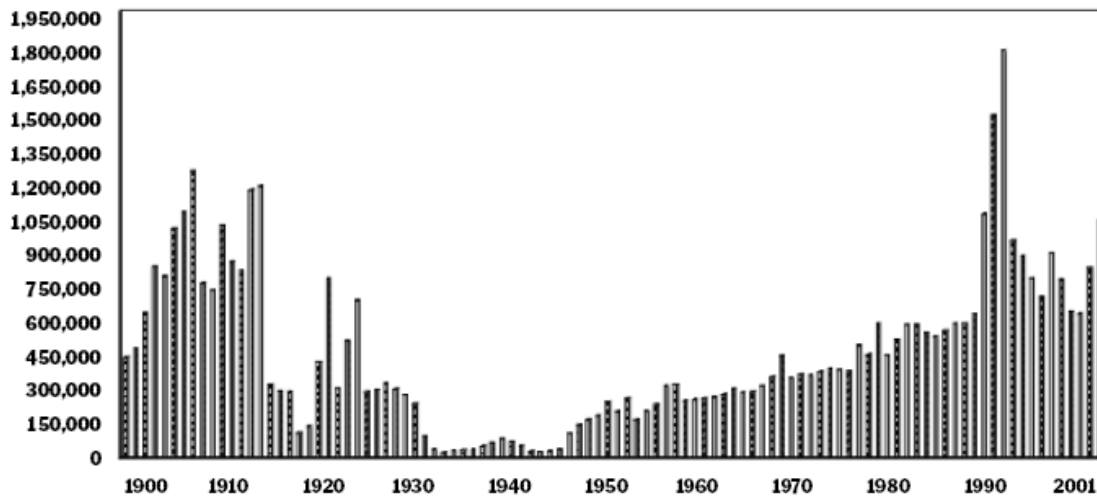
ANNUAL ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER ENTERING AND LEAVING THE TOTAL UNAUTHORIZED RESIDENT POPULATION: 1990 TO 1999



Each year thousands of illegal immigrants enter and thousands also leave the United States. The black bar represents those entering and the gray bar represents those leaving.

Source: "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: 1990 to 2000." U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Immigrants Admitted into the United States 1900-2001



Source: 2001 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service

THE TOP-FIVE COUNTRIES FOR LEGAL IMMIGRATION TO THE U.S. (2001)

Country	Number of Legal Immigrants
Mexico	206,426
India	70,290
People's Republic of China	56,426
Philippines	53,154
Vietnam	35,531

These five countries accounted for 40 percent of all U.S. immigrants in 2001.

Source: 2001 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service

How many illegal immigrants?

US Citizenship and Immigration Services (from 2003)	7 million
US Census Bureau (from 2000)	8.7 million
Pew Hispanic Center (from March 2006)	11.5-12 million
US Border Patrol union Local 2544 in Tucson, Ariz. (present)	12-15 million
Bear Stearns Asset Management Inc. (from 2005)	20 million

Estimates range from as few as 7 million living in the US to as many as 20 million, depending on who is doing the counting. The figures are part of the debate on immigration reform measures.

Major U.S. Immigration Laws

U.S. Constitution (1789) gave Congress the power to “establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization.”

Immigration Act of 1819 set standards for vessels bringing immigrants. Ship captains had to provide customs officials with a list of immigrants describing where they came from, where they were going, and their age, sex, and occupation. Passengers ill with contagious diseases had to be quarantined. States carried out the provisions of this law.

Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) granted U.S. citizenship to Mexicans living in the territory ceded by Mexico to the United States.

14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (1868) guaranteed that “All persons born or naturalized in the United States . . . are citizens of the United States”

Chinese Exclusion Act (1882) banned for 10 years Chinese immigration and eligibility for citizenship. The law was renewed in 1892 and 1892 and made permanent in 1902. It was not repealed until World War II.

Contract Labor Law of 1885 outlawed the practice of signing up foreign laborers to work in America for low wages. No immigrant could have a job or a promise of a job before landing.

Immigration Act of 1891 gave the job of processing immigrants to the federal government. Federal inspectors examined immigrants on arrival. The law also barred persons suffering from “loathesome or dangerous diseases,” those convicted of crimes involving “moral turpitude,” polygamists, and those whose passage was paid for by others. Those rejected for immigration were deported at the expense of the shipping companies.

Immigration Act of 1907 allowed the president to make an agreement with Japan to limit the number of Japanese immigrants. The law also barred the feebleminded, those with physical or mental defects, those suffering from tuberculosis, children under 16 without parents, and women entering for “immoral purposes.”

Immigration Act of 1917 banned all “aliens over sixteen years of age, physically capable of reading, who cannot read the English language, or some other language or dialect”

National Origins (First Quota) Act of 1921 limited the number of immigrants from any country to 3 percent of the foreign-born persons of that nationality living in the United States in 1910. This formula provided for relatively large immigrant quotas for Northern Europe and small quotas for Southern and Eastern Europe.

National Origins (Second Quota) Act of 1924 further discriminated against Southern and Eastern Europeans by limiting the number of immigrants from any country to 2 percent of foreign born persons of that nationality living in the U.S. in 1890. Only 164,000 immigrants were to be admitted each year; this total was further reduced to 150,000 in 1929. The law also imposed new restrictions on Asian immigration.

Displaced Persons Act of 1948 allowed into the United States refugees from countries ravaged by World War II, but their entry was charged to the national quota limits established in 1924.

McCarren-Walter Act of 1952 maintained the quota system and limited immigration to 150,000 persons a year. In addition, refugees fleeing communist countries were admitted under special parole authority of the U.S. attorney general.

Immigration Act of 1965 abolished the national origins quota system. Preference is given to skilled persons and immigrants who are closely related to American citizens. After five years residency in the United States, immigrants may apply for naturalized citizenship.

Refugee Act of 1980 defined a “refugee” as any person leaving his or her own country because of a “well founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular group, or political opinion.”

Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 made it illegal for employers to knowingly hire illegal immigrants. It also set up a process to grant amnesty and legal papers to about 1.5 million undocumented people in the United States.

Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 authorized more Border Patrol agents and a triple fence along the San Diego border, made tougher penalties for smuggling people and creating fraudulent documents, and created an “expedited removal” process to remove anyone trying to enter the United States without proper documents.

USA Patriot Act of 2001 put immigration under the control of the newly created Department of Homeland Security and tripled the budget for Border Patrol agents along the Canadian border.

**ESTIMATED UNAUTHORIZED RESIDENT
POPULATION, TOP 10 COUNTRIES:
1990 AND 2000**

All countries	2000	7,000,000
	1990	3,500,000
Mexico	2000	4,808,000
	1990	2,040,000
El Salvador	2000	189,000
	1990	298,000
Guatemala	2000	144,000
	1990	118,000
Colombia	2000	141,000
	1990	51,000
Honduras	2000	138,000
	1990	42,000
China	2000	115,000
	1990	70,000
Ecuador	2000	108,000
	1990	37,000
Dominican Republic	2000	91,000
	1990	46,000
Philippines	2000	85,000
	1990	70,000
Brazil	2000	77,000
	1990	20,000
All other countries	2000	1,104,000
	1990	708,000

Source: "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: 1990 to 2000." U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service