
TEMPORARY ADMISSIONS FISCAL YEAR 1999

This report will appear as a chapter in the forthcoming *1999 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*. All references to Appendixes, Charts, Tables, and other sections of the *Statistical Yearbook*, as well as detailed table numbers, appear as they will in the final *Yearbook* edition.

IV. TEMPORARY ADMISSIONS

This section presents information on the number and characteristics of persons who come to the United States on a temporary basis (nonimmigrants), including parolees—persons allowed temporary entrance under special circumstances.

Nonimmigrants

A nonimmigrant is an alien admitted to the United States for a specified purpose and temporary period but not for permanent residence.

(See Appendix 2, p. A.2-8.)

Although the typical nonimmigrant is a tourist who visits for a few days to several months, there are numerous classes of nonimmigrant admission, ranging from students to ambassadors. More than 31.4 million nonimmigrant admissions were counted during fiscal year 1999—the largest number of nonimmigrant admissions to the United

States in any year. This represents an increase of nearly 1.3 million since 1998—an increase of 4.2 percent between 1998 and 1999.

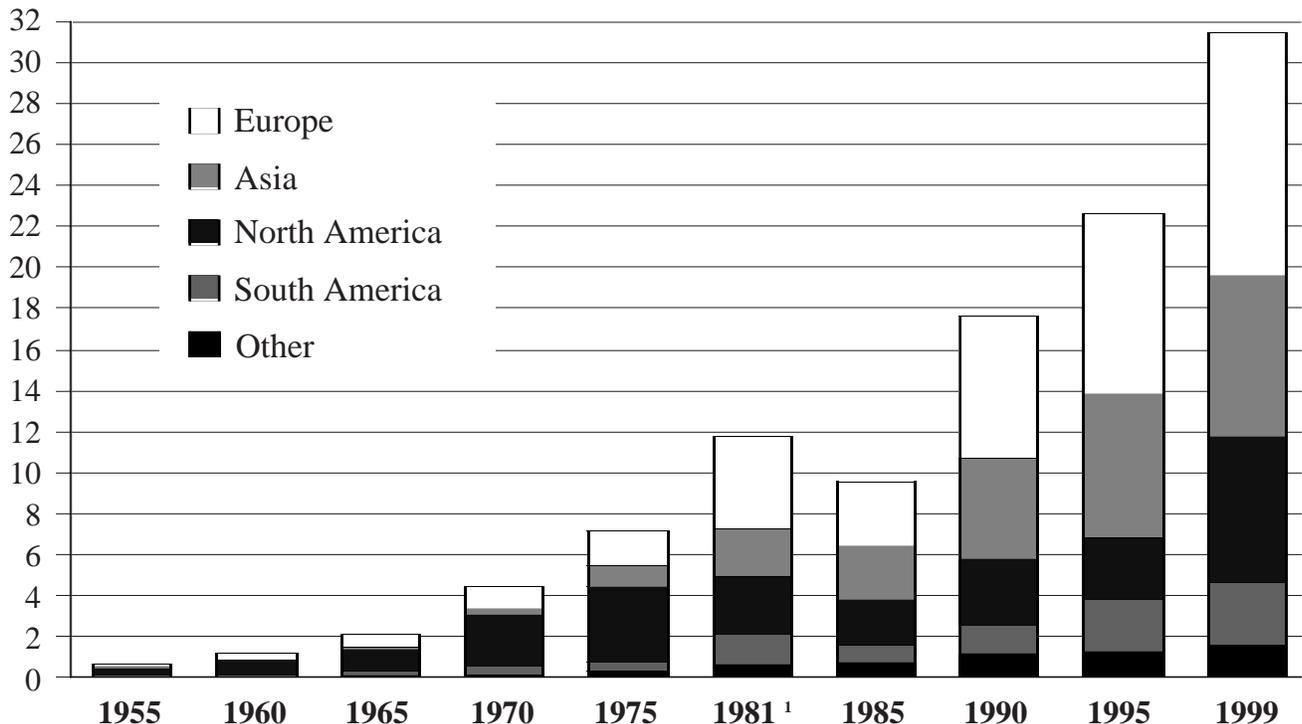
U.S. Nonimmigrant Program

Nonimmigrants were first defined in the Immigration Act of 1819, but the Act of 1855 was the first to require the reporting of “temporary arrivals” separately. The Act of 1924 defined several classes of admission that have been expanded in subsequent legislation. Though “tourists” (temporary visitors for pleasure) have consistently been by far the most numerous nonimmigrant class of

Chart E

Nonimmigrants Admitted by Region of Last Residence: Selected Fiscal Years 1955-99

Millions



¹ No data available for 1980. NOTE: See Glossary for fiscal year definitions.

Source: 1999, 1995, 1990, 1985, and 1981, Table 35; 1955-75, previous Yearbooks.

admission to the United States, a wide variety of temporary visitors now fall within the nonimmigrant classification. Second in volume to tourists are business

people coming to the United States to engage in commercial transactions (though not for employment in this country). (See Table 37.)

Table D
Nonimmigrants Admitted Under the Visa Waiver Pilot Program by Country of Citizenship:
Fiscal Years 1998-99

Country of citizenship	Visitors for pleasure				Visitors for business			
	1999	1998	Change		1999	1998	Change	
			Number	Percent			Number	Percent
All countries	14,372,792	13,833,078	539,714	3.9	2,145,967	1,959,552	186,415	9.5
Japan	4,433,751	4,688,151	-254,400	-5.4	306,346	310,158	-3,812	-1.2
United Kingdom	3,522,797	3,233,208	289,589	9.0	565,253	524,090	41,163	7.9
Germany	1,675,984	1,576,709	99,275	6.3	296,205	261,221	34,984	13.4
France	939,018	864,863	74,155	8.6	202,316	185,310	17,006	9.2
Italy	608,704	581,150	27,554	4.7	114,445	105,422	9,023	8.6
Netherlands	456,855	424,547	32,308	7.6	123,068	113,536	9,532	8.4
Australia	360,454	345,273	15,181	4.4	90,704	73,342	17,362	23.7
Argentina	329,470	282,639	46,831	16.6	23,770	17,968	5,802	32.3
Spain	323,211	284,238	38,973	13.7	48,366	41,336	7,030	17.0
Switzerland	270,416	275,225	-4,809	-1.7	43,308	37,318	5,990	16.1
Ireland	258,104	202,617	55,487	27.4	34,521	27,627	6,894	25.0
Sweden	222,171	204,501	17,670	8.6	78,173	70,564	7,609	10.8
Belgium	172,229	159,393	12,836	8.1	51,732	47,278	4,454	9.4
Austria	167,477	155,928	11,549	7.4	28,358	23,631	4,727	20.0
New Zealand	128,791	125,258	3,533	2.8	22,565	18,456	4,109	22.3
Denmark	106,107	99,950	6,157	6.2	36,078	31,851	4,227	13.3
Norway	104,288	97,217	7,071	7.3	30,822	31,076	-254	-0.8
Finland	60,946	56,188	4,758	8.5	27,962	22,753	5,209	22.9
Iceland	20,902	16,803	4,099	24.4	3,111	2,362	749	31.7
Slovenia	11,924	9,335	2,589	27.7	3,014	2,208	806	36.5
Luxembourg	11,404	11,081	323	2.9	1,413	1,189	224	18.8
Portugal ¹	6,468	X	X	X	650	X	X	X
Singapore ¹	3,931	X	X	X	1,705	X	X	X
Uruguay ¹	3,607	X	X	X	195	X	X	X
Liechtenstein	1,228	1,205	23	1.9	166	138	28	20.3
Monaco	636	506	130	25.7	35	53	-18	-34.0
Andorra	624	543	81	14.9	62	45	17	37.8
Brunei	506	547	-41	-7.5	160	120	40	33.3
San Marino	470	494	-24	-4.9	52	33	19	57.6
Unknown	170,319	135,509	34,810	25.7	11,412	10,467	945	9.0

¹ Admitted August 1999.
X Not applicable.

NOTE: Data include entries under the Guam Visa Waiver Program.

Nonimmigrant categories (Tables 35-38, 41)

Other categories of admission make up a much smaller share of the nonimmigrant total, such as foreign students and temporary workers. Temporary workers are admitted to the United States with “specialty occupations” (such as computer systems analysts and programmers) or to perform temporary services or labor when persons capable of performing such services or labor cannot be found in this country (such as agricultural laborers). Others who are granted authorization to work temporarily in the United States include: exchange visitors who enter to study, teach, or conduct research; intracompany transferees, to render managerial or executive services in the United States to international firms or corporations; and industrial trainees. Though not strictly considered as employed in the United States, treaty traders and treaty investors enter temporarily to conduct trade or to invest substantially in enterprises under the provisions of treaties of commerce and navigation between the United States and foreign states.

Nonimmigrants also include several types of temporary visitors who are connected in some way with a foreign government or who represent an international organization. Ambassadors, public ministers, diplomats, and consular officers serve temporarily in this country, bringing with them members of their immediate families as well as personal employees, attendants, and servants. Officers and employees of international organizations such as the United Nations add to the list of nonimmigrant visitors entering the United States each year. The Glossary (Appendix 2) contains a detailed definition of nonimmigrants, a listing of each of the nonimmigrant classes of admission, and a detailed definition of each class.

Admission policy

The U.S. government has an “open door” policy for most nonimmigrant classes of admission. There is no set limit on the total number of admissions each year; indeed, tourists (the majority of nonimmigrants) are encouraged to visit as a boon to the U.S. economy. The exception is certain categories of temporary workers. Limitations have been set by U.S. law on the number of H-1B (specialty occupations) and H-2B (occupations in which persons providing services or labor cannot be found in this country) workers allowed entry each year. Regulations govern additional areas such as the grounds for nonimmigrant admission, length and extension of stay, employment in the United States, accompaniment by family members, travel restrictions within the United States, and change of admission status. For example, ambassadors are allowed to remain in the United States for the duration of their service, students to complete their studies, visitors for business for a maximum of 6 months (plus 6-month extensions), and aliens in transit

through the United States for not more than 29 days (with no extensions).

Employment (Tables 36-38, 41) **family members**

Most types of nonimmigrants are not allowed employment while in the United States, though exceptions may be granted, for example to students and to family members of international representatives. On the other hand, temporary workers come to the United States expressly for purposes of employment. Most nonimmigrant aliens may bring immediate family members with them; the exception is transit aliens other than foreign government officials. Transit aliens, crewmen, certain exchange visitors, Visa Waiver Pilot Program visitors, fiance(e)s coming to the United States to marry U.S. citizens, and visitors under a special program to provide certain critical information to Federal or State courts are the nonimmigrants who are prohibited from changing to another nonimmigrant category while in this country.

Visa Waiver Pilot Program (Table 37)

The Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986 authorized the establishment of a pilot program that permitted certain nonimmigrants from qualified countries to enter the United States on a temporary basis without nonimmigrant visas. The Visa Waiver Pilot Program (see Appendix 2, p. A.2-14) was originally extended only to approved countries that offered a reciprocal waiver of visas to U.S. citizens. The program is limited to admissions in the visitor for pleasure and for business classes of admission, with admission not to exceed 90 days. Various legislative efforts extended the pilot program through fiscal year 2000; the Visa Waiver Permanent Program Act made the program permanent as of October 30, 2000. To date, 29 countries are members of the Visa Waiver Program, with Portugal, Singapore, and Uruguay admitted during 1999. Entries for fiscal year 1998 and 1999 are shown in Table D for current participant countries.

Guam Visa Waiver Pilot Program

Under the Visa Waiver Pilot Program, certain visitors from designated countries may visit Guam for up to 15 days without first having to obtain nonimmigrant visitor visas. The table below shows the countries participating in this program and entries for fiscal year 1999.

North American Free-Trade Agreement (Tables 36-38, 41)

In December 1992, the Presidents of the United States and Mexico and the Prime Minister of Canada signed an agreement, enacted in December 1993, known as the North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA). This law superseded the United States-Canada Free-Trade

Country of citizenship	Visitors to Guam, FY 1999	
	For pleasure	For business
Total	65,543	506
Korea	31,499	159
Taiwan	20,737	69
Hong Kong	2,763	30
United Kingdom	1,275	9
Nauru	513	3
Japan	222	-
Australia	429	14
Indonesia	148	7
Singapore	81	6
Malaysia	92	11
Papua New Guinea ...	39	-
New Zealand	36	3
Solomon Islands	185	-
Burma	1	-
Samoa	3	-
Vanuatu	108	-
Brunei	-	-
Unknown	7,412	195

- Represents zero.

Agreement, establishing a special, reciprocal trading relationship among the United States, Canada, and Mexico. This agreement extended to the citizens of Mexico (with certain stipulations) and Canada the nonimmigrant class of admission exclusively for business people entering the United States to engage in activities at a "professional" level. Additionally, the agreement facilitates entry for Mexican as well as Canadian citizens seeking temporary entry as visitors for business, treaty traders and investors, and intracompany transferees. Entries under NAFTA began in February 1994. Data for fiscal year 1999 are shown for NAFTA in Table 37.

A record 31.4 million nonimmigrants were admitted to the United States during 1999.

Data Overview

Recent trends in admission (Tables 35, 37)

As noted, the 1999 total of more than 31.4 million nonimmigrant arrivals represents an increase of nearly 1.3 million (4.2 percent) from fiscal year 1998. Total

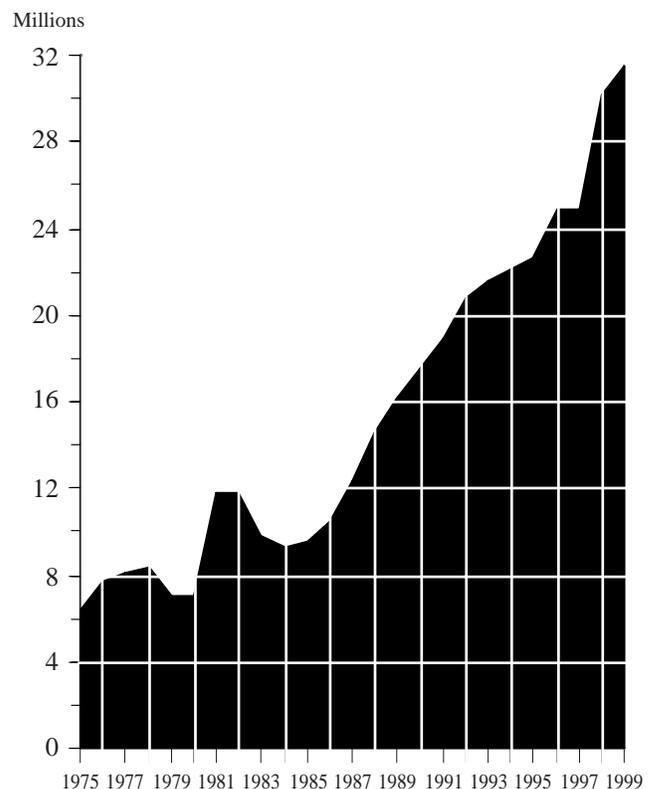
nonimmigrant admissions numbered about 6.3 million during 1975 and steadily increased to about 11.8 million in both 1981 and 1982. The number stabilized at about 9.5 million from 1983 to 1985 (recording a low in 1984) then began a steady increase that continued from 1985 to 1999 (Chart F).

Class of admission (Tables 35-38, 41)

Of the 31.4 million nonimmigrants who arrived in fiscal year 1999, a large majority (76.7 percent) entered as visitors for pleasure (tourists), with the next highest class of admission, temporary visitors for business, accounting for 14.6 percent. Nearly 276,000 persons entered as exchange visitors to study, teach, or conduct research in the United States, bringing with them some 44,000 spouses and children (Chart G). More than 567,000 foreign students entered the United States to pursue a full course of study (predominantly in academic institutions) accompanied by almost 37,000 spouses and children (Chart H).

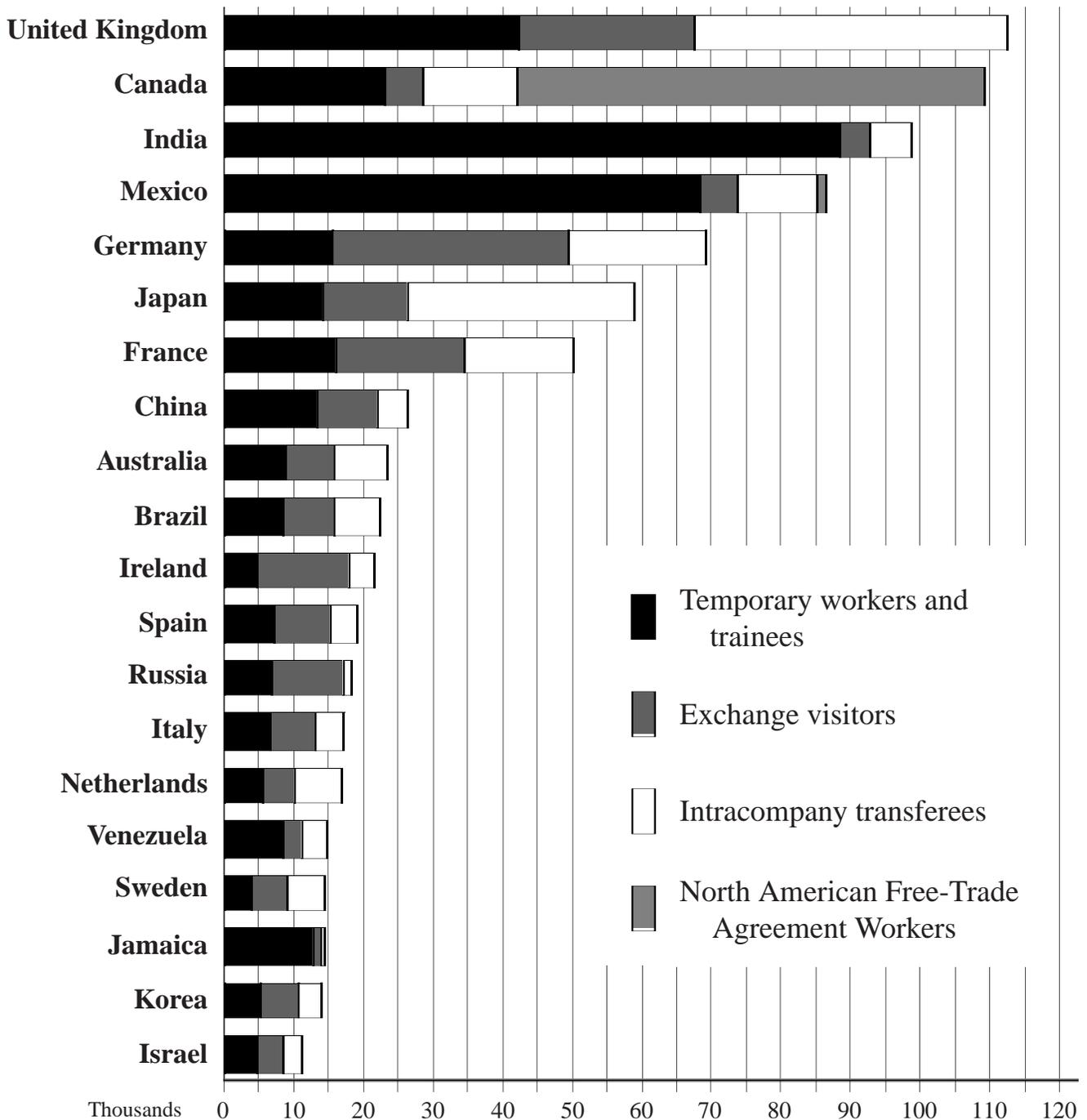
Nearly 238,000 representatives of foreign governments (less than 1 percent of total entries) entered the United

Chart F
Nonimmigrants Admitted: Fiscal Years 1975-99



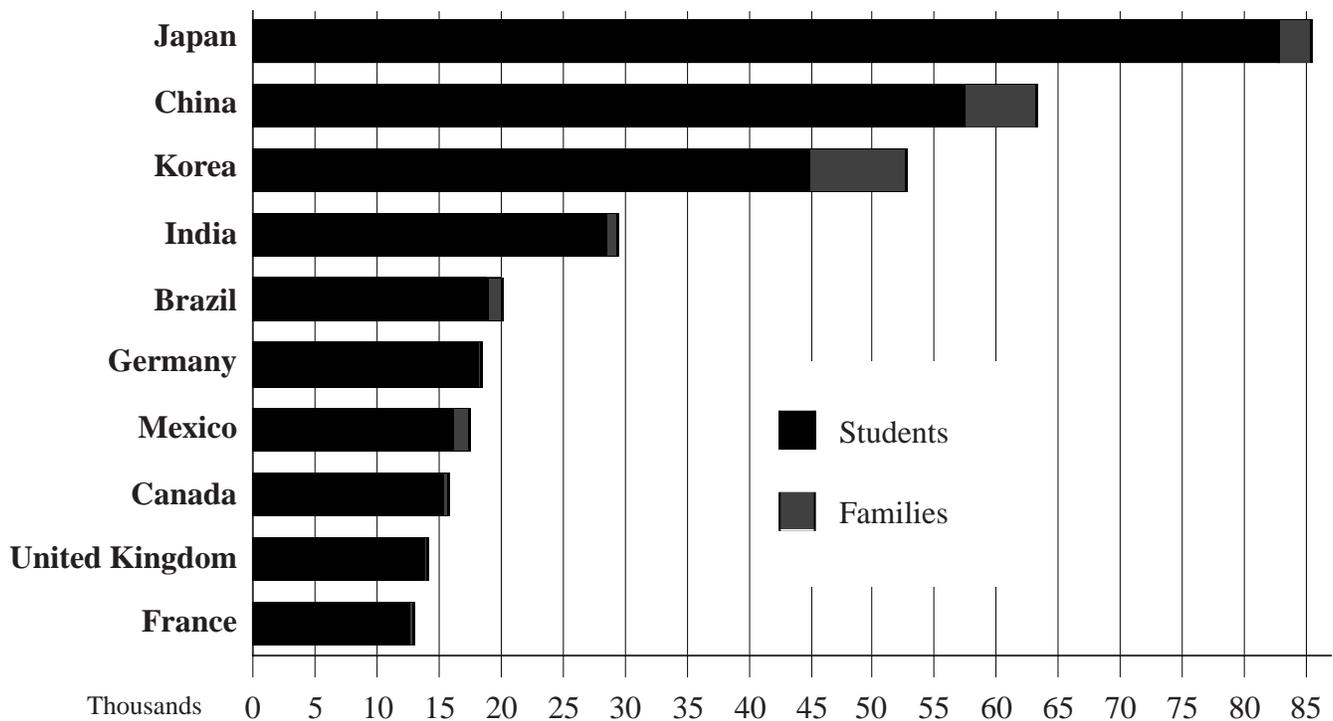
NOTE: Data estimated for last quarter of 1979 and no data available for 1980 and 1997. See Glossary for fiscal year definitions.
Source: Table 35 and previous Yearbooks.

Chart G
Nonimmigrants Admitted as Temporary Workers, Intracompany Transferees, and Exchange Visitors from Top Twenty Countries of Citizenship: Fiscal Year 1999



NOTE: China includes People's Republic of China and Taiwan. "Temporary workers and trainees" includes admission classes H, O, P, Q, and R (see Nonimmigrant Admission section of text). Also, see Glossary for definitions of nonimmigrant classes of admission.
 Source: Table 38.

Chart H
Nonimmigrants Admitted as Students and Their Families for Top Ten Countries of Citizenship: Fiscal Year 1999



NOTE: China includes People's Republic of China and Taiwan. Source: Table 36.

States as nonimmigrants in 1999. This figure consists of: more than 133,000 foreign government officials (including ambassadors, public ministers, career diplomats, and consular officers), family members, and attendants; nearly 92,000 foreign representatives to international organizations (including families and attendants); and nearly 13,000 officials serving the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) (including family members).

Country of citizenship (Tables 36, 38-40, 42)

Nearly half of all nonimmigrants arriving in 1999 were citizens of one of four countries: Japan (16.0 percent), the United Kingdom (14.3), Mexico (12.0), and Germany (7.1). Tourists far outnumbered other classes of entry for almost every country of citizenship (Chart I). Eighty-eight percent of Japanese nonimmigrants were tourists (visitors for pleasure), compared to 76 percent of citizens of France, and 57 percent of Chinese (People's Republic of China and Taiwan).

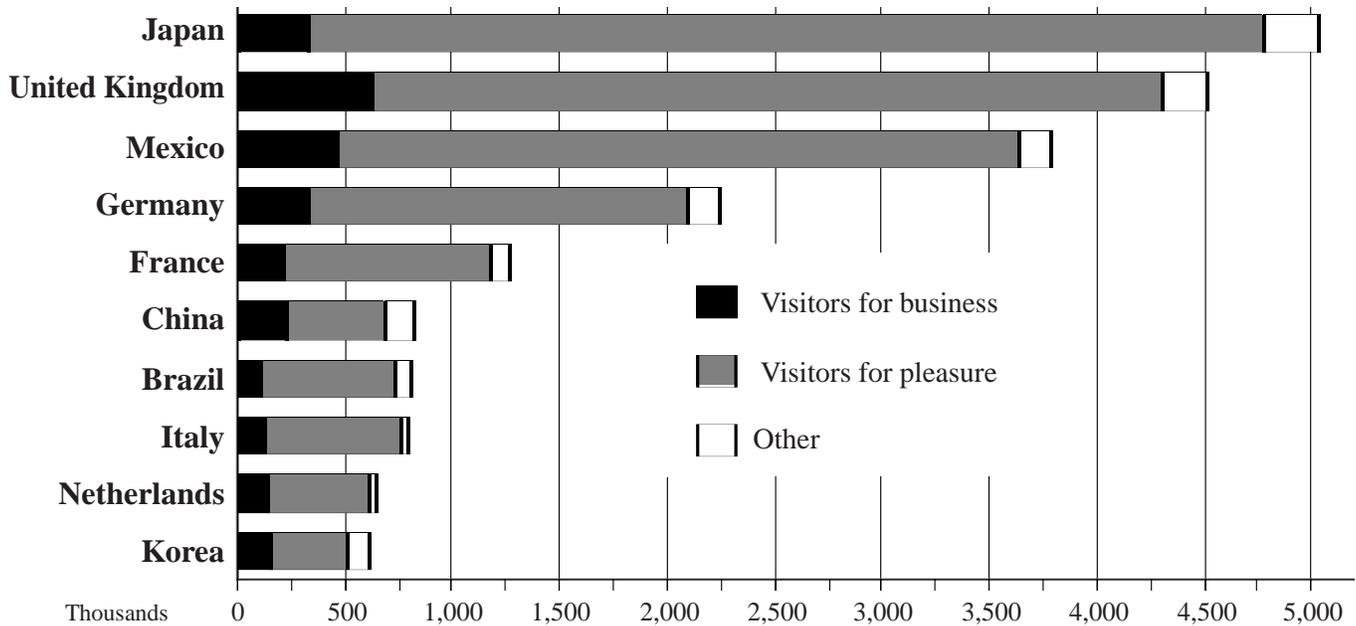
Port of entry (Table 39)

Just as four countries dominated nonimmigrant admissions to the United States in 1999, so did four ports of entry. Miami (13.9 percent), New York (13.0), Los Angeles (10.5), and Honolulu (6.4) together accounted for nearly 44 percent of all entrants. The share of all four ports decreased in 1999, indicating a continuing dispersement of arrivals to other ports within the United States since 1996.

State of intended destination (Tables 41, 42)

Five states were most often the intended destination of temporary visitors to the United States: Florida (17.8 percent of total admissions, more than 23 percent from the United Kingdom), California (13.9 percent of the total, nearly 16 percent from Japan), New York (12.8 percent of the total, more than 17 percent from the United Kingdom), Hawaii (6.2 percent of the total, nearly 85 percent from Japan), and Texas (5.5 percent of the total, more than 56 percent from Mexico).

Chart I
Nonimmigrants Admitted by Selected Class of Admission from Top Ten Countries of Citizenship: Fiscal Year 1999



NOTE: China includes People's Republic of China and Taiwan. Source: Table 36.

Parolees

A parolee is an alien, appearing to be inadmissible to the inspecting officer, allowed to enter the United States under urgent humanitarian reasons or when that alien's entry is determined to be for significant public benefit.

(See Appendix 2, p. A.2-9.)

Authority to grant parole

The Attorney General has the authority to allow the temporary admission of an alien on a case-by-case basis who may appear inadmissible but who enters the United States for urgent humanitarian reasons or when that alien's entry is determined to be for significant public benefit. Parole does not constitute formal admission to the United States. It confers only temporary status, and parolees are required to leave when the conditions supporting their admission are ended.

U.S. Parole Program

Parolees are treated as nonimmigrants at port processing, but their numbers are not reported in the nonimmigrant admission data (Tables 35-42). They are usually classified into three main categories: deferred inspections; port-of-entry/district

advance parolees; and humanitarian/public interest/overseas parolees. In recent years, more than 100,000 parole admissions have been authorized annually, and in fiscal years 1998 and 1999 the number exceeded 200,000.

Nearly 264,000 parolees were admitted to the United States during 1999.

Categories of parole

Deferred inspection is used when an alien does not appear to be clearly admissible based on the evidence at hand. The parole is issued and an appointment is made for the alien to appear at another INS office, where more information is available and the inspection can be completed. These cases are usually resolved within 2 weeks, and the alien is admitted in the appropriate category. Deferred inspection has also been used to admit people in special situations. For example, in fiscal years 1993 and 1994 combined, more than 12,000 nationals of El Salvador were admitted under deferred inspection. Many of them were members of the ABC class (see Asylum

Table E
Parolees Admitted by Selected Class of Admission from Top Five Countries of Citizenship:
Fiscal Years 1994-99

Class of admission/ Country of citizenship	1994	1995	1996	1998	1999
All parolees	111,403	113,542	133,503	234,545	263,755
Deferred inspections	23,742	9,311	7,952	10,108	9,608
Mexico	6,255	1,742	1,630	1,786	1,806
Canada	884	670	452	822	851
United Kingdom	555	404	463	480	445
Cuba	3,069	291	119	212	399
China ¹	806	337	231	333	349
Other	12,173	5,867	5,057	6,475	5,758
Port-of-entry & district advance parolees	58,824	61,019	95,415	177,701	204,364
Mexico	11,761	15,182	21,488	57,019	52,557
Canada	2,754	3,695	6,406	13,219	17,228
United Kingdom	1,918	2,456	5,371	9,348	12,456
China ¹	3,845	3,156	4,950	8,962	9,967
India	1,918	1,737	3,443	6,188	7,539
Other	36,628	34,793	53,757	82,965	104,617
Humanitarian, public interest, and overseas parolees	28,837	43,212	30,136	46,736	49,783
Mexico	4,974	3,454	2,539	21,476	19,801
Cuba	9,149	28,139	17,463	13,888	17,209
Soviet Union, former	1,909	1,697	1,143	2,281	3,814
Canada	1,807	2,039	1,972	2,376	2,153
El Salvador	216	212	867	791	1,207
Other	10,782	7,671	6,152	5,924	5,599

¹ Includes the People's Republic of China and Taiwan. Note: No reliable data available for 1997.

section) admitted to file or renew claims for asylum. By 1999 only 178 Salvadorans were given deferred inspection. Parole may also be granted by advance arrangement with an INS District Office or, more commonly, at a port of entry. These admissions comprised more than 77 percent of all paroles in fiscal year 1999. These cases are most common at the land border ports and often involve the reentry of permanent resident aliens who are not carrying their documents. Again, these cases are typically resolved rapidly when the documents are produced.

The more exceptional instances of parole arise in emergencies or special situations. People may be admitted to receive medical treatment or because they are injured or acutely ill. They may be brought to the United States to take part in legal proceedings as witnesses or defendants, or as part of a special overseas program undertaken in an agreement with another government. The latter category is the only one that may constitute a long-term admission to the United States.

Country of citizenship

Table E displays the total number of parolees admitted from fiscal year 1994 through fiscal year 1999 by the three major categories of parole. Within each category, the five countries accounting for the largest number of parole admissions in fiscal year 1999 are shown. Our neighboring countries, Canada and Mexico, account for the largest number of parolees in the deferred inspections and port-of-entry/district advance categories. Parolees from the United Kingdom are the third most common in those categories. During this time period, the use of deferred inspections fell, while the number of port-of-entry paroles increased greatly.

Table F presents more detail for the same years regarding admissions under the overseas, humanitarian, and public interest parole categories. The annual numbers admitted have fluctuated according to the operations of the special overseas programs that account for many of the admissions in this category. Beginning in 1994 and continuing

Table F
Parolees Admitted by Selected Category of Parole from Selected
Countries of Citizenship: Fiscal Years 1994-99

Category of admission/ Country of citizenship	1994	1995	1996	1998	1999
All selected parole categories	28,837	43,212	30,136	46,736	49,783
Overseas parolees & special programs ¹	16,471	32,262	19,181	17,221	22,467
Cuba	9,149	28,139	17,463	13,888	17,209
Soviet Union, former	1,909	1,697	1,143	2,281	3,814
Vietnam	4,824	1,477	270	532	693
Cambodia	94	57	25	64	170
Haiti	212	415	96	54	92
Other	283	477	184	402	489
Humanitarian parolees (medical and related reasons)	10,335	8,878	8,836	24,491	21,756
Land border countries:					
Mexico	4,290	2,922	2,184	18,292	16,106
Canada	1,295	1,369	1,377	1,802	1,620
Other countries:					
El Salvador	165	172	833	742	1,077
United Kingdom	132	198	226	224	218
Guatemala	121	118	151	179	212
Korea	42	52	82	103	59
Philippines	210	185	147	199	172
China ²	390	277	343	269	135
India	344	259	276	206	110
Other	3,346	3,326	3,217	2,475	2,047
Public interest parolees (legal and related reasons)	2,031	2,072	2,119	5,024	5,560
Land border countries:					
Mexico	628	489	338	3,092	3,581
Canada	482	612	588	543	516
Other countries	921	971	1,193	1,389	1,463

¹ Includes parole authorized by an INS overseas office and persons from the same countries with humanitarian or public interest parole codes. ² Includes the People's Republic of China and Taiwan. Note: No reliable data available for 1997.

through 1999, the largest number of overseas parolees were Cubans admitted under the 1994 migration agreement with Cuba. Most of the parolees from Vietnam, Cambodia, and the former Soviet Union arrived under special legislation after being denied refugee status.¹ These persons are allowed to adjust to immigrant status after one year of residence in the United States. The number of parolees from the former Soviet Union increased in 1998 and 1999.

A large proportion of the humanitarian parolees admitted annually for medical and related reasons are from Canada

¹ The Foreign Operations Act of November 21, 1989. This provision is commonly known as the Lautenberg Amendment.

and Mexico, and the increase in this category between 1996 and 1999 was due entirely to the increase in parolees from Mexico. The rest come in small numbers from many other countries. Similarly, most of the annual admissions under public interest parole for legal and related reasons are from Canada and Mexico, and the increase again can be attributed to parole admissions from Mexico.

Understanding the Data

Data Collection

The Nonimmigrant Information System (NIIS) is designed to provide for each nonimmigrant a record of legal admission and departure. The system also produces statistics for such variables as age, country of citizenship,

class of admission, visa-issuing post, port of entry, and destination in the United States. Many nonimmigrants enter and leave the United States more than once each year and the NIIS system records each entry separately.

A description of the principal steps in the process of nonimmigrant admission to the United States is useful for understanding the data produced by the NIIS system. A nonimmigrant visa is secured at a U.S. Consulate abroad (except for those entering under the Visa Waiver Pilot Program—see Nonimmigrant Admission section). These visas may be valid for multiple visits to the United States. Prior to departing for the United States, nonimmigrants are screened initially by the transportation company to insure that their documents are in order. During the trip, INS Form I-94 is distributed to non-U.S. citizens.

At the port of entry, each arriving nonimmigrant presents a visa, which usually is stamped in the passport, and a completed Form I-94 to an immigration inspector. Among other actions, the inspector checks the form for completeness, determines the length of admission, and stamps the class of admission and port of entry on the form. The arrival portion is torn off and sent to a central data processing facility. The matching departure section of the form, usually stapled into the passport, is the nonimmigrant's proof of legal admission to the United States. This section of Form I-94, collected at departure, also is sent to the data processing facility where it is processed and matched electronically to the arrival section of the form.

Other temporary visitors

The Nonimmigrant Information System also includes information on parolees (*e.g.*, entering for humanitarian, medical, or legal reasons), withdrawals, stowaways, deferred inspections (allowed to enter to appear at an INS office where formal inspection can be completed), and refugees. Data for these classes of admission are not shown in the nonimmigrant tables but are included in summary form in footnotes to the appropriate tables. Additionally, refugee data are shown in the Refugee section and parolee data in the Parolee section of the text and tables.

Temporary visitor information not collected

The Nonimmigrant Information System also does not include data for permanent resident aliens returning after short visits abroad or for most of the millions of citizens of Canada and Mexico who cross the border for brief periods of time. Most aliens entering the United States from Canada or Mexico do not require documentation in the NIIS system. Canadians may travel for business or pleasure without travel restrictions for a period of 6 months without obtaining nonimmigrant visas. Mexicans

crossing the border frequently may apply for border crossing cards, which can be used for admission to the United States for business or pleasure within 25 miles of the Southwestern border for a period not to exceed 72 hours.

Limitations of Data

A new data system was developed and put into place in mid-1996. While the new system introduced needed improvements in many of the data processing functions, start-up difficulties have led to less complete capture of some data items for fiscal year 1996, such as port of entry and state of intended residence. The detailed tables have been appropriately footnoted, citing "processing errors" for the increased number of "unknown" for certain variables. While the total number of nonimmigrant admissions has not been affected, caution must be exercised in interpreting the data. As noted, data for fiscal year 1997 do not appear in this edition due to data inconsistencies resulting from the reengineering of both the data entry and data base management components of the Nonimmigrant Information System.

As mentioned, the data system records arrivals via collection of INS Form I-94; thus, data represent each arrival event during the year rather than the actual number of individuals admitted. Nonimmigrants in several classes of admission, often enter (and leave) many times in any given year, especially students, intracompany transferees, and visitors for business.

Changes in the procedures for processing student records, whereby certain records were prematurely moved off-line and subsequently not included in annual totals, resulted in a substantial underreporting in the number of student arrivals for 1991 through 1993. These procedures have been revised and new student arrival figures developed for these years. Table 39 in earlier editions of the *Yearbook* reflects revised student arrival counts as well as minor differences in numbers for other classes of admission and country of last residence.

The tables on parole admissions in fiscal year 1998 reflect a later edition of the data than was available for production of the report entitled, *Use of the Attorney General's Parole Authority Under the Immigration and Nationality Act: Fiscal Years 1997-1998*.

Missing information

Finally, there are gaps in the historical nonimmigrant data series due to the unavailability of arrival and departure records for July to September 1979, all of 1980, and for most characteristics for 1981 and 1982. Country of last residence and class of admission are the only variables available for 1981 and 1982. No reliable data are available for 1997.