

APPENDIX D

Glossary

Immigrant

A person who moves to a new country to take up permanent residence there; an alien admitted to the United States and expected to reside permanently in the United States.

Alien

An alien is any person who is not a citizen or national of the United States.

Legal Immigrant / Immigrant Alien

Relatives, workers, refugees, asylees. Those individuals who have been admitted to the United States as lawful permanent residents. They may live and work in the United States, without restriction, indefinitely - provided they do not abandon their residence in the United States. They may, after a specified period of time, also apply to become U.S. citizens.

Illegal Immigrant / Illegal Aliens / Undocumented immigrants

Individuals who either enter the United States unlawfully, or enter lawfully, but remain beyond their authorized period of stay, or otherwise violate their terms of admission. They may or may not have documents.

Non-Immigrant

Somebody who enters a country for a temporary stay.

Foreign born

Legal immigrants, undocumented immigrants and temporary residents; foreign by birth, not native to the country in which one resides.

Resident

One who resides in a particular place permanently or for an extended period.

Foreign-born citizen

Alien is in national and international law, a foreign-born resident who is not a citizen by virtue of parentage or naturalization and who is still a citizen or subject of another country.

Country of origin

The country in which a person was born.

Domestic migrant

A person who moves to a new residence within the United States.

Hispanic origin

Refers to those who identify themselves as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Hispanics. Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race.

Quota

From the immigration acts of 1921 and 1924, which imposed numerical limits on immigration from countries subject to quotas. An alien from a quota country could be classified as a “quota immigrant” or a “quota nonimmigrant.” European countries were all subject to quotas, thus Europeans applying for admission at US/Mexican Border port would have been classified as “quota.”

Non-quota

From the immigration acts of 1921 and 1924 non-quota aliens generally were 1) spouses or dependents of U.S. citizens, 2) returning alien residents, or 3) natives of Western Hemisphere countries, which were not subject to quotas (natives from Mexico, Canada, or other independent country of Central or South America).

Citizens

There are two general methods by which a person acquires United States citizenship: birth and naturalization. Some people, though born in the United States, or by being born abroad to qualifying United States citizen parents, are U.S. citizens from the time they are born. All others must acquire citizenship through the naturalization process. Other than acquisition of citizenship at birth, no one becomes a citizen automatically. A very common misconception is that an alien who marries a U.S. citizen automatically becomes a citizen. This is not true.

In addition to citizens, there also are United States nationals. These are individuals who live in certain U.S. overseas administrative areas. They are not United States citizens, but they have an unrestricted right to travel to and work in the United States. The number of U.S. nationals is very small.

Asylee

An alien in the United States or at a port of entry unable or unwilling to return to his or her country of nationality, or to seek the protection of that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution. Persecution or the fear thereof may be based on the alien's race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. For persons with no nationality, the country of nationality is considered to be the country in which the alien last habitually resided. Asylees are eligible to adjust to lawful permanent resident status after one year of continuous presence in the United States. These immigrants are limited to 10,000 adjustments per fiscal year.

Refugee

Any person who is outside of the United States and outside his or her country of nationality who is unable or unwilling to return to that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution. Persecution or the fear thereof must be based on the alien's race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. People with no nationality must generally be outside their country of last habitual residence to qualify as a refugee. Refugees are subject to ceilings by geographic area set annually by the President in consultation with Congress and are eligible to adjust to lawful permanent resident status after one year of continuous presence in the United States. Refugee approvals make Immigration and Naturalization Service officers in overseas offices.

Fiscal Year

Fiscal year is a twelve-month period beginning October 1 and ending September 30 of the respective year.

Historically until 1831 and from 1843-49, that twelve-month period ended September 30. From 1832-42 and 1850-67, it ended December 31 and from 1868-1976 June 30.

1976 TQ refers to the "transition quarter" in that year, from July to September, when the beginning of the fiscal year was changed from June to October.

Sources:

<http://www.imminfo.com/Basics/Knowledgebase.html>

http://www.imminfo.com/Basics/Immigration_terminology.html

<http://www.ins.gov/graphics/glossary.htm>

The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey

The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey is a Decennial Census program designed to demonstrate the feasibility of collecting long form type information at the same time as, but separate from, the Decennial Census. It used the questionnaire and methods developed for the American Community Survey to collect demographic, social, economic, and housing data from a national sample of 700,000 households. The Census 2000 Supplementary Survey was conducted in 1,203 counties with monthly samples of about 58,000 housing units. Data collection began in January 2000 and ran through December 2000. Approximately 58,000 addresses were in sample each month. This size sample is sufficient to produce data for every state in the Nation, as well as for counties and most metropolitan areas above 250,000 in population.

The Current Population Survey

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly survey of about 50,000 households conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The survey has been conducted for more than 50 years. The sample is scientifically selected to represent the civilian non-institutional population.

CPS also includes data on the characteristics of the foreign-born population. This comprises legal immigrants, undocumented immigrants and temporary residents (e.g. students, workers on business visas). It provides a profile of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, such as region of birth, geographic distribution in the United States, age, educational attainment, earnings, and poverty status. These characteristics are compared with those of the native population.

Zogby International Poll (Chapter III, Illegal Immigration)

The nationwide poll of 1,020 likely voters was conducted by Zogby International from Saturday, August 25, to Wednesday, August 29, 2001. All telephone calls were made from Zogby International headquarters in Utica, N.Y. The margin of error is +/-3.2 percent. Margins of error are higher in sub-groups.