

THE IMPACT OF THE IMMIGRATION ACT
OF 1990 ON U.S. IMMIGRATION

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In this study the impacts of the Immigration Act of 1990 are estimated. The “impacts” that are the focus of the study are numbers and various shares of legal U.S. immigrants compared to an estimate of what corresponding numbers and shares would have been in 1995 and 1996 if the “old” immigration law had remained in force. The study is concerned only with part of U.S. immigration, but a large part. Refugees are eliminated from the analysis along with certain groups of immigrants whose admittance was due to a “one-time” program that is inherently impossible to model. Thus, immediate relatives of U.S. citizens, family-based restricted immigrants, employment-based restricted immigrants, and certain special immigrants are studied. In every case, principals are distinguished from derivatives, and where necessary to address a specific issue, other distinctions are made in the data, such as age, occupation, country or region of birth, adjustments by nonimmigrant entry class, new immigrants versus adjustments of status, and specific immigrant entry class

Aspects of the Immigration Act of 1990

Effective October 1, 1991, U.S. immigration law changed considerably. These changes were the result of the Immigration Act of 1990 which, while retaining the basic principles of the earlier legislation, provided the most comprehensive change in legal immigration since 1965. Data on which we base our forecasts relate to the old law. The new law has many similarities to the earlier law. For example, the new law, like the old, provides for the unrestricted immigration of certain immediate relatives of U.S. citizens. The new law places more emphasis on employment considerations, but the old occupation preferences (third and sixth) also place emphasis on the same types of considerations. Under the old law legal resident aliens were able to reunite with immediate members of their family under the second preference, and a similar preference (though expanded in terms of available visas) also is available under the new law.

Moreover, the new law provides for “diversity” immigrants and explicitly excludes from this class any natives of countries that are oversubscribed.

Several changes made by the 1990 Act are of particular relevance. Under the previous law, the annual allocation of numerically restricted visas was 270,000. The 1990 Act established a “flexible” worldwide cap on family-based, employment-based, and diversity immigrant visas. Beginning in fiscal year 1995, after a “transition” period during which the annual quota was set at 700,000 the worldwide limit is 675,000. Separate ceilings are set for each of the immigrant categories: for family-sponsored visas, 480,000; for employment-based visas, 140,000; and for diversity visas, 55,000. While immediate relatives of U.S. citizens remain exempt from numerical limitation, the number of spouses, minor children and parents of U.S. citizens are subtracted from the overall numbers available for family sponsorship. However, under no circumstances can the number of numerically restricted family-sponsored visas be less than 226,000. Therefore, if the number of immediate relatives of U.S. citizens exceeds 254,000 (i.e., 480,000 - 226,000), the flexible worldwide cap of 675,000 may be pierced.

In addition to setting a higher overall limit on admissions, the 1990 Act altered the per-country limitations used to determine how many immigrants may enter the United States each year. Previously, the per-country quota was set at 20,000 visas per year. The 1990 Act provides that family-based and employment-based visas made available to citizens of a single independent foreign state may not exceed 7 percent of the total available. Given the minimum of 226,000 family-sponsored and 140 employment-based allocations, the per-country ceiling for an independent country is raised to 25,620. Additional flexibility is provided for potential migrants by the fact that the 7 percent per-country limit is not subdivided between family-sponsored and employment-based allocations.

In many respects the new law concerning family-based immigrants is similar to the previous law. Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens remain exempt from numerical limitation. Moreover, the annual floor of 226,000 numerically restricted family-sponsored visas represents only a relatively small increase over the 216,000 available within the previous law's family-related preference categories. However, the new law makes certain provisions that should alter the mix of immigrants within the family-sponsored categories. The major change in the family-sponsored categories involves spouses, minor children and unmarried adult children of permanent resident aliens (i.e., second preference). For these immigrants, the new law increased the allotment from 70,200 to at least 114,200. Moreover, at least 77 percent of these visas are designated for spouses and minor children of permanent resident aliens and three-quarters of these are not subject to per-country limits. The other family-based categories (i.e., first, fourth, and fifth preference), either had their allocation remain essentially unchanged (i.e., fifth) or reduced by the new law.

While maintaining the strong orientation toward family reunification that characterized the 1965 Amendments, the new law accommodates more skill-based immigrants, and it provides for more source-country diversity. Prior to the 1990 Act, 54,000 visas were available for occupation-based immigrants. The new law allows up to 140,000 employment-based visas and also places more emphasis on skilled migrants within this category. The so called "diversity" immigration allocation was made available for the first time by the 1990 Act (although a relatively small number of diversity visas were allocated by means of a lottery before the new law took effect). The diversity immigrant allocations are designed to facilitate the entry of potential migrants from countries adversely affected by the 1965 law. Effective in 1995, the diversity quota is 55,000. These 55,000 visas are to be allocated to natives of a country that has sent fewer than 50,000

immigrants to the United States over the previous five years. No single country may receive more than 7 percent (3,850) of the number available worldwide. To be eligible for a diversity visa, a prospective immigrant must have at least a high school education or its equivalent and at least two years of work experience in an occupation that requires at least two years of training or experience. Diversity immigrants are therefore a kind of occupational immigrant.

Table 1 bridges immigration under the old law and immigration under the Immigration Act of 1990. Data in this table are averages for 1990 and 1991 (the last years of the old law), 1992-1994 (the three transition years of the new law), and 1995 and 1996 (the first two years during which the more or less permanent cap and quota numbers were in effect). Between 1990-1991 and 1995-1996, immigration subject to the numerical cap increased by 27.0 percent from 535,993 to 681,209. Family-based immigration increased by 16.9 percent to 528,551, whereas employment-based immigration increased by 72.3 percent to 101,418. Immigration not subject to the numerical cap fell by 7.7 percent, and in 1995-1996 accounted for 16.3 percent of total immigration compared to 21.1 percent during 1990-1991.

Whereas total immigration subject to the numerical cap increased somewhat due to the new law, many of the percentages noted above did not change markedly with the exception of the percentage increase in employment-based immigrants. Thus the Immigration Act of 1990 appears clearly to have had the effect of boosting employment-related immigration, which was one of the major objectives of the new law. This conclusion is further substantiated in the analysis provided below. However, professionals with an advanced degree (employment 2nd preference principals) have declined steadily since the first year that the new law was in effect: 58,401 in 1992, 29,468 in 1993, 14,432 in 1994, 10,475 in 1995 and 8,870 in 1996. This pattern suggests a pent-up demand for entry by such individuals that was relieved the Immigration Act of 1990.

Data and Methodology

As noted above, the goal of this study is to determine the extent to which the Immigration Act of 1990 changed the number and composition of various types of legal U.S. immigrants relative to what they would have been if the former law remained in effect. The “old law” was operational from FY 1968 through FY 1991 and thus allows the development of a considerable history of legal entrants. Because data are available on each legal resident alien accepted by the United States for FY 1972 through FY 1991, we are able to generate 20 annual observations for any cross classification that is possible given the information reported in the Immigration and Naturalization Service’s Public Use Tapes. However, due to the different treatment of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres until 1976, the study’s historical background consists of data beginning with 1977.

Simple linear extrapolation is the methodology used in this study to predict what immigration of various types under the old immigration law would have been had it continued through 1995 and 1996. The form of forecasting equation is

$$IMM_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 T + e_{it},$$

where IMM_{it} is immigration of type i in year t , T is a simple time trend (1, 2, . . . ,15), and e_{it} is random errors. Each forecast refers to 1995 and 1996, which values are forecasted by carrying the time trend to 19 and 20 respectively. With the estimated constant term (or intercept) and the estimated coefficient on T , which indicates the direction and strength of the trend, each estimated relationship yields a “predicted value” that represents immigration under the old law if the 15-year trend continued for four (1995) and five (1996) more years. These values then are compared to a corresponding comparable value that occurred under the Immigration Act of 1990 (for 1995 and 1996). Comparable classes of immigrants, or the mapping from the old law to the new law, are

reported in Appendix A. The ratio of “actual” to “predicted” yields an estimate of the percentage difference that exists for the new law compared to the old law.

For those immigrant classes subject to a ceiling under the old law, various shares were forecasted (e.g., principals versus derivatives). The ceilings were assumed to have been met, so that the issue became not how many but rather who was admitted under the ceiling. Even when predictions are developed for aggregate numbers, the ceilings are recognized in the components that make up the aggregate prediction.

All forecasting regressions and all corresponding forecasts distinguish “principals” and “derivatives.” Principals enter the United States by dint of their relationship with a U.S. citizen or resident alien, or by dint of their skills, whereas derivatives enter as the spouses and/or minor children of the principals.

Estimating linear trends is not without shortcomings. First, in certain instances nonlinear relationships may provide better fits than linear relationships. Second, in other cases step functions may fit the historical data better, and by imposing a linear trend on the data such a pattern could impose a strong trend to a relationship that would better be carried forward at a constant level. Third, certain categories of immigration occurred under a ceiling. Nevertheless, trends may be apparent under the ceiling as levels approached the maximum. In such cases ceiling levels are preferable to extrapolating the trend. Finally, some behavioral model may underlie the historical data. The problem with using more complex forecasting models is that forecast values of the independent variables of the model must be used to generate out-of-sample forecasts and these may be unavailable.

The advantage of using a similar linear trend is its simplicity. The trend line is easily extrapolated out of sample and the technique can be applied to numerous 15-year series required for this report. However, the assumptions that underlie the approach should be kept in mind.

Appendix A contains considerable detail on the methodology used here, as well as the mapping of immigrant classes from the old law to the new law. In what follows, we begin each section with a specific question regarding immigration under the new law relative to the old law.

What is the difference between actual and predicted total immigration for 1995 and 1996? The Immigration Act of 1990 appears to have slightly increased total immigration for 1995 (by 4.4%) and to have greatly increased that for 1996 (by 35.2%). The respective ratios of actual to predicted are 1.044 and 1.352. In Table 2 and in subsequent tables, a ratio of 1.0 indicates that actual equals predicted, whereas values less than 1.0 indicate that the new law yielded immigration of type *i* that was less than predicted under the old law. Values greater than 1.0 indicate that the new law increased immigration compared to the numbers expected under the old law. Table 2 also indicates that whereas the actual numbers are greater than those predicted for both principals (1.4% and 33.1% for 1995 and 1996, respectively) and derivatives (14.2% and 42.3%, respectively), the derivatives rose relatively more than the principals with the consequence that the share of total immigration accounted for by derivatives increased compared to that predicted under the old law (by 9.4% in 1995 and 5.2% in 1996). (Appendix A provides further detail on the methodology used to generate predicted values.)

In Table 3, the above question is addressed by occupation. This table shows that professional, technical, and kindred (or PTK) immigration was increased considerably by the Immigration Act of 1990. For both principals and derivatives each component of the PTK group (i.e., other professional, health professional, and technical specialty) increased relative to

predicted values. The same conclusion holds for the managerial and executive group. For principals, other occupational groups are generally down (except operators, fabricators, and labors – up 41.8% in 1996; farming, forestry, and fishing – up 5.2% in 1996; and services – up 2.9% in 1996). All occupational categories of derivatives increased relative to predicted values (except farming, forestry, and fishing, which is down each year).

Table 3 has two components. Table 3A provides shares of all immigrants who report an occupation. Thus, for each year values in the columns for predicted and actual shares sum to 100% for principals and derivatives taken as a whole. Shares in Table 3B sum to 100% for principals and to 100% for derivatives. In each table the shares refer only to those immigrants who report an occupation. For principals, each table indicates a strong increase in the shares for the PTK groups, as well as for managers and executives. Thus, the Immigration Act of 1990 not only increased the numbers of highly educated and skilled individuals relative to what they would have been under the old law, but also it tilted the overall composition of U.S. immigration toward the more highly skilled groups. Moreover, for derivatives, relatively large increases occurred in both the numbers of highly skilled immigrants and the percentages of such individuals compared to what was expected under the old immigration law.

Table 4 is similar to Table 3, except that Table 4 breaks out two age groups that correspond to working ages (20-34, 35-64). Principals among the PTK immigrants tend to be concentrated in the younger ages, whereas principals among managers and executives tend to be in the older ages. Among derivatives, the most highly educated and skilled individuals tend to be concentrated in the older age categories.

The next series of questions relates to employment-based immigration. Under the old law the employment preferences (often called “occupational preferences”) were the third (P3) and sixth (P6) preferences. These are the preference categories used for forecasting purposes.

To what extent have EB1 versus EB2 versus EB3 visa issuances increased the skill composition of U.S. immigration? These categories refer to aliens with extraordinary ability, outstanding professors or researchers, and multinational executives and managers (EB1 or E1); professionals holding advanced degrees (EB2 or E2); and skilled workers and professionals as well as needed unskilled workers (EB3 or E3). Table 5 reports four groupings (or mappings) of the data relating to the old and new laws: (1) E1/P3; (2) E3/P6; (3) (E1 + E2)/P3; and (4) (E1 + E2 + E3)/(P3 + P6). These groupings allow comparisons between the highest skills (E1 and P3) and skills in short supply (E3 and P6), as well as other comparisons that are more general, but remain within the employment preferences. The preference categories that require the very highest skills and/or education (E1 and P3) suggest that for both 1995 and 1996 both principals and derivatives (who came with principals admitted under the employment preferences) were down considerably relative to the predictions. The shortfall of principals in 1995 was 0.546 of the predicted number and in 1996 was 0.892 in employment-based preference EB1 compared to what would have been expected under old preference category P3. (The respective shortfall in derivatives was 0.724 in 1995, but in 1996 an increase occurred of 12.7%).

For skills in short supply (E3 and P6), the numbers are up considerably. For principals EB3 admittances in 1995 were 130.5% higher than anticipated and in 1996 were 189.4% higher. When the mappings are expanded to include all employment preferences (E1 + E2 + E3 relative to P3 + P6), principals also were up sharply for both 1995 and 1996 (55.0% and 117.2%, respectively). Derivatives too were up, but by correspondingly smaller percentages (37.3% for

1995 and 90.5% for 1996). In Table 5, the figures for derivatives indicate nothing about the skills of derivatives because this group of immigrants does not need to satisfy any skill requirement (and indeed most of them report this occupation as our category 9, which is “homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.”).

Table 5 also reports EB4 admissions, which under the old law were numerically exempt special immigrants. Under the new law they are also special immigrants, including ministers and others. These immigrants were forecasted by means of a simple time trend (unconstrained), which yields predicted 1995 and 1996 values for them. Under the Immigration Act of 1990 these immigrants are up in numbers for both principals (63.8% in 1995 and 90.7% in 1996) and derivatives (3.2% in 1995 and 13.5% in 1996).

Are the derivatives of the new employment-based categories more skilled than those of the old occupational preferences? This question is addressed by examining occupation-specific forecasts based on the sum of P3 and P6 with occupation-specific actuals based on the sum of E1, E2, and E3. Table 6 corresponds to Table 5, except that in Table 6 occupations are distinguished and EB1, EB2, and EB3 taken as a whole relative to the forecast for P3 and P6 is shown. For principals, as expected, the professional, technical, and kindred (PTK) as well as the managerial and executive groups show major increases. Health professionals stand out as the group with the largest increases for both 1995 and 1996. The answer to this question appears to be a clear “yes.” Among derivatives, in 1996 health professionals (numbering 916) were 535.6% over the predicted number. Other professionals (1,375 in 1996) were 305.9% greater than predicted, and technical specialty workers (1,711 in 1996) were 145.1% greater than predicted. Most derivatives fall in the “homemaker, unknown, retired, etc.” class, but among those who report an occupation the PTK groups, especially health professionals, are up considerably.

However, the numbers in these groups are understandably small compared to their counterparts among the principals.

Has “dual intent” on adjustments from nonimmigrant entry classes (in particular from H1, H1B, and L) increased skill composition? Table 7 addresses this questions. Table 7A reports principals and Table 7B shows derivatives of these principals. Principals are further divided into new entrants and those who adjust their status, with those who adjust distinguished as H1B, L1, and other adjuster. Among nonimmigrant entry classes, H1B refers to specialty occupations (and under the old law referred to admissions of “distinguished merit or ability”), and L1 refers to intracompany transferees. In addition to H1B, the H1 category includes registered nurses (H1A). Regarding H1B adjusters, the answer to the question is that professional groups, as well as managers and executives, definitely are up compared to what is predicted under the old law. For L1s, managers and executives are up, but PTK workers are not heavily represented in this group. Other adjusters are in the various high-skill occupations, but they are up in most other occupations as well. With the exception of the “other professional” category, new immigrants are lower than expected or are only slightly higher (in 1996 only). Although their numbers are not great, derivative adjusters increased skilled immigration, but less-skilled immigration also. Derivatives of new immigrants clearly increased skills.

How did the composition of source countries change due to the fact that the Immigration Act of 1990 did not subject three quarters of FB2As to per country limits?

Under the Immigration Act of 1990, the former second preference became the second family based preference class (FB2). This preference class is for spouses and children of legal permanent residents. The Act further distinguishes between FB2A (spouses and children under 21 years of age) and FB2B (unmarried children 21 years of age and older). Table 8 reports information

relating to this questions. Mexico received the major benefit from the three-quarter exclusion from country limits. In 1995, Mexico alone had 51,502 FB2A admissions (relative to a predicted number of 3,740). In 1996, actual FB2A admissions from Mexico were 86,390 compared to a predicted number of 3,424. The Philippines also benefitted from FB2As, but benefitted more from FB2Bs. In short, source-country composition was strongly tilted toward Mexico and to a lesser extent toward the Philippines due to the exclusions from country limits.

Did the Immigration Act of 1990 increase the overall numbers of family-based immigration? Table 9 distinguishes principals and derivatives both for family-based numerically restricted immigration and for numerically exempt immediate relatives of U.S. citizens. The family-based restricted under the old law (Preference Classes P1, P2, P4, P5) entered under a numerical limitation that was in the late 1980s and early 1990s about 216,000 per year. Thus, for this group we predicted shares of principals (derivatives) under an annual limit of 216,000. However, immediate relatives of U.S. citizens were (and are) exempt from quota limits. Thus, immediate relatives were predicted by means of an unconstrained linear regression.

Family-based restricted principals increased considerably relative to predicted numbers (29.1% in 1995 and 68.6% in 1996). Immediate relatives of U.S. citizens were below the predicted number in 1995 (0.775), but slightly above in 1996 (1.024). In terms of shares, during 1995 and 1996 numerically restricted principals increased by 40.2% and 44.0%, respectively, relative to predicted shares. Family-based restricted derivatives fell relative to predicted numbers (0.875 in 1995 and 0.965 in 1996). **Do the above numbers differ by restricted/exempt?** From the above discussion, we can see that the answer is “yes” for numerically restricted immigrants (and strongly so), but is “no” for numerically exempt immigrants. Overall, the Immigration Act of 1990 increased immigrant numbers.

The final block of questions relates to diversity issues.

Did the Immigration Act of 1990 result in more diversity by country of birth?

Tables 10, 11 and 12 relate to this question. Table 10 shows principals (9A) and derivatives (9B) by class of immigrant and country or region of birth. Country/region predictions are based on forecasts of shares (constrained to sum to 1.0) for those groups that enter under a restriction. The number of restricted employment-based principals in 1995 and 1996 exceeds predictions for most countries/regions, but especially for China, which for each year had over 10 times the predicted number. The Philippines, Canada, India, Africa, and Europe all had 1995 and 1996 numbers well in excess of their predicted numbers.

Family-based restricted principals exceeds predictions especially for Mexico, but for the Philippines as well, which were due primarily to the FB2A visas discussed above. For principals, exempt immediate relatives in 1995 were below the predicted numbers, but in 1996 were above for many countries/regions.

The most notable increase in employment-based derivatives was for China, but Canada and India also had relatively large increases. The largest relative increase (compared to predicted numbers) in restricted family-based numbers was for Africa , but the total numbers for Africa are small in comparison to other regions/countries.

The answer to the question immediately above depends upon perspective. The major source of U.S. immigrants is Mexico, and Mexico had by far the largest increases in 1995 and 1996 relative to predicted numbers. These increases were due in part to FB2A category of admissions discussed above. For example, restricted family-based principals from Mexico accounted in 1995 for 10.0% of admissions listed in Table 10 and in 1996 for 11.9%. However,

more immigrants are originating in most other parts of the world and in this sense immigration is becoming more diverse.

What is the skill composition of the new permanent diversity program? Table 11 sheds more light on the diversity questions by breaking out countries that were not qualified for “diversity visas” from those that were. (The set of diversity-qualified countries may change over time, but we took Mexico, Philippines, and India as not diversity qualified.) Table 11 reports simple cross tabs for diversity immigrants versus non-diversity immigrants from diversity-qualified countries and for immigrants from non-diversity qualified countries. In each case principals are distinguished from derivatives and occupational detail is provided. For diversity-qualified countries, diversity immigrants accounted for higher shares of the PTK groups and for smaller shares of the less skilled occupational groups. This statement holds for principals and derivatives. Thus, the qualifications for the diversity program appear to have increased skills. The non-diversity qualified countries tend to have greater shares of immigrants in less-skilled occupations than diversity-qualified countries, but health professionals is an exception.

Table 12 provides overall predictions for the various occupational groups for diversity-qualified and non diversity-qualified countries and for principals versus derivatives. For principals from diversity-qualified countries, the diversity programs appear to have increased skills. The high-skilled occupational groups all tend to have actual values in excess of predicted values for diversity-qualified countries. So do the derivatives from these countries, but for them all occupational groups tend to have risen relative to predicted numbers (although the increases are relatively largest for those with the highest skills). The permanent diversity programs thus appear to have increased skilled immigration compared to what it would have been under the old immigration law.

Table 1. Average Immigrant Admissions by Major Category: FYs 1990-1996

Category of Admission	1990-91	1992-94	1995-96
TOTAL	680,058		813,730
SUBJECT TO THE NUMERICAL CAP	536,502		681,209
	143,557	150,591	
Refugees and Asylees	118,222		121,615
Other		28,653	10,907
FAMILY-BASED IMMIGRANTS		513,295	528,551
Immediate Relatives of U.S. citizens (NX)	234,392	246,769	260,395
Spouses and children	172,509	185,582	202,855
Parents	61,883	61,187	57,541
Children born abroad to alien residents (NX)	2,317	2,010	1,777
Family-sponsored preference immigrants (NR)	215,319	217,287	266,148
Unmarried sons/daughters of U.S. citizens	15,623	12,829	18,046
Spouses and children of LPRs	X	120,473	163,685
Married sons/daughters of U.S. citizens	26,933	22,590	23,164
Siblings of U.S. citizens	63,857	61,349	61,254
Legalization dependents (NR)	X	47,230	231
	58,859	128,834	
Priority workers	X		22,420
Professionals w/ adv. deg. or of advanced ability		34,100	14,469
	X	70,738	
Special immigrants	4,520		7,291
Investors		362	738
	27,147	113	
Needed skilled or unskilled workers (Old 6th)	27,192		X
	25,616		53,018
	X	36,145	
Nationals of adversely affected countries (NR)	16,320		X
Natives of underrepresented countries (NR)		294	X

provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986

Source: For 1990-94--U.S. Commission on Immigration Reform (1995), Chart 1: for 1995-1996--U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (1997), Table 4 and 5.

Table 2. Principals and Derivatives: Actual and Predicted Immigration, 1995 and 1996

	Fiscal Year 1995						Fiscal Year 1996					
	Numbers			Shares			Numbers			Shares		
	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted
Principals	431,873	438,072	1.014	76.9%	74.7%	0.972	439,490	584,795	1.331	76.9%	75.7%	0.984
Derivatives	129,711	148,097	1.142	23.1%	25.3%	1.094	131,660	187,316	1.423	23.1%	24.3%	1.052
Total	561,584	586,169	1.044	100.0%	100.0%	1.000	571,151	772,111	1.352	100.0%	100.0%	1.000

Note: This comparison excludes refugees and immigrants from certain other admission classes.

Table 3A. Principals and Derivatives by Occupation: Actual and Predicted Immigration, 1995 and 1996

	Fiscal Year 1995						Fiscal Year 1996					
	Numbers			Shares			Numbers			Shares		
	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted
Principals												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	9,182	14,103	1.536	4.4%	7.0%	1.599	9,353	16,551	1.770	4.4%	6.1%	1.380
b. other professional	8,858	11,549	1.304	4.2%	5.7%	1.357	8,618	16,353	1.898	4.0%	6.0%	1.480
c. technical specialty	19,186	21,206	1.105	9.1%	10.5%	1.151	19,500	27,758	1.423	9.1%	10.1%	1.110
2. managerial and executive	17,936	20,113	1.121	8.5%	9.9%	1.168	18,029	26,443	1.467	8.5%	9.7%	1.144
3. sales	11,262	8,424	0.748	5.3%	4.2%	0.779	11,673	10,934	0.937	5.5%	4.0%	0.731
4. administrative support	17,475	13,453	0.770	8.3%	6.6%	0.802	17,555	16,367	0.932	8.2%	6.0%	0.727
5. precision production	18,972	13,042	0.687	9.0%	6.4%	0.716	19,126	17,274	0.903	9.0%	6.3%	0.704
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	34,010	31,127	0.915	16.1%	15.4%	0.953	34,165	48,445	1.418	16.0%	17.7%	1.106
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	10,089	9,341	0.926	4.8%	4.6%	0.964	10,217	10,747	1.052	4.8%	3.9%	0.820
8. service	43,141	33,233	0.770	20.5%	16.4%	0.802	44,422	45,715	1.029	20.8%	16.7%	0.803
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	244,790	262,481	1.072				250,106	348,208	1.392			
Derivatives												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	910	1,844	2.026	0.4%	0.9%	2.110	891	2,435	2.733	0.4%	0.9%	2.131
b. other professional	678	2,096	3.094	0.3%	1.0%	3.221	613	3,124	5.100	0.3%	1.1%	3.977
c. technical specialty	2,597	3,928	1.513	1.2%	1.9%	1.575	2,615	5,359	2.049	1.2%	2.0%	1.598
2. managerial and executive	2,286	3,311	1.448	1.1%	1.6%	1.508	2,254	4,259	1.889	1.1%	1.6%	1.474
3. sales	1,236	1,523	1.232	0.6%	0.8%	1.283	1,270	2,068	1.628	0.6%	0.8%	1.270
4. administrative support	1,928	2,591	1.344	0.9%	1.3%	1.399	1,882	3,440	1.828	0.9%	1.3%	1.426
5. precision production	1,927	2,225	1.155	0.9%	1.1%	1.202	1,902	2,842	1.494	0.9%	1.0%	1.166
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,513	3,913	1.114	1.7%	1.9%	1.160	3,517	5,491	1.561	1.6%	2.0%	1.218
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	1,945	1,434	0.737	0.9%	0.7%	0.768	1,980	1,841	0.930	0.9%	0.7%	0.725
8. service	3,653	3,999	1.095	1.7%	2.0%	1.140	3,758	6,082	1.618	1.8%	2.2%	1.262
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	109,965	121,233	1.102				111,588	150,375	1.348			

Note: Shares refer to shares of those who report an occupation (occupation categories 1-8)

Note: This comparison excludes refugees and immigrants from certain other admission classes.

Table 3B. Principals and Derivatives by Occupation: Actual and Predicted Immigration with Intra-Category Shares, 1995 and 1996

	Fiscal Year 1995						Fiscal Year 1996					
	Numbers			Shares			Numbers			Shares		
	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted
Principals												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	9,182	14,103	1.536	5.1%	8.7%	1.721	9,353	16,551	1.770	5.1%	7.5%	1.474
b. other professional	8,858	11,549	1.304	4.9%	7.2%	1.461	8,618	16,353	1.898	4.7%	7.4%	1.581
c. technical specialty	19,186	21,206	1.105	10.6%	13.1%	1.238	19,500	27,758	1.423	10.6%	12.6%	1.186
2. managerial and executive	17,936	20,113	1.121	9.9%	12.5%	1.256	18,029	26,443	1.467	9.8%	12.0%	1.222
3. sales	11,262	8,424	0.748	6.2%	5.2%	0.838	11,673	10,934	0.937	6.4%	5.0%	0.780
4. administrative support	17,475	13,453	0.770	9.7%	8.3%	0.863	17,555	16,367	0.932	9.6%	7.4%	0.777
5. precision production	18,972	13,042	0.687	10.5%	8.1%	0.770	19,126	17,274	0.903	10.4%	7.9%	0.752
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	34,010	31,127	0.915	18.8%	19.3%	1.025	34,165	48,445	1.418	18.6%	22.0%	1.181
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	10,089	9,341	0.926	5.6%	5.8%	1.037	10,217	10,747	1.052	5.6%	4.9%	0.876
8. service	43,141	33,233	0.770	23.8%	20.6%	0.863	44,422	45,715	1.029	24.2%	20.8%	0.857
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	244,790	262,481	1.072				250,106	348,208	1.392			
Derivatives												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	910	1,844	2.026	4.6%	7.4%	1.600	891	2,435	2.733	4.5%	7.1%	1.567
b. other professional	678	2,096	3.094	3.4%	8.4%	2.444	613	3,124	5.100	3.1%	9.1%	2.925
c. technical specialty	2,597	3,928	1.513	13.1%	15.7%	1.195	2,615	5,359	2.049	13.2%	15.5%	1.175
2. managerial and executive	2,286	3,311	1.448	11.6%	13.2%	1.144	2,254	4,259	1.889	11.4%	12.3%	1.084
3. sales	1,236	1,523	1.232	6.3%	6.1%	0.973	1,270	2,068	1.628	6.4%	6.0%	0.934
4. administrative support	1,928	2,591	1.344	9.8%	10.4%	1.062	1,882	3,440	1.828	9.5%	10.0%	1.048
5. precision production	1,927	2,225	1.155	9.7%	8.9%	0.912	1,902	2,842	1.494	9.6%	8.2%	0.857
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,513	3,913	1.114	17.8%	15.6%	0.880	3,517	5,491	1.561	17.8%	15.9%	0.896
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	1,945	1,434	0.737	9.8%	5.7%	0.582	1,980	1,841	0.930	10.0%	5.3%	0.533
8. service	3,653	3,999	1.095	18.5%	16.0%	0.865	3,758	6,082	1.618	19.0%	17.6%	0.928
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	109,965	121,233	1.102				111,588	150,375	1.348			

Note: Shares refer to shares of those immigrants within the category (e.g. Derivatives) who report an occupation (occupation categories 1-8)

Note: This comparison excludes refugees and immigrants from certain other admission classes.

Table 4A. Principals and Derivatives by Age and Occupation: Actual and Predicted Immigration, 1995 and 1996

	Fiscal Year 1995						Fiscal Year 1996					
	Numbers			Shares			Numbers			Shares		
	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted
Principals, Age 20-34												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	5,882	8,426	1.432	2.8%	4.2%	1.484	5,955	9,654	1.621	2.8%	3.5%	1.259
b. other professional	5,292	6,864	1.297	2.5%	3.4%	1.343	5,090	9,432	1.853	2.4%	3.4%	1.439
c. technical specialty	10,036	10,667	1.063	4.8%	5.3%	1.101	10,113	13,518	1.337	4.8%	4.9%	1.038
2. managerial and executive	7,979	8,165	1.023	3.8%	4.0%	1.060	8,047	10,350	1.286	3.8%	3.8%	0.999
3. sales	6,825	4,627	0.678	3.3%	2.3%	0.702	7,056	5,834	0.827	3.3%	2.1%	0.642
4. administrative support	11,642	8,093	0.695	5.6%	4.0%	0.720	11,629	9,639	0.829	5.5%	3.5%	0.644
5. precision production	10,820	6,613	0.611	5.2%	3.3%	0.633	10,850	9,080	0.837	5.1%	3.3%	0.650
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	22,232	16,373	0.736	10.6%	8.1%	0.763	22,318	26,686	1.196	10.5%	9.8%	0.928
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	4,291	3,105	0.724	2.0%	1.5%	0.750	4,299	3,530	0.821	2.0%	1.3%	0.638
8. service	26,072	17,362	0.666	12.4%	8.6%	0.690	26,891	23,523	0.875	12.7%	8.6%	0.679
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	97,076	86,155	0.888				99,289	115,767	1.166			
Principals, Age 35-64												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	3,433	5,515	1.606	1.6%	2.7%	1.664	3,484	6,627	1.902	1.6%	2.4%	1.477
b. other professional	3,261	4,561	1.399	1.6%	2.3%	1.449	3,245	6,754	2.081	1.5%	2.5%	1.616
c. technical specialty	8,684	10,090	1.162	4.1%	5.0%	1.203	8,896	13,699	1.540	4.2%	5.0%	1.196
2. managerial and executive	9,224	11,443	1.241	4.4%	5.7%	1.285	9,317	15,395	1.652	4.4%	5.6%	1.283
3. sales	3,854	3,358	0.871	1.8%	1.7%	0.902	4,013	4,564	1.137	1.9%	1.7%	0.883
4. administrative support	5,505	5,064	0.920	2.6%	2.5%	0.953	5,628	6,391	1.136	2.6%	2.3%	0.882
5. precision production	7,372	5,914	0.802	3.5%	2.9%	0.831	7,500	7,571	1.010	3.5%	2.8%	0.784
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	10,154	11,845	1.166	4.8%	5.9%	1.208	10,245	17,810	1.738	4.8%	6.5%	1.350
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	4,330	4,484	1.036	2.1%	2.2%	1.073	4,420	5,382	1.218	2.1%	2.0%	0.945
8. service	15,118	14,259	0.943	7.2%	7.0%	0.977	15,573	19,644	1.261	7.3%	7.2%	0.979
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	58,754	56,969	0.970				60,611	76,673	1.265			
Derivatives, Age 20-34												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	197	712	3.607	0.1%	0.4%	3.736	188	932	4.965	0.1%	0.3%	3.854
b. other professional	160	831	5.186	0.1%	0.4%	5.371	152	1,265	8.340	0.1%	0.5%	6.475
c. technical specialty	462	1,304	2.822	0.2%	0.6%	2.922	426	1,855	4.353	0.2%	0.7%	3.380
2. managerial and executive	380	750	1.976	0.2%	0.4%	2.046	353	981	2.776	0.2%	0.4%	2.155
3. sales	341	519	1.524	0.2%	0.3%	1.578	346	730	2.112	0.2%	0.3%	1.640
4. administrative support	439	903	2.056	0.2%	0.4%	2.130	385	1,259	3.270	0.2%	0.5%	2.538
5. precision production	564	722	1.280	0.3%	0.4%	1.325	555	1,003	1.808	0.3%	0.4%	1.404
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,011	1,266	1.253	0.5%	0.6%	1.297	998	2,017	2.021	0.5%	0.7%	1.569
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	308	267	0.866	0.1%	0.1%	0.897	304	348	1.144	0.1%	0.1%	0.888
8. service	1,198	1,474	1.230	0.6%	0.7%	1.274	1,229	2,454	1.997	0.6%	0.9%	1.550
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	10,324	16,691	1.617				10,274	23,682	2.305			
Derivatives, Age 35-64												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	735	1,109	1.508	0.4%	0.5%	1.562	749	1,460	1.951	0.4%	0.5%	1.514
b. other professional	628	1,245	1.983	0.3%	0.6%	2.054	621	1,827	2.942	0.3%	0.7%	2.284
c. technical specialty	2,034	2,540	1.249	1.0%	1.3%	1.293	2,094	3,399	1.623	1.0%	1.2%	1.260
2. managerial and executive	1,869	2,507	1.341	0.9%	1.2%	1.389	1,875	3,225	1.720	0.9%	1.2%	1.335
3. sales	776	920	1.186	0.4%	0.5%	1.229	802	1,243	1.549	0.4%	0.5%	1.203
4. administrative support	1,347	1,566	1.162	0.6%	0.8%	1.204	1,370	2,057	1.502	0.6%	0.8%	1.166
5. precision production	1,233	1,307	1.060	0.6%	0.6%	1.098	1,237	1,617	1.307	0.6%	0.6%	1.015
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,086	2,260	1.084	1.0%	1.1%	1.122	2,115	3,044	1.439	1.0%	1.1%	1.117
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	1,252	983	0.785	0.6%	0.5%	0.813	1,287	1,246	0.968	0.6%	0.5%	0.752
8. service	2,097	2,222	1.060	1.0%	1.1%	1.098	2,178	3,276	1.504	1.0%	1.2%	1.168
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	11,099	15,274	1.376				11,284	20,224	1.792			

Note: Shares refer to shares of those immigrants who report an occupation (occupation categories 1-8)
Note: This comparison excludes refugees and immigrants from certain other admission classes.

Table 4B. Principals and Derivatives by Age and Occupation: Actual and Predicted Immigration with Intra-Category Shares, 1995 and 1996

	Fiscal Year 1995						Fiscal Year 1996					
	Numbers			Shares			Numbers			Shares		
	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted
Principals, Age 20-34												
1. professional, technical, and Kindred												
a. health professional	5,882	8,426	1.432	5.6%	10.3%	1.841	5,955	9,654	1.621	5.6%	8.7%	1.544
b. other professional	5,292	6,864	1.297	5.0%	8.4%	1.666	5,090	9,432	1.853	4.8%	8.5%	1.765
c. technical specialty	10,036	10,667	1.063	9.5%	13.0%	1.366	10,113	13,518	1.337	9.5%	12.1%	1.273
2. managerial and executive	7,979	8,165	1.023	7.6%	10.0%	1.315	8,047	10,350	1.286	7.6%	9.3%	1.225
3. sales	6,825	4,627	0.678	6.5%	5.7%	0.871	7,056	5,834	0.827	6.6%	5.2%	0.788
4. administrative support	11,642	8,093	0.695	11.1%	9.9%	0.893	11,629	9,639	0.829	10.9%	8.6%	0.789
5. precision production	10,820	6,613	0.611	10.3%	8.1%	0.785	10,850	9,080	0.837	10.2%	8.1%	0.797
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	22,232	16,373	0.736	21.1%	20.0%	0.946	22,318	26,686	1.196	21.0%	23.9%	1.139
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	4,291	3,105	0.724	4.1%	3.8%	0.930	4,299	3,530	0.821	4.0%	3.2%	0.782
8. service	26,072	17,362	0.666	24.8%	21.2%	0.856	26,891	23,523	0.875	25.3%	21.1%	0.833
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	97,076	86,155	0.888				99,289	115,767	1.166			
Principals, Age 35-64												
1. professional, technical, and Kindred												
a. health professional	3,433	5,515	1.606	5.1%	7.8%	1.527	3,484	6,627	1.902	5.1%	6.8%	1.347
b. other professional	3,261	4,561	1.399	4.8%	6.4%	1.330	3,245	6,754	2.081	4.7%	6.9%	1.474
c. technical specialty	8,684	10,090	1.162	12.9%	14.2%	1.104	8,896	13,699	1.540	12.9%	14.1%	1.090
2. managerial and executive	9,224	11,443	1.241	13.7%	16.1%	1.179	9,317	15,395	1.652	13.5%	15.8%	1.170
3. sales	3,854	3,358	0.871	5.7%	4.7%	0.828	4,013	4,564	1.137	5.8%	4.7%	0.805
4. administrative support	5,505	5,064	0.920	8.2%	7.1%	0.874	5,628	6,391	1.136	8.2%	6.6%	0.804
5. precision production	7,372	5,914	0.802	10.9%	8.3%	0.763	7,500	7,571	1.010	10.9%	7.8%	0.715
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	10,154	11,845	1.166	15.0%	16.7%	1.109	10,245	17,810	1.738	14.9%	18.3%	1.231
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	4,330	4,484	1.036	6.4%	6.3%	0.984	4,420	5,382	1.218	6.4%	5.5%	0.862
8. service	15,118	14,259	0.943	22.4%	20.1%	0.896	15,573	19,644	1.261	22.6%	20.2%	0.893
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	58,754	56,969	0.970				60,611	76,673	1.265			
Derivatives, Age 20-34												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	197	712	3.607	4.1%	8.9%	2.183	188	932	4.965	4.0%	7.8%	1.979
b. other professional	160	831	5.186	3.3%	10.3%	3.138	152	1,265	8.340	3.2%	10.6%	3.324
c. technical specialty	462	1,304	2.822	9.5%	16.2%	1.707	426	1,855	4.353	9.0%	15.6%	1.735
2. managerial and executive	380	750	1.976	7.8%	9.3%	1.196	353	981	2.776	7.4%	8.2%	1.107
3. sales	341	519	1.524	7.0%	6.5%	0.922	346	730	2.112	7.3%	6.1%	0.842
4. administrative support	439	903	2.056	9.0%	11.2%	1.244	385	1,259	3.270	8.1%	10.6%	1.303
5. precision production	564	722	1.280	11.6%	9.0%	0.774	555	1,003	1.808	11.7%	8.4%	0.721
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,011	1,266	1.253	20.8%	15.8%	0.758	998	2,017	2.021	21.0%	16.9%	0.806
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	308	267	0.866	6.3%	3.3%	0.524	304	348	1.144	6.4%	2.9%	0.456
8. service	1,198	1,474	1.230	24.6%	18.3%	0.745	1,229	2,454	1.997	25.9%	20.6%	0.796
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	10,324	16,691	1.617				10,274	23,682	2.305			
Derivatives, Age 35-64												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	735	1,109	1.508	5.5%	7.1%	1.292	749	1,460	1.951	5.5%	7.0%	1.265
b. other professional	628	1,245	1.983	4.7%	8.0%	1.699	621	1,827	2.942	4.6%	8.7%	1.908
c. technical specialty	2,034	2,540	1.249	15.3%	16.3%	1.070	2,094	3,399	1.623	15.4%	16.2%	1.053
2. managerial and executive	1,869	2,507	1.341	14.0%	16.1%	1.149	1,875	3,225	1.720	13.8%	15.4%	1.116
3. sales	776	920	1.186	5.8%	5.9%	1.016	802	1,243	1.549	5.9%	5.9%	1.005
4. administrative support	1,347	1,566	1.162	10.1%	10.1%	0.996	1,370	2,057	1.502	10.1%	9.8%	0.974
5. precision production	1,233	1,307	1.060	9.3%	8.4%	0.908	1,237	1,617	1.307	9.1%	7.7%	0.848
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,086	2,260	1.084	15.7%	14.5%	0.928	2,115	3,044	1.439	15.6%	14.5%	0.933
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	1,252	983	0.785	9.4%	6.3%	0.672	1,287	1,246	0.968	9.5%	6.0%	0.628
8. service	2,097	2,222	1.060	15.7%	14.3%	0.908	2,178	3,276	1.504	16.0%	15.6%	0.976
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	11,099	15,274	1.376				11,284	20,224	1.792			

Note: Shares refer to shares of those immigrants within the category (e.g. Derivatives, Age 35-65) who report an occupation (occupation categories 1-8)
 Note: This comparison excludes refugees and immigrants from certain other admission classes.

Table 5. Principals and Derivatives for Employment Based Preferences: Actual and Predicted Immigration, 1995 and 1996

	Fiscal Year 1995						Fiscal Year 1996					
	Numbers			Shares			Numbers			Shares		
	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted
Principals												
EB1 vs. P3	12,341	6,733	0.546	8.8%	3.7%	0.425	12,379	11,047	0.892	8.8%	4.4%	0.492
EB3 vs. P6	9,840	22,684	2.305	7.0%	12.5%	1.794	9,639	27,897	2.894	6.9%	11.0%	1.595
EB1+EB2 vs. P3	12,341	11,685	0.947	8.8%	6.5%	0.737	12,379	19,917	1.609	8.8%	7.8%	0.887
EB1+EB2+EB3 vs. P3+P6	22,181	34,369	1.550	15.8%	19.0%	1.206	22,018	47,814	2.172	15.7%	18.8%	1.197
EB4	1,788	2,929	1.638	1.3%	1.6%	1.273	1,832	3,494	1.907	1.3%	1.4%	1.057
EB5		174			0.1%			395			0.2%	
Derivatives												
EB1 vs. P3	14,659	10,613	0.724	10.4%	5.9%	0.563	14,621	16,472	1.127	10.4%	6.5%	0.621
EB3 vs. P6	17,160	27,561	1.606	12.2%	15.2%	1.250	17,361	34,859	2.008	12.3%	13.7%	1.106
EB1+EB2 vs. P3	14,659	16,136	1.101	10.4%	8.9%	0.857	14,621	26,064	1.783	10.4%	10.3%	0.982
EB1+EB2+EB3 vs. P3+P6	31,819	43,697	1.373	22.7%	24.2%	1.069	31,982	60,923	1.905	22.7%	24.0%	1.050
EB4	3,689	3,808	1.032	2.6%	2.1%	0.802	3,834	4,350	1.135	2.7%	1.7%	0.629
EB5		366			0.2%			641			0.3%	

Note: Shares refer to shares of employment based immigrants

Note: Estimates for EB4 are based on the formerly exempt special categories now part of it

Table 6A. Principals and Derivatives for Employment Preference by Occupation: Actual and Predicted Immigration, 1995 and 1996

	Fiscal Year 1995						Fiscal Year 1996					
	Numbers			Shares			Numbers			Shares		
	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted
Principals												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	725	6,794	9.366	2.7%	20.7%	7.570	719	7,658	10.647	2.7%	15.4%	5.727
b. other professional	4,805	5,201	1.082	18.1%	15.9%	0.875	4,831	8,714	1.804	18.1%	17.6%	0.970
c. technical specialty	2,338	4,013	1.716	8.8%	12.2%	1.387	2,329	6,386	2.742	8.7%	12.9%	1.475
2. managerial and executive	4,229	7,158	1.693	16.0%	21.8%	1.368	4,267	10,917	2.559	16.0%	22.0%	1.376
3. sales	232	322	1.387	0.9%	1.0%	1.121	228	367	1.611	0.9%	0.7%	0.866
4. administrative support	773	697	0.902	2.9%	2.1%	0.729	781	972	1.245	2.9%	2.0%	0.670
5. precision production	1,367	1,471	1.076	5.2%	4.5%	0.869	1,337	2,841	2.125	5.0%	5.7%	1.143
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	980	1,317	1.344	3.7%	4.0%	1.086	980	1,576	1.609	3.7%	3.2%	0.865
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	10	133	13.182	0.0%	0.4%	10.655	9	220	24.735	0.0%	0.4%	13.305
8. service	6,332	6,064	0.958	23.9%	18.5%	0.774	6,468	7,959	1.231	24.2%	16.0%	0.662
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	1,325	1,199	0.905				1,299	204	0.157			
Derivatives												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	171	765	4.482	0.6%	2.3%	3.623	144	916	6.356	0.5%	1.8%	3.419
b. other professional	356	883	2.481	1.3%	2.7%	2.005	339	1,375	4.059	1.3%	2.8%	2.184
c. technical specialty	712	1,234	1.732	2.7%	3.8%	1.400	698	1,711	2.451	2.6%	3.5%	1.319
2. managerial and executive	807	957	1.186	3.0%	2.9%	0.959	814	1,278	1.569	3.1%	2.6%	0.844
3. sales	323	384	1.189	1.2%	1.2%	0.961	330	508	1.539	1.2%	1.0%	0.828
4. administrative support	389	660	1.696	1.5%	2.0%	1.371	355	809	2.277	1.3%	1.6%	1.225
5. precision production	565	302	0.535	2.1%	0.9%	0.432	574	572	0.997	2.2%	1.2%	0.536
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	910	805	0.885	3.4%	2.5%	0.715	939	1,258	1.339	3.5%	2.5%	0.720
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	85	101	1.184	0.3%	0.3%	0.957	85	147	1.728	0.3%	0.3%	0.929
8. service	1,275	1,071	0.840	4.8%	3.3%	0.679	1,313	1,983	1.510	4.9%	4.0%	0.812
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	25,290	36,535	1.445				25,161	50,366	2.002			

Note: The new fourth and fifth employment based preference classes are not included in this table

Note: Shares refer to shares of employment based immigrants (excluding the new EB4 and EB5 categories) who report an occupation

Table 6B. Principals and Derivatives for Employment Preference by Occupation: Actual and Predicted Immigration with Intra-Category Shares, 1995 and 1996

	Fiscal Year 1995						Fiscal Year 1996					
	Numbers			Shares			Numbers			Shares		
	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted
Principals												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	725	6,794	9.366	3.4%	25.8%	7.481	719	7,658	10.647	3.4%	19.2%	5.657
b. other professional	4,805	5,201	1.082	22.8%	19.7%	0.865	4,831	8,714	1.804	22.8%	21.8%	0.958
c. technical specialty	2,338	4,013	1.716	11.1%	15.2%	1.371	2,329	6,386	2.742	11.0%	16.0%	1.457
2. managerial and executive	4,229	7,158	1.693	20.1%	27.1%	1.352	4,267	10,917	2.559	20.1%	27.3%	1.360
3. sales	232	322	1.387	1.1%	1.2%	1.108	228	367	1.611	1.1%	0.9%	0.856
4. administrative support	773	697	0.902	3.7%	2.6%	0.720	781	972	1.245	3.7%	2.4%	0.661
5. precision production	1,367	1,471	1.076	6.5%	5.6%	0.859	1,337	2,841	2.125	6.3%	7.1%	1.129
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	980	1,317	1.344	4.7%	5.0%	1.073	980	1,576	1.609	4.6%	3.9%	0.855
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	10	133	13.182	0.0%	0.5%	10.528	9	220	24.735	0.0%	0.6%	13.143
8. service	6,332	6,064	0.958	30.1%	23.0%	0.765	6,468	7,959	1.231	30.5%	19.9%	0.654
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	1,325	1,199	0.905				1,299	204	0.157			
Derivatives												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	171	765	4.482	3.1%	12.0%	3.799	144	916	6.356	2.6%	9.5%	3.592
b. other professional	356	883	2.481	6.6%	13.8%	2.103	339	1,375	4.059	6.2%	14.3%	2.294
c. technical specialty	712	1,234	1.732	13.1%	19.3%	1.468	698	1,711	2.451	12.8%	17.7%	1.385
2. managerial and executive	807	957	1.186	14.9%	15.0%	1.005	814	1,278	1.569	14.9%	13.3%	0.887
3. sales	323	384	1.189	6.0%	6.0%	1.008	330	508	1.539	6.1%	5.3%	0.870
4. administrative support	389	660	1.696	7.2%	10.3%	1.438	355	809	2.277	6.5%	8.4%	1.286
5. precision production	565	302	0.535	10.4%	4.7%	0.453	574	572	0.997	10.5%	5.9%	0.563
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	910	805	0.885	16.8%	12.6%	0.750	939	1,258	1.339	17.2%	13.0%	0.757
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	85	101	1.184	1.6%	1.6%	1.004	85	147	1.728	1.6%	1.5%	0.976
8. service	1,275	1,071	0.840	23.5%	16.7%	0.712	1,313	1,983	1.510	24.1%	20.6%	0.853
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	25,290	36,535	1.445				25,161	50,366	2.002			

Note: The new fourth and fifth employment based preference classes are not included in this table

Note: Shares refer to shares of employment based immigrants (excluding the new EB4 and EB5 categories) within the category (principal or derivative) who report an occupation

Table 7A. Principals by Adjustment Status and Occupation: Actual and Predicted Immigration, 1995 and 1996

	Fiscal Year 1995						Fiscal Year 1996					
	Numbers			Shares			Numbers			Shares		
	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted
Principals, New												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	6,099	5,978	0.980	1.1%	1.1%	0.980	6,160	6,479	1.052	1.1%	1.2%	1.052
b. other professional	3,914	4,836	1.236	0.7%	0.9%	1.236	3,698	5,587	1.511	0.7%	1.0%	1.511
c. technical specialty	13,357	12,191	0.913	2.4%	2.2%	0.913	13,533	14,598	1.079	2.4%	2.6%	1.079
2. managerial and executive	11,696	10,319	0.882	2.1%	1.8%	0.882	11,691	11,857	1.014	2.1%	2.1%	1.014
3. sales	8,427	5,468	0.649	1.5%	1.0%	0.649	8,710	6,742	0.774	1.6%	1.2%	0.774
4. administrative support	13,327	9,773	0.733	2.4%	1.7%	0.733	13,346	11,194	0.839	2.4%	2.0%	0.839
5. precision production	17,122	9,383	0.548	3.0%	1.7%	0.548	17,260	10,112	0.586	3.1%	1.8%	0.586
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	30,392	20,048	0.660	5.4%	3.6%	0.660	30,556	23,100	0.756	5.4%	4.1%	0.756
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	9,763	8,742	0.895	1.7%	1.6%	0.895	9,864	9,404	0.953	1.8%	1.7%	0.953
8. service	32,063	17,429	0.544	5.7%	3.1%	0.544	32,780	19,303	0.589	5.8%	3.4%	0.589
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	165,297	162,163	0.981				167,794	176,604	1.053			
Principals, H1B												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	1,020	4,935	4.839	0.2%	0.9%	4.839	1,040	5,181	4.981	0.2%	0.9%	4.981
b. other professional	2,646	4,110	1.553	0.5%	0.7%	1.553	2,757	6,592	2.391	0.5%	1.2%	2.391
c. technical specialty	1,694	2,439	1.440	0.3%	0.4%	1.440	1,767	3,519	1.991	0.3%	0.6%	1.991
2. managerial and executive	1,053	1,910	1.814	0.2%	0.3%	1.814	1,102	2,585	2.346	0.2%	0.5%	2.346
3. sales	47	82	1.730	0.0%	0.0%	1.730	50	124	2.496	0.0%	0.0%	2.496
4. administrative support	209	213	1.019	0.0%	0.0%	1.019	220	314	1.428	0.0%	0.1%	1.428
5. precision production	73	78	1.064	0.0%	0.0%	1.064	77	165	2.148	0.0%	0.0%	2.148
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	53	63	1.183	0.0%	0.0%	1.183	55	83	1.519	0.0%	0.0%	1.519
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	12	17	1.442	0.0%	0.0%	1.442	12	16	1.315	0.0%	0.0%	1.315
8. service	200	136	0.680	0.0%	0.0%	0.680	208	205	0.986	0.0%	0.0%	0.986
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	845	424	0.502				886	440	0.497			
Principals, L1												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	4	0	0.000	0.0%	0.0%	0.000	4	2	0.482	0.0%	0.0%	0.482
b. other professional	237	121	0.510	0.0%	0.0%	0.510	234	178	0.760	0.0%	0.0%	0.760
c. technical specialty	38	57	1.515	0.0%	0.0%	1.515	39	76	1.966	0.0%	0.0%	1.966
2. managerial and executive	1,181	2,467	2.089	0.2%	0.4%	2.089	1,194	4,217	3.532	0.2%	0.8%	3.532
3. sales	54	26	0.479	0.0%	0.0%	0.479	55	36	0.652	0.0%	0.0%	0.652
4. administrative support	73	20	0.275	0.0%	0.0%	0.275	75	34	0.453	0.0%	0.0%	0.453
5. precision production	23	11	0.474	0.0%	0.0%	0.474	24	16	0.667	0.0%	0.0%	0.667
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	11	9	0.796	0.0%	0.0%	0.796	11	17	1.489	0.0%	0.0%	1.489
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	2	0	0.000	0.0%	0.0%	0.000	2	3	1.400	0.0%	0.0%	1.400
8. service	68	18	0.265	0.0%	0.0%	0.265	70	21	0.298	0.0%	0.0%	0.298
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	226	76	0.336				235	67	0.285			
Principals, Other Adjusters												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	2,638	3,190	1.209	0.5%	0.6%	1.209	2,770	4,889	1.765	0.5%	0.9%	1.765
b. other professional	2,130	2,482	1.165	0.4%	0.4%	1.165	2,060	3,996	1.940	0.4%	0.7%	1.940
c. technical specialty	4,578	6,519	1.424	0.8%	1.2%	1.424	4,650	9,565	2.057	0.8%	1.7%	2.057
2. managerial and executive	4,178	5,417	1.297	0.7%	1.0%	1.297	4,292	7,784	1.814	0.8%	1.4%	1.814
3. sales	2,693	2,848	1.057	0.5%	0.5%	1.057	2,802	4,032	1.439	0.5%	0.7%	1.439
4. administrative support	4,166	3,447	0.827	0.7%	0.6%	0.827	4,267	4,825	1.131	0.8%	0.9%	1.131
5. precision production	1,878	3,570	1.901	0.3%	0.6%	1.901	1,891	6,981	3.692	0.3%	1.2%	3.692
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,821	11,007	2.881	0.7%	2.0%	2.881	3,835	25,245	6.583	0.7%	4.5%	6.583
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	259	582	2.251	0.0%	0.1%	2.251	252	1,324	5.261	0.0%	0.2%	5.261
8. service	10,362	15,650	1.510	1.8%	2.8%	1.510	10,786	26,186	2.428	1.9%	4.7%	2.428
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	77,744	99,818	1.284				81,008	171,097	2.112			

Note: Shares refer to shares of those immigrants who report an occupation (occupation categories 1-8)
 Note: This comparison excludes refugees and immigrants from certain other admission classes.

Table 7B. Derivatives by Adjustment Status and Occupation: Actual and Predicted Immigration, 1995 and 1996

	Fiscal Year 1995						Fiscal Year 1996					
	Numbers			Shares			Numbers			Shares		
	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted
Derivatives, New												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	889	1,221	1.374	0.2%	0.2%	1.374	882	1,541	1.747	0.2%	0.3%	1.747
b. other professional	518	1,250	2.415	0.1%	0.2%	2.415	467	1,759	3.770	0.1%	0.3%	3.770
c. technical specialty	2,243	2,806	1.251	0.4%	0.5%	1.251	2,257	3,631	1.609	0.4%	0.6%	1.609
2. managerial and executive	2,019	2,427	1.202	0.4%	0.4%	1.202	1,981	2,948	1.488	0.4%	0.5%	1.488
3. sales	1,155	1,153	0.998	0.2%	0.2%	0.998	1,179	1,445	1.225	0.2%	0.3%	1.225
4. administrative support	1,856	2,022	1.089	0.3%	0.4%	1.089	1,822	2,587	1.420	0.3%	0.5%	1.420
5. precision production	1,858	1,879	1.011	0.3%	0.3%	1.011	1,822	2,049	1.124	0.3%	0.4%	1.124
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	3,415	2,804	0.821	0.6%	0.5%	0.821	3,395	3,244	0.956	0.6%	0.6%	0.956
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	1,875	1,408	0.751	0.3%	0.3%	0.751	1,894	1,803	0.952	0.3%	0.3%	0.952
8. service	3,368	2,596	0.771	0.6%	0.5%	0.771	3,436	3,113	0.906	0.6%	0.6%	0.906
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	94,771	86,283	0.910				95,821	100,403	1.048			
Derivatives, Adjusters												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	82	623	7.619	0.0%	0.1%	7.619	85	894	10.559	0.0%	0.2%	10.559
b. other professional	225	846	3.759	0.0%	0.2%	3.759	225	1,365	6.056	0.0%	0.2%	6.056
c. technical specialty	354	1,122	3.173	0.1%	0.2%	3.173	357	1,728	4.837	0.1%	0.3%	4.837
2. managerial and executive	182	884	4.846	0.0%	0.2%	4.846	184	1,311	7.130	0.0%	0.2%	7.130
3. sales	28	370	13.264	0.0%	0.1%	13.264	28	623	22.635	0.0%	0.1%	22.635
4. administrative support	106	569	5.371	0.0%	0.1%	5.371	100	853	8.509	0.0%	0.2%	8.509
5. precision production	11	346	31.309	0.0%	0.1%	31.309	10	793	83.082	0.0%	0.1%	83.082
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	5	1,109	205.441	0.0%	0.2%	205.441	5	2,247	424.146	0.0%	0.4%	424.146
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	1	26	17.990	0.0%	0.0%	17.990	1	38	27.454	0.0%	0.0%	27.454
8. service	121	1,403	11.581	0.0%	0.2%	11.581	123	2,969	24.073	0.0%	0.5%	24.073
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	10,827	34,950	3.228				10,955	49,972	4.562			

Note: Shares refer to shares of those immigrants who report an occupation (occupation categories 1-8)

Note: This comparison excludes refugees and immigrants from certain other admission classes.

Table 8. Principals and Derivatives for the FB2 Admission Class by Country/Region of Birth: Actual and Predicted Immigration, 1995 and 1996

	Fiscal Year 1995						Fiscal Year 1996					
	Numbers			Shares			Numbers			Shares		
	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted
Principals, Admission Class FB2A												
Canada	18	195	10.823	0.0%	0.2%	5.141	0	256		0.0%	0.2%	
Mexico	3,740	51,502	13.771	7.9%	51.4%	6.541	3,424	86,390	25.232	7.3%	63.0%	8.577
China	2,004	2,311	1.153	4.2%	2.3%	0.548	1,907	1,951	1.023	4.1%	1.4%	0.348
India	2,909	4,813	1.655	6.1%	4.8%	0.786	2,787	3,721	1.335	6.0%	2.7%	0.454
Philippines	0	2,004		0.0%	2.0%		0	2,547		0.0%	1.9%	
Remainder of Asia and Oceania	8,572	8,877	1.036	18.0%	8.9%	0.492	8,168	8,696	1.065	17.5%	6.3%	0.362
Africa	1,156	1,647	1.424	2.4%	1.6%	0.677	1,109	1,714	1.545	2.4%	1.3%	0.525
Caribbean and Central America	22,891	20,903	0.913	48.0%	20.8%	0.434	22,856	23,422	1.025	49.1%	17.1%	0.348
Europe	0	2,483		0.0%	2.5%		0	2,644		0.0%	1.9%	
South America	6,351	5,561	0.876	13.3%	5.5%	0.416	6,338	5,716	0.902	13.6%	4.2%	0.307
Principals, Restricted Family Based												
Canada	137	31	0.226	0.3%	0.1%	0.412	129	39	0.302	0.3%	0.1%	0.486
Mexico	1,466	866	0.591	3.3%	3.6%	1.075	1,455	2,303	1.583	3.3%	8.3%	2.553
China	3,519	1,608	0.457	8.0%	6.7%	0.831	3,577	1,421	0.397	8.0%	5.1%	0.641
India	3,848	1,119	0.291	8.7%	4.6%	0.529	3,986	1,259	0.316	8.9%	4.6%	0.509
Philippines	1,001	6,147	6.141	2.3%	25.4%	11.172	648	4,022	6.204	1.5%	14.6%	10.003
Remainder of Asia and Oceania	13,685	3,488	0.255	31.1%	14.4%	0.464	14,090	4,724	0.335	31.6%	17.1%	0.541
Africa	981	376	0.383	2.2%	1.6%	0.697	1,005	546	0.543	2.3%	2.0%	0.876
Caribbean and Central America	13,137	7,862	0.598	29.9%	32.5%	1.089	13,341	9,449	0.708	29.9%	34.2%	1.142
Europe	908	429	0.473	2.1%	1.8%	0.860	873	587	0.673	2.0%	2.1%	1.085
South America	5,300	2,248	0.424	12.1%	9.3%	0.772	5,451	3,283	0.602	12.2%	11.9%	0.971
Principals, Exempt Immediate Relatives												
Canada	96	53	0.549	0.3%	0.2%	0.695	94	53	0.562	0.3%	0.3%	0.819
Mexico	650	168	0.258	2.3%	0.8%	0.327	665	330	0.496	2.3%	1.7%	0.723
China	556	190	0.342	2.0%	0.9%	0.432	555	248	0.447	1.9%	1.3%	0.651
India	351	2,337	6.665	1.3%	10.6%	8.436	353	1,865	5.279	1.2%	9.4%	7.692
Philippines	1,092	1,778	1.628	3.9%	8.1%	2.060	1,129	1,632	1.446	3.9%	8.2%	2.106
Remainder of Asia and Oceania	2,754	2,123	0.771	9.9%	9.7%	0.976	2,828	1,813	0.641	9.8%	9.2%	0.934
Africa	285	353	1.239	1.0%	1.6%	1.568	295	288	0.977	1.0%	1.5%	1.423
Caribbean and Central America	17,832	12,170	0.682	64.2%	55.4%	0.864	18,611	10,490	0.564	64.5%	53.0%	0.821
Europe	390	242	0.620	1.4%	1.1%	0.784	388	269	0.694	1.3%	1.4%	1.011
South America	3,785	2,545	0.672	13.6%	11.6%	0.851	3,936	2,815	0.715	13.6%	14.2%	1.042

Note: Shares refer to shares of those immigrants within the enclosing category (e.g. Principals, Admission Class FB2A)

	Fiscal Year 1995						Fiscal Year 1996					
	Numbers			Shares			Numbers			Shares		
	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted
Principals												
Family Based Restricted	122,805	158,520	1.291	24.6%	34.4%	1.402	121,199	204,353	1.686	23.8%	34.3%	1.440
Immediate Relatives	283,642	219,868	0.775	56.7%	47.7%	0.842	292,879	299,791	1.024	57.5%	50.3%	0.874
Derivatives												
Family Based Restricted	93,195	81,554	0.875	18.6%	17.7%	0.951	94,801	91,530	0.965	18.6%	15.3%	0.825
Immediate Relatives	523	519	0.992	0.1%	0.1%	1.078	524	660	1.260	0.1%	0.1%	1.077

Note: Shares refer to shares of overall exempt immediate relatives of U.S. Citizens and restricted family based immigrants.

Table 10A. Principals by Broad Admission Class and Country/Region of Birth: Actual and Predicted Immigration, 1995 and 1996

	Fiscal Year 1995						Fiscal Year 1996					
	Numbers			Shares			Numbers			Shares		
	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted
Principals, Diversity Immigrants												
Canada		9			0.0%			12			0.0%	
Mexico		4			0.0%			1			0.0%	
China		11			0.0%			12			0.0%	
India		30			0.0%			28			0.0%	
Philippines		2			0.0%			5			0.0%	
Remainder of Asia and Oceania		3,531			0.6%			5,158			0.7%	
Africa		8,488			1.5%			11,307			1.5%	
Caribbean and Central America		440			0.1%			445			0.1%	
Europe		8,950			1.6%			11,387			1.5%	
South America		727			0.1%			687			0.1%	
Principals, Restricted Employment Based												
Canada	778	2,097	2.697	0.1%	0.4%	2.697	772	2,995	3.882	0.1%	0.4%	3.882
Mexico	1,115	830	0.744	0.2%	0.1%	0.744	1,144	1,666	1.457	0.1%	0.2%	1.457
China	568	5,767	10.155	0.1%	1.0%	10.155	490	5,158	10.536	0.1%	0.7%	10.536
India	1,394	3,515	2.522	0.2%	0.6%	2.522	1,338	4,886	3.652	0.2%	0.6%	3.652
Philippines	1,652	4,830	2.924	0.3%	0.9%	2.924	1,684	4,480	2.661	0.2%	0.6%	2.661
Remainder of Asia and Oceania	7,518	7,455	0.992	1.3%	1.3%	0.992	7,527	11,253	1.495	1.0%	1.5%	1.495
Africa	946	1,597	1.689	0.2%	0.3%	1.689	930	2,266	2.436	0.1%	0.3%	2.436
Caribbean and Central America	4,524	2,795	0.618	0.8%	0.5%	0.618	4,610	4,735	1.027	0.6%	0.6%	1.027
Europe	3,215	6,188	1.925	0.6%	1.1%	1.925	3,238	9,972	3.080	0.4%	1.3%	3.080
South America	2,473	2,398	0.970	0.4%	0.4%	0.970	2,532	4,191	1.655	0.3%	0.5%	1.655
Principals, Restricted Family Based												
Canada	408	525	1.287	0.1%	0.1%	1.287	332	605	1.821	0.0%	0.1%	1.821
Mexico	11,452	55,847	4.877	2.0%	10.0%	4.877	11,244	92,062	8.187	1.5%	11.9%	8.187
China	8,950	6,263	0.700	1.6%	1.1%	0.700	8,864	6,049	0.682	1.1%	0.8%	0.682
India	8,764	8,944	1.020	1.6%	1.6%	1.020	8,621	9,924	1.151	1.1%	1.3%	1.151
Philippines	4,132	11,223	2.716	0.7%	2.0%	2.716	3,447	9,919	2.878	0.4%	1.3%	2.878
Remainder of Asia and Oceania	28,114	20,894	0.743	5.0%	3.7%	0.743	27,660	23,100	0.835	3.6%	3.0%	0.835
Africa	2,363	3,019	1.277	0.4%	0.5%	1.277	2,262	3,555	1.572	0.3%	0.5%	1.572
Caribbean and Central America	44,362	36,230	0.817	7.9%	6.5%	0.817	44,491	40,967	0.921	5.8%	5.3%	0.921
Europe	0	5,265		0.0%	0.9%		0	6,081		0.0%	0.8%	
South America	14,589	10,310	0.707	2.6%	1.8%	0.707	14,700	12,091	0.823	1.9%	1.6%	0.823
Principals, Exempt Immediate Relatives												
Canada	6,184	5,274	0.853	1.1%	0.9%	0.853	6,273	5,354	0.854	0.8%	0.7%	0.854
Mexico	46,319	21,988	0.475	8.3%	3.9%	0.475	47,583	55,430	1.165	6.2%	7.2%	1.165
China	11,569	10,816	0.935	2.1%	1.9%	0.935	12,001	14,103	1.175	1.6%	1.8%	1.175
India	12,367	9,265	0.749	2.2%	1.7%	0.749	12,991	11,802	0.908	1.7%	1.5%	0.908
Philippines	34,889	22,578	0.647	6.2%	4.0%	0.647	35,827	28,059	0.783	4.6%	3.6%	0.783
Remainder of Asia and Oceania	58,309	41,633	0.714	10.4%	7.4%	0.714	60,241	47,796	0.793	7.8%	6.2%	0.793
Africa	12,500	12,457	0.997	2.2%	2.2%	0.997	13,020	16,106	1.237	1.7%	2.1%	1.237
Caribbean and Central America	43,516	44,345	1.019	7.8%	7.9%	1.019	45,250	56,890	1.257	5.9%	7.4%	1.257
Europe	33,819	31,178	0.922	6.0%	5.6%	0.922	34,588	35,031	1.013	4.5%	4.5%	1.013
South America	24,162	20,334	0.842	4.3%	3.6%	0.842	25,101	29,219	1.164	3.3%	3.8%	1.164

Note: Shares refer to shares of overall immigrants within the four listed broad admission classes

Table 10B. Derivatives by Broad Admission Class and Country/Region of Birth: Actual and Predicted Immigration, 1995 and 1996

	Fiscal Year 1995						Fiscal Year 1996					
	Numbers			Shares			Numbers			Shares		
	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted
Derivatives, Diversity Immigrants												
Canada		136			0.0%			173			0.0%	
Mexico		17			0.0%			14			0.0%	
China		25			0.0%			28			0.0%	
India		92			0.0%			77			0.0%	
Philippines		6			0.0%			12			0.0%	
Remainder of Asia and Oceania		3,166			0.6%			5,101			0.7%	
Africa		5,212			0.9%			9,499			1.2%	
Caribbean and Central America		429			0.1%			554			0.1%	
Europe		8,235			1.5%			12,940			1.7%	
South America		786			0.1%			804			0.1%	
Derivatives, Restricted Employment Based												
Canada	1,147	3,652	3.184	0.2%	0.7%	3.184	1,109	5,399	4.867	0.1%	0.7%	4.867
Mexico	1,892	878	0.464	0.3%	0.2%	0.464	1,942	1,839	0.947	0.3%	0.2%	0.947
China	847	7,990	9.429	0.2%	1.4%	9.429	809	11,196	13.832	0.1%	1.5%	13.832
India	950	3,650	3.842	0.2%	0.7%	3.842	838	5,024	5.995	0.1%	0.7%	5.995
Philippines	3,104	5,343	1.721	0.6%	1.0%	1.721	3,082	4,479	1.453	0.4%	0.6%	1.453
Remainder of Asia and Oceania	10,857	10,336	0.952	1.9%	1.8%	0.952	10,958	14,265	1.302	1.4%	1.8%	1.302
Africa	1,210	2,232	1.844	0.2%	0.4%	1.844	1,190	2,680	2.251	0.2%	0.3%	2.251
Caribbean and Central America	7,167	3,104	0.433	1.3%	0.6%	0.433	7,407	4,588	0.619	1.0%	0.6%	0.619
Europe	4,370	7,417	1.697	0.8%	1.3%	1.697	4,211	11,192	2.658	0.5%	1.4%	2.658
South America	3,792	3,269	0.862	0.7%	0.6%	0.862	3,910	5,252	1.343	0.5%	0.7%	1.343
Derivatives, Restricted Family Based												
Canada	462	769	1.663	0.1%	0.1%	1.663	393	939	2.391	0.1%	0.1%	2.391
Mexico	8,636	6,403	0.741	1.5%	1.1%	0.741	8,873	7,416	0.836	1.1%	1.0%	0.836
China	8,761	3,762	0.429	1.6%	0.7%	0.429	8,923	4,308	0.483	1.2%	0.6%	0.483
India	7,434	8,835	1.188	1.3%	1.6%	1.188	7,515	12,565	1.672	1.0%	1.6%	1.672
Philippines	8,960	6,506	0.726	1.6%	1.2%	0.726	9,205	8,461	0.919	1.2%	1.1%	0.919
Remainder of Asia and Oceania	17,729	19,444	1.097	3.2%	3.5%	1.097	17,429	20,684	1.187	2.3%	2.7%	1.187
Africa	591	1,569	2.654	0.1%	0.3%	2.654	504	1,628	3.227	0.1%	0.2%	3.227
Caribbean and Central America	31,053	22,570	0.727	5.5%	4.0%	0.727	32,131	21,166	0.659	4.2%	2.7%	0.659
Europe	0	4,853		0.0%	0.9%		0	6,313		0.0%	0.8%	
South America	9,240	6,843	0.741	1.7%	1.2%	0.741	9,406	8,050	0.856	1.2%	1.0%	0.856
Derivatives, Exempt Immediate Relatives												
Canada	32	27	0.847	0.0%	0.0%	0.847	32	41	1.290	0.0%	0.0%	1.290
Mexico	82	40	0.487	0.0%	0.0%	0.487	82	60	0.733	0.0%	0.0%	0.733
China	8	7	0.901	0.0%	0.0%	0.901	8	8	0.986	0.0%	0.0%	0.986
India	1	5	3.440	0.0%	0.0%	3.440	1	6	4.330	0.0%	0.0%	4.330
Philippines	271	123	0.454	0.0%	0.0%	0.454	280	117	0.417	0.0%	0.0%	0.417
Remainder of Asia and Oceania	16	50	3.048	0.0%	0.0%	3.048	11	71	6.583	0.0%	0.0%	6.583
Africa	11	21	1.940	0.0%	0.0%	1.940	11	23	2.084	0.0%	0.0%	2.084
Caribbean and Central America	30	58	1.913	0.0%	0.0%	1.913	31	76	2.479	0.0%	0.0%	2.479
Europe	36	153	4.194	0.0%	0.0%	4.194	32	207	6.510	0.0%	0.0%	6.510
South America	35	35	1.002	0.0%	0.0%	1.002	36	51	1.424	0.0%	0.0%	1.424

Note: Shares refer to shares of overall immigrants within the four listed broad admission classes

Table 11. Principals and Derivatives for Diversity Qualified and Non-Diversity Qualified Countries by Occupation, 1995 and 1996

	Fiscal Year 1995						Fiscal Year 1996					
	Principals			Derivatives			Principals			Derivatives		
	Actual	Share	Category Share	Actual	Share	Category Share	Actual	Share	Category Share	Actual	Share	Category Share
Diversity immigrants from diversity qualified Countries of Birth												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	954	0.5%	6.5%	421	0.2%	8.0%	1,345	0.5%	6.6%	671	0.2%	8.2%
b. other professional	1,538	0.8%	10.4%	657	0.3%	12.4%	2,121	0.8%	10.5%	1,037	0.4%	12.6%
c. technical specialty	2,798	1.4%	19.0%	992	0.5%	18.8%	4,116	1.5%	20.3%	1,618	0.6%	19.7%
2. managerial and executive	1,718	0.8%	11.7%	621	0.3%	11.8%	1,761	0.6%	8.7%	714	0.3%	8.7%
3. sales	766	0.4%	5.2%	300	0.1%	5.7%	1,192	0.4%	5.9%	522	0.2%	6.3%
4. administrative support	1,435	0.7%	9.7%	491	0.2%	9.3%	2,238	0.8%	11.1%	876	0.3%	10.6%
5. precision production	1,480	0.7%	10.1%	466	0.2%	8.8%	1,956	0.7%	9.7%	667	0.2%	8.1%
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,244	0.6%	8.5%	463	0.2%	8.8%	1,604	0.6%	7.9%	679	0.2%	8.2%
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	129	0.1%	0.9%	50	0.0%	0.9%	231	0.1%	1.1%	103	0.0%	1.3%
8. service	2,658	1.3%	18.1%	823	0.4%	15.6%	3,683	1.3%	18.2%	1,344	0.5%	16.3%
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	7,436			12,705			8,761			20,868		
Non-diversity immigrants from diversity qualified Countries of Birth												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	7,375	3.6%	6.4%	947	0.5%	5.9%	9,673	3.5%	6.5%	1,170	0.4%	5.5%
b. other professional	7,112	3.5%	6.2%	1,053	0.5%	6.5%	10,331	3.8%	6.9%	1,515	0.6%	7.2%
c. technical specialty	15,234	7.5%	13.3%	2,354	1.2%	14.6%	19,418	7.1%	13.0%	2,934	1.1%	13.9%
2. managerial and executive	14,685	7.3%	12.8%	1,977	1.0%	12.2%	19,839	7.3%	13.3%	2,606	1.0%	12.3%
3. sales	6,111	3.0%	5.3%	977	0.5%	6.0%	7,655	2.8%	5.1%	1,199	0.4%	5.7%
4. administrative support	9,759	4.8%	8.5%	1,704	0.8%	10.5%	11,200	4.1%	7.5%	2,033	0.7%	9.6%
5. precision production	9,355	4.6%	8.2%	1,525	0.8%	9.4%	12,156	4.4%	8.2%	1,862	0.7%	8.8%
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	16,781	8.3%	14.6%	2,181	1.1%	13.5%	24,324	8.9%	16.3%	3,275	1.2%	15.5%
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	5,213	2.6%	4.5%	1,055	0.5%	6.5%	5,629	2.1%	3.8%	1,166	0.4%	5.5%
8. service	23,040	11.4%	20.1%	2,386	1.2%	14.8%	28,896	10.6%	19.4%	3,412	1.2%	16.1%
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	162,175			82,003			188,399			96,969		
Immigrants from non-diversity qualified Countries of Birth												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	5,774	2.9%	12.5%	476	0.2%	8.8%	5,533	2.0%	8.2%	594	0.2%	7.9%
b. other professional	2,899	1.4%	6.3%	386	0.2%	7.1%	3,901	1.4%	5.8%	572	0.2%	7.6%
c. technical specialty	3,174	1.6%	6.9%	582	0.3%	10.7%	4,224	1.5%	6.3%	807	0.3%	10.7%
2. managerial and executive	3,710	1.8%	8.0%	713	0.4%	13.2%	4,843	1.8%	7.2%	939	0.3%	12.5%
3. sales	1,547	0.8%	3.3%	246	0.1%	4.5%	2,087	0.8%	3.1%	347	0.1%	4.6%
4. administrative support	2,259	1.1%	4.9%	396	0.2%	7.3%	2,929	1.1%	4.4%	531	0.2%	7.0%
5. precision production	2,207	1.1%	4.8%	234	0.1%	4.3%	3,162	1.2%	4.7%	313	0.1%	4.2%
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	13,102	6.5%	28.4%	1,269	0.6%	23.4%	22,517	8.2%	33.5%	1,537	0.6%	20.4%
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	3,999	2.0%	8.7%	329	0.2%	6.1%	4,887	1.8%	7.3%	572	0.2%	7.6%
8. service	7,535	3.7%	16.3%	790	0.4%	14.6%	13,136	4.8%	19.5%	1,326	0.5%	17.6%
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	92,870			26,525			151,048			32,538		

Note: Shares refer to shares of those immigrants who report an occupation (occupation categories 1-8)

Note: This comparison excludes refugees and immigrants from certain other admission classes.

Note: The Category share refers to shares of those in indicated category (e.g. Principals/Diversity Immigrants from diversity qualified Countries of Birth) who report an occupation (occupation categories 1-8)

Table 12. Principals and Derivatives for Diversity Qualified and Non-Diversity Qualified Countries by Occupation: Actual and Predicted Immigration, 1995 and 1996

	Fiscal Year 1995						Fiscal Year 1996					
	Numbers			Shares			Numbers			Shares		
	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted	Predicted	Actual	Actual/ Predicted
Principals from diversity qualified Countries of Birth												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	4,400	8,329	1.893	0.8%	1.5%	1.893	4,470	11,018	2.465	0.8%	2.0%	2.465
b. other professional	7,150	8,650	1.210	1.3%	1.5%	1.210	7,035	12,452	1.770	1.3%	2.2%	1.770
c. technical specialty	15,598	18,032	1.156	2.8%	3.2%	1.156	15,866	23,534	1.483	2.8%	4.2%	1.483
2. managerial and executive	13,295	16,403	1.234	2.4%	2.9%	1.234	13,310	21,600	1.623	2.4%	3.8%	1.623
3. sales	8,860	6,877	0.776	1.6%	1.2%	0.776	9,183	8,847	0.963	1.6%	1.6%	0.963
4. administrative support	13,756	11,194	0.814	2.4%	2.0%	0.814	13,814	13,438	0.973	2.5%	2.4%	0.973
5. precision production	13,757	10,835	0.788	2.4%	1.9%	0.788	13,832	14,112	1.020	2.5%	2.5%	1.020
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	18,371	18,025	0.981	3.3%	3.2%	0.981	18,333	25,928	1.414	3.3%	4.6%	1.414
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	6,099	5,342	0.876	1.1%	1.0%	0.876	6,225	5,860	0.941	1.1%	1.0%	0.941
8. service	33,675	25,698	0.763	6.0%	4.6%	0.763	34,755	32,579	0.937	6.2%	5.8%	0.937
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	173,647	169,611	0.977				177,558	197,160	1.110			
Principals from non-diversity qualified Countries of Birth												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	4,830	5,774	1.195	0.9%	1.0%	1.195	4,953	5,533	1.117	0.9%	1.0%	1.117
b. other professional	1,511	2,899	1.918	0.3%	0.5%	1.918	1,389	3,901	2.809	0.2%	0.7%	2.809
c. technical specialty	3,443	3,174	0.922	0.6%	0.6%	0.922	3,466	4,224	1.219	0.6%	0.8%	1.219
2. managerial and executive	4,426	3,710	0.838	0.8%	0.7%	0.838	4,504	4,843	1.075	0.8%	0.9%	1.075
3. sales	2,338	1,547	0.662	0.4%	0.3%	0.662	2,424	2,087	0.861	0.4%	0.4%	0.861
4. administrative support	3,606	2,259	0.626	0.6%	0.4%	0.626	3,630	2,929	0.807	0.6%	0.5%	0.807
5. precision production	5,085	2,207	0.434	0.9%	0.4%	0.434	5,166	3,162	0.612	0.9%	0.6%	0.612
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	15,462	13,102	0.847	2.8%	2.3%	0.847	15,659	22,517	1.438	2.8%	4.0%	1.438
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	3,959	3,999	1.010	0.7%	0.7%	1.010	3,960	4,887	1.234	0.7%	0.9%	1.234
8. service	9,168	7,535	0.822	1.6%	1.3%	0.822	9,366	13,136	1.403	1.7%	2.3%	1.403
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	70,411	92,870	1.319				71,838	151,048	2.103			
Derivatives from diversity qualified Countries of Birth												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	575	1,368	2.381	0.1%	0.2%	2.381	561	1,841	3.280	0.1%	0.3%	3.280
b. other professional	497	1,710	3.444	0.1%	0.3%	3.444	456	2,552	5.601	0.1%	0.5%	5.601
c. technical specialty	1,988	3,346	1.683	0.4%	0.6%	1.683	1,999	4,552	2.278	0.4%	0.8%	2.278
2. managerial and executive	1,443	2,598	1.800	0.3%	0.5%	1.800	1,392	3,320	2.385	0.2%	0.6%	2.385
3. sales	953	1,277	1.340	0.2%	0.2%	1.340	977	1,721	1.761	0.2%	0.3%	1.761
4. administrative support	1,483	2,195	1.480	0.3%	0.4%	1.480	1,440	2,909	2.021	0.3%	0.5%	2.021
5. precision production	1,479	1,991	1.346	0.3%	0.4%	1.346	1,448	2,529	1.747	0.3%	0.5%	1.747
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	2,109	2,644	1.254	0.4%	0.5%	1.254	2,069	3,954	1.911	0.4%	0.7%	1.911
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	1,571	1,105	0.704	0.3%	0.2%	0.704	1,605	1,269	0.791	0.3%	0.2%	0.791
8. service	2,712	3,209	1.183	0.5%	0.6%	1.183	2,784	4,756	1.708	0.5%	0.8%	1.708
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	81,777	94,708	1.158				82,737	117,837	1.424			
Derivatives from non-diversity qualified Countries of Birth												
1. professional, technical, and kindred												
a. health professional	370	476	1.286	0.1%	0.1%	1.286	380	594	1.564	0.1%	0.1%	1.564
b. other professional	165	386	2.339	0.0%	0.1%	2.339	148	572	3.858	0.0%	0.1%	3.858
c. technical specialty	564	582	1.031	0.1%	0.1%	1.031	572	807	1.411	0.1%	0.1%	1.411
2. managerial and executive	803	713	0.888	0.1%	0.1%	0.888	824	939	1.140	0.1%	0.2%	1.140
3. sales	265	246	0.929	0.0%	0.0%	0.929	274	347	1.265	0.0%	0.1%	1.265
4. administrative support	460	396	0.860	0.1%	0.1%	0.860	473	531	1.123	0.1%	0.1%	1.123
5. precision production	435	234	0.538	0.1%	0.0%	0.538	447	313	0.701	0.1%	0.1%	0.701
6. operators, fabricators, and laborers	1,356	1,269	0.936	0.2%	0.2%	0.936	1,401	1,537	1.097	0.2%	0.3%	1.097
7. farming, forestry, and fishing	355	329	0.928	0.1%	0.1%	0.928	357	572	1.600	0.1%	0.1%	1.600
8. service	885	790	0.893	0.2%	0.1%	0.893	918	1,326	1.445	0.2%	0.2%	1.445
9. homemakers, unknown, retired, etc.	26,493	26,525	1.001				27,156	32,538	1.198			

Note: Shares refer to shares of those immigrants who report an occupation (occupation categories 1-8)
 Note: This comparison excludes refugees and immigrants from certain other admission classes.

Appendix A - Data Processing Notes

The INS Public Use data tapes for the years 1977-1996 served as the source of the underlying data for this study. (Data for the years 1972-1976 were not employed because the Western Hemisphere was treated differently than the Eastern Hemisphere in these years.) These raw data were aggregated into a processed data set whose data dictionary is presented below. The aggregated data and, in some cases, further aggregations thereof were used to produce the number used in the regressions and cross-tabs presented in this study. This appendix describes this process including details such as how the structured missing data present in the data for FY80-FY83 were processed. (The INS Public Use tapes contain flaws for the years 1980-1983 that require attention.)

The data were aggregated as described in the following outline. The outermost level of the outline describes the variables appearing in the processed data set (with difference between the “old” and “new” data indicated.) The deepest level of the outline indicates the actual values the specific variable may take in the processed data set. Where necessary, additional aggregation was performed to recover the inner levels.

- I. Class of Admission [10,12]
 - A. Employment Based [2,4]
 - 1. Pre-92 categories [2]
 - a) third preference (P3)
 - b) sixth preference (P6)
 - 2. Post-91 categories [4]
 - a) EB1 (E1)
 - b) EB2 (E2)
 - c) EB3 [2]
 - (1) skilled (E3A)
 - (2) unskilled (E3B)
 - d) EB4 [2]

- (1) A portion of EB4 which corresponds to certain formerly exempt special classes. Therefore this category is defined both Pre-92 and Post-91 (E4A).
 - (2) The remainder of the new EB4 category (E4B).
 - e) EB5 (E5)
 - B. Family Based [6]
 - 1. Unmarried Sons and Daughters of Citizens (F1) P1/FB1
 - 2. Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of Permanent Residents. Note: Children were not distinguished from Unmarried Sons and Daughters 21 years and older prior to 1992. In these years the F2A/F2B split will be accomplished for principals based on their age and derivative immigrants are assumed to be in F2B.
 - a) Spouses and Children (F2A) P2A/FB2A.
 - b) Unmarried Sons and Daughters 21 years or older (F2B) P2B/FB2B
 - 3. Married Sons/Daughters of citizens (F3) P4/FB3
 - 4. Brothers/Sisters of Citizens 21 years of age or older (F4) P5/FB4
 - C. Exempt Immediate Relatives (IR)
 - D. Diversity (DIV)
- II. Diversity - Is country of birth a 1996 qualified for diversity country? [2]
 - A. Yes (Y)
 - B. No (N)
- III. Country of Birth [10]
 - A. North America (2)
 - 1. Mexico (MEX)
 - 2. Canada (CAN)
 - B. Asia and Oceania (4)
 - 1. Philippines (PHL)
 - 2. India (IND)
 - 3. China (CHN)
 - 4. Remainder (ASO)
 - C. Europe (EUR)
 - D. Africa (AFR)
 - E. South America (SAM)
 - F. Caribbean and Central America (CCA)
- IV. Occupation [12]
 - A. Professional Technical and Kindred [3]
 - 1. Health Professionals (H)- contains DOC, HLD, HLT, and NUR.
 - 2. Other Professionals (P)- contains ARC, ENG, MCS, NSC, and SSC.
 - 3. Technical Specialty (T) - contains ART, COU, LAW, LIB, SWK, TCO, TCU, TNH, and TNO.
 - B. Managerial, Executive (2) - contains EXC.
 - C. Sales (3) -contains SLS
 - D. Administrative support (4) - contains ASP.
 - E. Precision Production (5) - contains PCR.
 - F. Operators, fabricators, and laborers (6) - contains LAB.

- G. Farming, forestry, and fishing (7) - contains FFF.
 - H. Service (8) - contains SER.
 - I. Homemakers, unknown, retired, etc. (9) - contains HOU, NOT, UNR, and STC.
 - J. Structured Missing (U)
- V. Age [4]
- A. (A1) - contains 0-19
 - B. (A2) - contains 20-34
 - C. (A3) - contains 35-64
 - D. (A4) - contains 65+
- VI. Adjuster Detail [5]
- A. New (NEW)
 - B. Adjuster [4]
 - 1. H1 [2]
 - a) H1A- registered nurse as indicated by admission class RN6 or RN7 (H1A).
 - b) H1B- other H1 category (H1B).
 - 2. L1 (L1)
 - 3. Others (OTH)
 - C. Structured Missing (UUU)
- VII. Principal/Derivative [2]
- A. Principal (P)
 - B. Derivative (D)
- VIII. Gender [2]
- A. Male (M)
 - B. Female (F)
 - C. Missing (X)
 - D. Structured Missing (U)
- IX. Fiscal Year

To produce the processed data set, we processed the files into an intermediate format that adds two pieces of information to the above: a registered nurse (RN6/RN7) admission class and an age indicator. These fields are used to produce the H1A/H1B and, in pre-92 data, the F2A/F2B distinctions as described above. The additional fields are then removed. Some important notes regarding the H1A/H1B and F2A/F2B split appear later in this appendix.

Distribution of the Structured Missing Data

This section describes the technique used to distribute the structured missing data in the occupation, sex, and adjuster detail variables caused by structured missing data for fiscal years

1980 through 1983. Because of concerns about data strength at the fine level of detail provided by this module, a straightforward technique of distributing the structured missing data has been chosen. To ensure that the data set remains consistent when examined in less aggregated views, we have applied the proportions determined at an aggregate level to the highest level of detail provided.

Consider a module which contains two variables affected by the structured missing data: sex and intended state of residence. Sex and intended state of residence are not relevant in the current study, but they serve to illustrate how the data were treated. The distribution procedure is described graphically in Figure 1. The structured missing data are indicated by the number in the intersection of the structured missing values for sex ('U') and state of intended residence ('UU'). These data are to be distributed into the desired categories for the sex and state. The structured missing data are distributed into the shaded region of Figure 1, which includes all sex/state pairs. On a fiscal-year basis the proportion of missing data that should be allocated to each sex/state pair is determined by dividing the total number of records for that tuple prior to distribution by the total number for all destination pairs to distribution. The data are then distributed at the finest

We want to distribute these data... into the shaded categories preserving the relative proportions of those categories.

FY80	U	X	F	M
Sex Total	132541	2	205436	192660
UU	132541			
XX			4234	3866
AK			267	173
AL			445	384
AR			517	421
AZ			2128	1961
CA		1	52550	49407

Figure 1: The distribution procedure.

level of detail provided for the module as follows. For each combination of the variables unaffected by the missing information, a table analogous to the one in Figure 1 is formed. Within that table, the structured missing is distributed to the destination pairs in the shaded area according to the proportions determined at the fiscal year level in Figure 1.

Performing the procedure in this manner ensures that the data for each fiscal year are consistent with the overall proportions in the data unaffected by the structured missing data while providing data at the level of detail required by this study. As a side effect, the data after distribution for the years FY80-FY83 include numbers that have a fractional part. This is necessary to ensure that totals after distribution agree with those prior to distribution.

As a check on this procedure, one should observe no change in the category totals for variables other than those affected by this problem. The relative proportions of each category (disregarding the structured missing category) should be the same before and after distribution.

For the processed data sets, the sex, occupation, and adjuster detail variables are those affected by the structured missing data problem.

The H1A/H1B split

The nonimmigrant class of entry field in the INS Public Use data records the most recent entry class for immigrants adjusting their status. The entry class H1 indicates a “Temporary worker of distinguished merit and ability.” Beginning in 1992, the documentation indicates that the class H1 is divided into H1A for registered nurses and H1B for “temporary worker with ‘specialty occupation’.”

The manner in which the post-92 split is recorded in the Public Use data sets is not clear. For 1992 and 1993, the indicated codes are H1A and H1B. Since the field is has only two

characters, there is no distinction. In 1994 and later, the documentation indicates that H1A is coded as S8 while H1B is coded as H1. In these years where the distinction is clearly made in the documentation, the number of immigrants coded as H1A is negligible.

The admission class codes corresponding to H1A are RN6 and RN7 which appear in years 1990 and later. To use this information, the admission codes RN6/RN7 are mapped to a separate value of the admission class variable (namely RNE). The adjuster detail is recorded as H1 rather than making the H1A/H1B distinction. In a post processing step, the immigrants whose adjuster detail is H1 are assigned to H1A if their admission class is RNE and H1B otherwise.

The FB2A/FB2B split

Under IMMACT90 the former second preference class became the second family based preference class: FB2. This preference class is for spouses and children of legal permanent residents. IMMACT90 further distinguishes between FB2A containing spouses and children under the age of 21 and FB2B containing unmarried children 21 years of age and older.

The admission class code appearing in the Public Use Data for the second preference class does not distinguish between children under 21 and those 21 and over. To facilitate comparison between the pre-92 and post-92 data, the following procedure was used. For immigrants whose admission class was that of a child of a legal permanent resident, the age field was examined. Those under 21 were assigned to FB2A while those 21 or older were assigned the FB2B. For immigrants whose admission class was that of a derivative of a child of a legal permanent resident, there was no way of selecting FB2A or FB2B. All such derivatives were assigned to FB2B. In effect, the FB2A/FB2B split was not made for derivatives and this fact is reflected in the analysis.

The estimation procedure

The estimates are based on regressions from fiscal years 1977 through 1991. Simple numerical regressions are appropriate for the exempt categories, but would result in estimates for 1995 and 1996 which exceed certain caps in the old law such as the 27,000 limit for the third (P3) and sixth (P6) preference classes and the 80% limit on restricted family based (FB) immigration. In an effort to reflect the anticipated effects of these caps, the estimates were produced from four separate regressions: P3, P6, FB, and exempt.

The division of a group's immigrants into the P3, P6, FB and exempt categories is based on admission class. P3 and P6 each correspond directly to a value of the admission class variable. FB is the aggregation of the F1, F2A, F2B, F3, and F4 values of the admission class variable. The exempt category is the aggregation of IR, E4A, and RNE (recall that E4A was numerically exempt under the old law.) The remaining categories either do not appear in the historical portion of the data (the DIV and remaining "E" classes), or are excluded from the analysis (the REF and "X" classes.)

For the P3, P6, and FB categories regressions are performed on the share of P3, P6, and FB immigration associated with the group being estimated. For the exempt category a numerical regression is calculated. The raw estimated shares of P3, P6, and FB and the number of exempt immigrants are then estimated for 1995 and 1996. Any negative raw shares or numbers are set to zero. Then the shares are scaled to sum to 1. The estimate for a given group is then the sum of the its exempt estimate, 27,000 times its estimated P3 share, 27,000 times its estimate P6 share, and 216,000 times its estimated FB share.

The Mapping Used for Aggregation

This section describes the mapping used to aggregate the INS Public Use data into the process data sets. The utility used to perform the aggregation uses configuration files which describe how the data appearing in the Public Use Data are to be mapped into the desired variables. The appropriate portions of these configuration files are reproduced below.

Admission Class

```
DIV=DV1 ,DV2 ,DV3 ,DV6 ,DV7 ,DV8
E1 =E10 ,E11 ,E12 ,E13 ,E14 ,E15 ,E16 ,E17 ,E18 ,E19 ,XE3
E2 =E21 ,E22 ,E23 ,E26 ,E27 ,E28 ,ES1 ,ES6
E3A=E30 ,E31 ,E32 ,E34 ,E35 ,E36 ,E37 ,E39 ,EC6 ,EC7 ,EC7 ,EC8
E3B=EW0 ,EW3 ,EW4 ,EW5 ,EW8 ,EW9
E4A=SD1 ,SD2 ,SD3 ,SD6 ,SD7 ,SD8 ,SE1 ,SE2 ,SE3 ,SE6 ,SE7 ,SE8 ,SEH ,SEK ,SF1 ,SF2 ,SF6\
    SF7 ,SG1 ,SG2 ,SG6 ,SG7 ,SH1 ,SH2 ,SH6 ,SH7 ,SJ2 ,SJ6 ,SJ7 ,SK1 ,SK2 ,SK3 ,SK4 ,SK6 ,SK7\
    SK8 ,SK9 ,SL1 ,SL6 ,SR1 ,SR2 ,SR3 ,SR6 ,SR7 ,SR8
E4B=SM0 ,SM1 ,SM2 ,SM3 ,SM4 ,SM5 ,SM6 ,SM7 ,SM8 ,SM9
E5 =C51 ,C52 ,C53 ,C56 ,C57 ,C58 ,E51 ,E52 ,E53 ,E56 ,E57 ,E58 ,I51 ,I52 ,I53 ,I56 ,I57\
    I58 ,R51 ,R52 ,R53 ,R56 ,R57 ,R58 ,T51 ,T52 ,T53 ,T56 ,T57 ,T58
F1 =A11 ,A12 ,A16 ,A17 ,B11 ,B12 ,B16 ,B17 ,F11 ,F12 ,F16 ,F17 ,K23 ,K24 ,KR4 ,KS4 ,P11\
    P12 ,P16 ,P17 ,XF3
F2A=B20 ,B21 ,B22 ,B23 ,B26 ,B27 ,B28 ,BX1 ,BX2 ,BX3 ,BX7 ,BX8 ,C20 ,C21 ,C26 ,CX1 ,CX2\
    CX3 ,CX6 ,CX7 ,CX8 ,F21 ,F22 ,F23 ,F26 ,F27 ,F28 ,FX1 ,FX2 ,FX3 ,FX6 ,FX7 ,FX8 ,K21 ,KN4\
    NA3 ,P21 ,P26
F2B=B24 ,B25 ,B29 ,C24 ,C25 ,C29 ,F20 ,F24 ,F25 ,F29
F2X=C22 ,C23 ,C27 ,C28 ,P22 ,P23 ,P27 ,P28
F3 =A31 ,A32 ,A33 ,A36 ,A37 ,A38 ,B31 ,B32 ,B33 ,B36 ,B37 ,B38 ,BX6 ,C31 ,C32 ,C33 ,C36\
    C37 ,C38 ,C41 ,C42 ,C43 ,C46 ,C47 ,C48 ,F31 ,F32 ,F33 ,F36 ,F37 ,F38 ,K25 ,K26 ,KT4 ,KU4\
    P41 ,P42 ,P43 ,P46 ,P47 ,P48
F4 =A41 ,A42 ,A43 ,A46 ,A47 ,A48 ,F41 ,F42 ,F43 ,F46 ,F47 ,F48 ,P51 ,P52 ,P53 ,P56 ,P57\
    P58
IR =AR1 ,AR6 ,CF1 ,CF2 ,CR1 ,CR2 ,CR6 ,CR7 ,IB1 ,IB2 ,IB3 ,IB6 ,IB7 ,IB8 ,IF1 ,IF2 ,IR0\
    IR1 ,IR2 ,IR3 ,IR4 ,IR5 ,IR6 ,IR7 ,IR8 ,IR9 ,IW1 ,IW2 ,IW6 ,IW7 ,MR0 ,MR6 ,MR7 ,XR3
P3 =K22 ,KP4 ,P31 ,P32 ,P33 ,P36 ,P37 ,P38
P6 =P61 ,P62 ,P63 ,P66 ,P67 ,P68
REF=AS6 ,AS7 ,AS8 ,C7P ,CH6 ,CNP ,CU0 ,CU6 ,CU7 ,CU8 ,CU9 ,CUP ,IC6 ,IC7 ,LA6 ,M83 ,M93\
    NP2 ,NP7 ,P71 ,P72 ,P76 ,R86 ,RE6 ,RE7 ,RE8 ,RE9 ,Y64
RNE=RN6 ,RN7
X66=Z66
XAM=AM1 ,AM2 ,AM3 ,AM6 ,AM7 ,AM8
XCH=CB1 ,CB2 ,CB6 ,CB7 ,LB1 ,LB2 ,LB6 ,LB7
XDV=AA1 ,AA2 ,AA3 ,AA6 ,AA7 ,AA8
XIN=NP8 ,NP9
XLG=W16 ,W26 ,W36
XNP=NP0 ,NP1 ,NP5 ,NP6 ,OP1 ,OP6
XOT=DT1 ,DT2 ,DT3 ,DT6 ,DT7 ,DT8 ,HK1 ,HK2 ,HK3 ,HK6 ,HK7 ,HK8 ,VI0 ,VI5 ,VI6 ,VI7
XSA=SA1 ,SA2 ,SA3 ,SA6 ,SA7 ,SA8
XSW=S16 ,S26
XXE=DS1 ,S13 ,SC1 ,SC2 ,SC6 ,SC7 ,XA3 ,Z03 ,Z13 ,Z33 ,Z43 ,Z56 ,Z83
XXX=XB3 ,XN3 ,Z11 ,Z41 ,Z57 ,Z91
```

Note: The admission class variables assigns all possible admission class codes to some category.

In addition to the categories described in the data dictionary and the RNE class used for

H1A/H1B, there is a refugee class REF and several special classes indicated by the first letter X. The REF and “X” classes are not included in any of the tables. The F2X class lists admission categories which are F2B after FY91 but are ambiguous prior to FY92. The previous section describes how this category is used.

Country of Birth Diversity Qualified

N=582-582,260-260,247-247
Y=100-245,248-259,261-581,583-999

Country/Region of Birth

MEX=582-582
CAN=574-574
PHL=260-260
IND=247-247
CHN=245-245,299-299
ASO=201-244,248-259,261-298,403-474
EUR=100-199,501-501
AFR=301-399
SAM=601-696
CCA=502-502,504-533,575-581,583-586
XXX=900-999,700-700

Occupation

Prior to FY83:

P=001-023,034-055,091-096,150-162
H=061-076
T=024-033,056-056,080-090,100-145,163-196
2=200-255
3=260-296
4=301-396
5=401-446,452-582
6=601-751,753-760,762-796
7=450,752,761,801-846
8=901-986
9=995-995,X10-X60
U=

FY83 and later:

P=ARC,ENG,MCS,NSC,SSC
H=DOC,HLD,NUR,HLT
T=TCU,TCO,COU,LIB,SWK,LAW,ART,TNH,TNO
2=EXC
3=SLS
4=ASP
5=PCR
6=LAB
7=FFF
8=SER
9=HOU,UNR,STC,NOT
U=

Age Group

A1= 0-19
20=20-20

A2=21-34
A3=35-64
A4=65-98
XX=UU-UU,99-99

Note: The special case of 20 is used as part of the FB2A/B split described in the previous section.

The 20 age group is joined with the A2 age group in the post-processing step.

Adjuster Detail

Prior to FY92:

NEW= |
H1 =H1
L1 =L1
OTH=A1,A2,A3,B1,B2,C1,C2,C3,C4,D1,D2,E1,E2,F1,F2,G1,G2,G3,G4,G5\
H2,H3,H4,I1,J1,J2,K1,K2,L2,M1,M2,N1,PR,RE,S9,TC,WB,WI,WT,UU,99,CT

FY92 and later:

NEW= |
H1B=H1
H1A=S8
L1 =L1
OTH=A1,A2,A3,B1,B2,C1,C2,C3,C4,D1,D2,E1,E2,F1,F2,G1,G2,G3,G4,G5\
H2,H3,H4,I1,J1,J2,K1,K2,L2,M1,M2,N1,PR,RE,S9,TC,WB,WI,WT\
CC,CH,CP,DA,DE,DT,GB,N8,N9,O1,O2,O3,P1,P2,P3,P4,OP,Q1,R1,R2\
S1,S2,TB,TD,TN,W1,W2,UU

Note: In both cases, new immigrants are indicated by spaces in the field. The vertical bar character informs the processing software that the spaces are significant rather than just white space.

Sex

M=1,M
F=2,F
X=9,U

Principal/Derivative

D=A12,A17,A32,A33,A37,A38,A42,A43,A47,A48,AA2,AA3,AA7,AA8,AM2,AM3,AM7,AM8\
AS7,AS8,B12,B17,B20,B23,B25,B28,B32,B33,B37,B38,BX3,BX8,C20,C23,C25,C28\
C32,C33,C37,C38,C42,C43,C47,C48,C52,C53,C57,C58,CF2,CU7,CX3,CX8,DT2,DT3\
DT7,DT8,DV2,DV3,DV7,DV8,E10,E14,E15,E19,E22,E23,E27,E28,E30,E34,E35,E39\
E52,E53,E57,E58,EC7,EC8,EW0,EW4,EW5,EW9,F12,F16,F17,F20,F23,F25,F28,F32\
F33,F37,F38,F42,F43,F47,F48,FX3,FX8,HK2,HK3,HK7,HK8,I52,I53,I57,I58,IB3\
IB8,IC7,IF2,K21,K22,K23,K24,K25,K26,KN4,KP4,KR4,KS4,KT4,KU4,LB1,LB2,LB6\
LB7,NP2,NP7,NP9,P12,P17,P23,P28,P32,P33,P37,P38,P42,P43,P47,P48,P52,P53\
P57,P58,P62,P63,P67,P68,R52,R53,R57,R58,RE7,RE8,RE9,RN7,SA2,SA3,SA7,SA8\
SD2,SD3,SD7,SD8,SE2,SE3,SE7,SE8,SF2,SF7,SG2,SG7,SH2,SH7,SJ2,SJ7,SK2,SK3\
SK4,SK7,SK8,SK9,SM0,SM2,SM3,SM5,SM7,SM8,SR2,SR3,SR7,SR8,T52,T53,T57,T58\
VI7,XA3,XE3,XF3,XN3,XR3
P=A11,A16,A31,A36,A41,A46,AA1,AA6,AM1,AM6,AR1,AR6,AS6,B11,B16,B21,B22,B24\
B26,B27,B29,B31,B36,BX1,BX2,BX6,BX7,C21,C22,C24,C26,C27,C29,C31,C36,C41\
C46,C51,C56,C7P,CB1,CB2,CB6,CB7,CF1,CH6,CNP,CR1,CR2,CR6,CR7,CU0,CU6,CU8\
CU9,CUP,CX1,CX2,CX6,CX7,DS1,DT1,DT6,DV1,DV6,E11,E12,E13,E16,E17,E18,E21\
E22,E23,E27,E28,E30,E34,E35,E39

E26,E31,E32,E36,E37,E51,E56,EC6,EC7,ES1,ES6,EW3,EW8,F11,F21,F22,F24,F26\
F27,F29,F31,F36,F41,F46,FX1,FX2,FX6,FX7,HK1,HK6,I51,I56,IB1,IB2,IB6,IB7\
IC6,IF1,IR0,IR1,IR2,IR3,IR4,IR5,IR6,IR7,IR8,IR9,IW1,IW2,IW6,IW7,LA6,M83\
M93,MR0,MR6,MR7,NA3,NP0,NP1,NP5,NP6,NP8,OP1,OP6,P11,P16,P21,P22,P26,P27\
P31,P36,P41,P46,P51,P56,P61,P66,P71,P72,P76,R51,R56,R86,RE6,RN6,S13,S16\
S26,SA1,SA6,SC1,SC2,SC6,SC7,SD1,SD6,SE1,SE6,SEH,SEK,SF1,SF6,SG1,SG6,SH1\
SH6,SJ6,SK1,SK6,SL1,SL6,SM1,SM4,SM6,SM9,SR1,SR6,T51,T56,VI0,VI5,VI6,W16\
W26,W36,XB3,Y64,Z03,Z11,Z13,Z33,Z41,Z43,Z56,Z57,Z66,Z83,Z91