

Data Methodology

Who Gets Deported?: 1895–2022

Mapping 127 years of deportation orders comes with a variety of challenges. In particular, federal immigration authorities regularly changed the terminology, classifications, policies, and data management practices pertaining to their forced removal of noncitizens from the country. Our datasets include statistics on the many ways U.S. authorities have banished immigrants including deportation, exclusion, “voluntary” departures, and expulsions. This methodology section details how we made sense of the data, indicating the inconsistencies in the federal data and explaining the choices we made to interpret the data. Although our site discusses data points on federal prosecutions for unlawful entry/reentry in our summaries, we currently do not have data visualizations for prosecutions due to the challenges with inconsistent data collection over long time periods. For a list of table sources for source datasets please see the [Appendix](#).

Deportation Order Data

Our feature map, [Who Gets Deported?: 1895–2022](#), utilizes publicly-available data regarding the total number of deportation orders annually issued by federal immigration authorities. Although the Commissioners General of Immigration began to report the nation’s annual deportation tally as early as 1892, they did not make a distinction between exclusion orders (turned back at a U.S. port of entry, also referred to as debarred from entry) and deportation (expelled from the country) until 1895. Our feature map only includes the deportation data. For more information on the exclusion data, see [Table 2](#) and the [Exclusion Orders](#) section below.

Over time, federal authorities have published annual deportation data in several sources. From 1895 to 1903, the Commissioner General of Immigration reported deportation data in the Annual Reports of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Treasury. After the U.S. Immigration Service was moved to the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1904, the nation’s deportation data was reported in the Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. In 1933, the Department of Labor (which had separated from the Department of Commerce in 1913) combined the Immigration Service and the Naturalization Service, making the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). For FY1934 to FY1940, the Secretary of Labor reported INS deportation data in the Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor. The INS remained part of the Department of Labor until 1940, when Congress moved the INS to the Department of Justice. From FY1941 to FY1977, deportation order data is available in the Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the U.S. Attorney General. From 1978 to 1995, data on deportation orders were published in the

Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Beginning with 1996, we used the annual deportation data as later recorded in the Department of Homeland Security's Yearbook of Immigration Statistics. While DHS did not come into existence until 2003, the 1996–2003 deportation data is currently available through DHS's Yearbook of Immigration Statistics. As of May 6, 2025, the FY2022 DHS Yearbook of Immigration Statistics is the most-recently available yearbook. Details on exact table sources can be found in [Table 1](#).

Terminology

Deportation Order

This project utilizes the term “deportation order” rather than “deportation” to make the distinction that each data point represents an event, rather than unique individuals. In some cases, the annual number of deportation orders may include instances of individuals who were ordered deported more than one time in a single year. In some cases, it may include instances of individuals who were ordered deported but were not in fact physically removed from the country.

Removals

Federal authorities have sometimes used the term “deportation” interchangeably with the term “removal.” However, during some years, federal immigration authorities broadened the definition of “removal” to encompass deportation as well as “inadmissible” or exclusions (denied entry) and “voluntary departures.” (See below for a description of [Voluntary Departure](#).) Therefore, “deportation” and “removal” are not interchangeable terms for all time periods.

In the years prior to 1927, federal immigration authorities sometimes used the term “returned” to refer to deportation orders. For instance, from 1895–1903 deportation orders were labeled as “returned within one year after landing.” In 1904, after Congress extended the statute-of-limitations on most deportations from one to three years, federal immigration authorities changed this reporting category to be “returned in three years after landing” for all deportations (except Chinese immigrants removed under the provisions of Chinese exclusion laws). Subsequently, from 1905 onward the tables sometimes include a distinction between returned within 1, 2 or 3 years after landing. For details on terms used for each year refer to the table titles in [Table 1](#).

The 1995 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics utilizes the following definition in the Glossary section:

The formal removal of an alien from the United States when the presence of that alien is deemed inconsistent with the public welfare. Deportation is ordered by an immigration judge without any punishment being imposed or contemplated. Data for a fiscal year cover the deportations verified during that fiscal year. Airlines, ship companies, or port officials provide the Immigration and Naturalization Service with the departure data on aliens who are deported.¹

According to the 2015 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, removals are defined as:

Removals are the compulsory and confirmed movement of an inadmissible or deportable noncitizen out of the United States based on an order of removal. A noncitizen who is removed has administrative or criminal consequences placed on subsequent reentry owing to the fact of the removal.²

In more-recent summary tables of border enforcement actions from Statistical Yearbooks, federal authorities employ a broad definition for “removals.” For instance, in the 2003 Annual Yearbook in the footnote of Table 40, formal removals are noted to “include deportations, exclusions, and removals.”³

Therefore, there are significant discrepancies in the nation’s “deportation” data but, in total, federal authorities have reported issuing more than 58M formal deportation and voluntary departure orders since 1895.

Reporting Lag

There is a substantial lag in reporting time for reports in more recent years, as described below:

The data on removals under docket control reported in this and other Statistical Yearbooks should be used cautiously. One problem is the time lag in reporting removals. The data in this Yearbook have been adjusted to reflect the actual year of removal. The data for each fiscal year require updating and cannot be considered complete for at least 4 years. For example, the removals reported during fiscal year 1995 that occurred in 1994 increased the number for fiscal year 1994 by almost 1 percent.⁴

¹ U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, [Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1995](#) (Washington D.C.: G.P.O., 1997), A. 3-3.

² U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Aliens Removed or Returned: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2015 in [2015 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics](#) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2016), 103.

³ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 40: Aliens Expelled Fiscal Years 1892-2003 in [2003 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics](#) (Washington D.C.: G.P.O, 2004), 158.

⁴ U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, [Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1995](#) (Washington D.C.: G.P.O., 1997), 163.

Consequently, this project utilizes data in the most-recent report listed where possible. For instance, the deportation order data from fiscal year 2004 comes from the 2013 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics in *Table 41d Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality: 2004-2015*, to ensure that at least four years have passed for any required updating. For such reasons, the most recent years 2018-2022 datasets will likely fluctuate as updated reports are published and made available to the public.

Changes in Data Reporting

There are two notable fiscal years where federal authorities changed their data reporting practices. First, in 1950, a policy change resulted in an apparent drop in deportations, however the 1950 report states:

The law as applied by the Supreme Court in the *Wong Yang Sung* case is revolutionary in the basic concept of immigration policy. It treats the subject as if it were of a judicial character. During all previous history it has been dealt with under the highest judicial sanctions as a political question in which the sovereign had rather complete and flexible power to deal with an everchanging and often paramount problem vital to the social and economic welfare of the nation. The immediate effect of the Supreme Court decision was to bring into question the validity of certain other hearings in deportation proceedings in which the subject alien had not been deported. The Immigration and Naturalization Service had to adjust its procedures and regulations to comply with the decision. The effect of the decision was most dramatically indicated when the number of deportations dropped from 568 in February 1950 to 99 in March, and 96 in April.⁵

Additionally, in 1975 the US Federal government transitioned the fiscal year from July 1 to June 30 to October 1 to September 30. Therefore, immigration statistics reported for FY1976 include 15 months from July 1, 1975 to September 30, 1976 due to this change in fiscal year end dates. For FY1976, there is a data gap discrepancy of approximately 10,473 between the total number of deportations reported in the 1976 Annual Report (27,998 total deportations) and in future reports such as the 2022 Annual Report that reports 38,471. This gap of 10,473 deportation orders is not included in our data visualizations, as later reports include both deportation orders and debarred from entry in reporting statistics listed as “removals.” Since there is no way to determine how many were debarred from entry and how many data points were deportation orders, or is the deportation available by country of nationality.

⁵ U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, [Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950](#) (Washington D.C.: G.P.O., 1950), 7.

Scale Transformation

The size of each moving dot in the [Who Gets Deported?: 1895–2022](#) map corresponds to the number of deportation orders by region for each year. Mexico and Central America had such a disproportionate skew of deportation orders, that a scale transformation was needed to keep the overall map itself viewable. The map is structured so that each dot for the entire 127 years is present on the map at the start placed within the United States and then with each year activates and moves across the globe to the respective region. Although screenshot in the year 1933, the dots prepared to move in later years from the early to mid-2000s for Mexico and Central America are so large proportionally to the other nine regions it eclipses everything else and renders the world map below invisible.



To keep the map readable and visible, this project utilized a square root transformation and limited the size range of the dots from 1 to 30. The interactive bubble chart [Deportations by Year: 1895–2022](#), mentioned in further detail below, does not include a scale transformation and therefore, the size of the bubbles for each region provides a more accurate relative size representation of total deportation orders by region.

Racialization and Geography

Geographic regions

The [Who Gets Deported?: 1895–2022](#) map utilizes the following 9 geographic regional categories to represent deportation orders: (1) Mexico & Central America (2) South America (3) Caribbean (4) Asia (5) Europe (6) Canada (7) Africa (8) Oceania (9) All Other Countries.

One major challenge of mapping deportation orders over such a long time period is the way the data is reported by geographical categorization varies widely. Federal immigration authorities variously used nationality/country of origin, [race or peoples](#) or country of destination to report deportation statistics (whether deportation orders, debarred from entry, admissions, etc.). This variation makes it exceedingly difficult to maintain consistent geographic representation through time. Additionally, in years when they report deportation order data by both destination and nationality, reports note that, “the destination and nationality of an expelled alien need not match,” stating “The inconsistency rate in fiscal year 1991 is 3 percent for deportations and 14 percent for required departures.”⁶ To complicate the task further, from FY1933 to FY1936, federal authorities reported deportation orders by broad regional categories and did not include national or racialized breakdowns.

These broad regional categorizations are a type of aggregation that is dangerous in that the generalization erases the specific circumstances and experiences of different migrant communities, particularly with regard to the root causes of migration. Racializations can shift over time, most notably who and what country of origin is racialized as white.

To balance these contradictory and harmful practices of regional aggregation with maintaining categorical representation over time, our main map shows the 10 regional categorizations listed above with deportation orders represented as scaled dots moving to the geographic region, alongside a racing barchart animation that lists the top five most deportation orders by whichever category utilized for that year with the specific number of deportations.

In addition, the interactive bubble chart [Deportations by Year: 1895–2022](#) provides the same information utilized in the [Who Gets Deported?: 1895–2022](#) map but available by a yearly breakdown with the original source categories nested within the regional groupings used for the main map.

Similarly, a small proportion of deportation orders are reported as “stateless,” “unknown,” or “all other countries” and are not represented on the feature map. However, they are included in the interactive bubble chart “Deportation by Year: 1895–2022.” Deportations from the Philippines are also not included on the map, although that data is available for some years during the U.S. occupation of the Philippines between 1898 and 1946.

⁶ U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, [1991 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service](#) (Washington D.C.: G.P.O, 1992), 145.

Race or Peoples

Starting in 1899, the Annual Reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration began recording immigration statistics by “race or peoples.” The following excerpt is from [page 5 of the 1899 Annual Report](#).

The system of tabulation of statistical reports has, as will be observed, been altered, so that, while perhaps requiring the exercise of more care in instituting comparison with the figures given in the tables accompanying former reports, yet it is believed will furnish information of more practical utility in regard to the character of immigration than was obtainable heretofore. Thus, in addition to showing the recent geographical or political origin of aliens who come to this country to settle, there is shown also the distinctive race to which they respectively belong, using the word “race” in its popular rather than in its strict ethnological sense; so that, from an experience of the distinguishing occupations of each race, its moral, mental and physical characteristics, and their development under American institutions, a basis may be formed for estimating the effect upon the population and industries of the United States. From this aspect an Englishman does not lose his race characteristics by coming from South Africa, a German his coming from France, or a Hebrew his, though he comes from any country on the globe.

They continued to record deportations by “race or peoples” until 1933. After 1933, federal authorities stopped recording deportations by “race or peoples” and, instead, began recording deportations by country of origin. This change in data collection produces some notable caveats in interpretation. Most notably, the feature map appears to imply that there were no deportations to Canada prior to 1933. For time periods where deportations are represented by race or peoples, Canadian citizens are represented on the map by the race or peoples as described above. Since Canada, like the United States, is a settler-colonial nation settled by people primarily from Europe, the deportation orders during this time period are represented as dots moving to other places in the world.

Since 1933, after race or peoples was no longer recorded, there are additional nuances that are lost in the aggregated datasets. For instance, there is no way of knowing how many Canadian citizens banished from the United States were racialized as white, Black, Indigenous, Asian, etc. To see how members of Congress and other leaders in the immigration reform debate racialized different countries and regions of the world as “desirable” or “undesirable,” see our “In Their Own Words” visualization, which includes more than 200 quotes from U.S. lawmakers and leaders from the late 1700’s to the present.

Borders are a form of racial violence

Race is not biological. Borders are not natural nor inevitable. In the context of the United States, which was established as a white settler republic, border enforcement has long been a violent tool of population control and racial ordering, beginning with Indigenous removal and Black exclusion.⁷ For this reason, our map, [Mapping the "White Man's Republic"](#), depicts the roots of U.S. immigration control in Indigenous Removal and Black Exclusion.

Continental-level race categories are not inherent groupings. Rather, these categories are a reflection of a specific viewpoint. Kim Tallbear, in her book *Native American DNA: Tribal Belonging and the False Promise of Genetic Science* highlights:

Of course, mixing is predicated on the notion of purity. The historical constitution of continental spaces and concomitant grouping of humans into "races" is the macro frame of reference for the human-genome-diversity researcher. Scientists who trace human migrations do not tell a story from the standpoint of those peoples who were encountered; they tell a story from the standpoint of those who did the encountering—those who named and ordered many thousands of peoples into undifferentiated masses of "Native Americans," "Africans," "Asians," and "Indo-Europeans."⁸

To be clear, the geographic regional categories utilized in [Who Gets Deported?: 1895–2022](#) directly reflect how U.S. authorities racialized migrants arriving from or descendent from different regions of the world because the categories, ordering, and classifications enshrined in deportation statistics are in and of themselves are reflections of their racialized nation-building processes. Therefore, the disparities indicated by deportation orders are not a mere reflection of geographic or even geopolitical difference. Viewing immigration as purely a geographic problem, masks and normalizes the underlying racism rooted in the U.S. immigration system.⁹

Beyond Deportation

Deportation data is just one part of the story. Since the late 19th century, federal immigration authorities have used a broad range of mechanisms to expel migrants. The following sections

⁷ Michael Omi and Howard Winant, *Racial Formation in the United States: From the 1960s to the 1990s* (Routledge, 1994). See also, Harsha Walia, *Border and Rule: Global Migration, Capitalism, and the Rise of Racist Nationalism*, (Haymarket Books, 2021)

⁸ Kim Tallbear, *Native American DNA: Tribal Belonging and the False Promise of Genetic Science*, (University of Minnesota Press, 2013)

⁹ [Races of the world and where they live](#)/ pictures and sculpture Field Museum of Natural History ; sculpture by Malvina Hoffman ; racial map and border, Malvina Hoffman ; published by C.S. Hammond & Company

provide additional information on the types of data frequently grouped and labelled as “Enforcement Actions” in INS and DHS statistical yearbooks.

Exclusion Orders

From 1895 to 1929, “Debarred from Entry” made up the bulk of the United State’s mechanisms for expelling migrants with 490,830 debarred from entries from both the U.S. and the Philippines compared to 116,445 deportation orders from the same time period. Over the years, “Debarred from Entry” has also been referred to as “excluded,” “exclusions” or “inadmissible”. This project utilizes the term “exclusion order” to refer to all exclusions from 1895 to 1996.

In more recent years, exclusions or “debarred from entry” data points have been combined with deportations and retrospectively labelled as “removals.” For instance, Table 39 from the 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, “Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022”, defines removals as “the compulsory and confirmed movement of an inadmissible or deportable noncitizen out of the United States based on an order of removal. A noncitizen who is removed has administrative and potential criminal consequences placed on a subsequent reentry owing to the fact of the removal.” However, from 1892 to 1894, the original Annual Reports of the Superintendent of Immigration combined “debarred from entry” and “deportations” as indistinguishable and described both as “returned to the countries whence they came”.

Of note, between 1910 and 1924, the data summary tables do not appear to include those “debarred from the Philippine Islands” that are provided as data points listed in each annual report from 1910 to 1924. Cumulatively, this results in approximately 5,540 “debarred from entries” that are erased in this summative table. The majority of those debarred from the Philippine Islands were from Asian Countries.

In 1996, Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) amended the law to combine deportation and exclusion proceedings into removal proceedings, and it also amended the immigration code to say “any reference in law to an order of removal shall be deemed to include a reference to an order of exclusion and deportation or an order of deportation.”¹⁰

Specifically, the 1997 Yearbook explains:

Removals proceedings encompass the actions that lead to the formal removal of an alien from the United States when the presence of that alien is deemed inconsistent with the public welfare. The INS has several options in removing an alien from the United

¹⁰ [IIRIRA sec 309\(d\)\(2\)](#). See 110 STAT. 3009-628

States. Traditionally, these options included deportation, voluntary departure and exclusion; however, the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA, see Appendix 1, p. A.1-23) made major revisions to these procedures that were effective on April 1, 1997. Deportation and exclusion proceedings were consolidated as removal proceedings (with voluntary departure continuing as an option at government convenience). The most significant change was the new authority for expedited removals.¹¹

In addition, the footnotes of Table 64. Aliens Removed by Type of Removal and Region and Selected Country of Nationality Fiscal Year 1997 from the 1997 Yearbook read:

Deportations and exclusions are removals charged under provisions of law in effect before April 1, 1997. Inadmissibility and deportability are removals charged under provision of law in effect after April 1, 1997.¹²

Therefore, exclusion order data points on our [Beyond Deportation: 1895–2022](#) line chart, only appear from 1895–1996. From 1997 onward deportation orders are represented as removal data. Due to the lag in reporting, deportation orders in our datasets are from FY 1993 onward are from 1991 yearbooks and onward. Depending on which yearbooks you compare, you may find discrepancies in total number of deportation orders due to reporting lag and some years report exclusion orders and deportation orders together as “removals”.

In the 2011 Yearbook, federal authorities began to include tables on “Aliens Found Inadmissible.” These numbers are not reported in any Mapping Deportations visualizations as they overlap with both removal and return data as indicated in the footnotes of Table 39 of the 2011 Yearbook:

¹Removals are the compulsory and confirmed movement of an inadmissible or deportable alien out of the United States based on an order of removal. An alien who is removed has administrative or criminal consequences placed on subsequent reentry owing to the fact of the removal.

²Returns are the confirmed movement of an inadmissible or deportable alien out of the United States not based on an order of removal. Most returns are of Mexican

¹¹ U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, [Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1997](#), (Washington D.C.: G.P.O., 1999), 163–164.

¹² U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, [Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1997](#), (Washington D.C.: G.P.O., 1999), 179.

nationals who have been apprehended by the U.S. Border Patrol and are returned to Mexico.¹³

Voluntary Departures

Voluntary Departure refers to the process defined under 8 USC 1229c that allows immigrants to leave the U.S. at their own expense within a specific amount of time in order to avoid a deportation order.¹⁴ The process was first introduced in 1927. Facing a budget crisis, the U.S. Immigration Service authorized Border Patrol officers to offer Mexican and Canadian immigrants facing deportation the option to voluntarily depart to their home countries. By selecting “Voluntary Departure” (VD) instead of deportation, immigrants avoided detention and a formal deportation hearing, and the U.S. Immigration Service saved the time and money they would have otherwise had to spend on detention and formal deportation proceedings. Since 1927, an estimated ninety percent of all forced removals out of the United States have occurred via the Voluntary Departure process. Mexicans have comprised approximately ninety percent of all Voluntary Departures.¹⁵

A related process called Voluntary Return, where an immigrant is stopped from entering at a land border by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and allowed to “turn back” without facing expedited removal and does not accrue “unlawful presence” since the person did not enter the United States. Oftentimes, if a person agrees to withdraw their “application for admission” by executing Form I-275, Withdrawal of Application for Admission. However, oftentimes this process is informal and may occur without executing a form I-275.¹⁶

Despite these distinctions in process, the terms Voluntary Departure and Voluntary Return are at times used interchangeably. In general, federal immigration authorities regularly changed the terminology, classifications, policies, and data management practices pertaining to their forced removal of noncitizens from the country and in the case of tracking Voluntary Departures, the change in terminology is exceedingly confusing. For example, over the years federal authorities have used the following terms “required departures/required to depart”, “under docket control required to depart”, “direct-required departures under safeguards”, “voluntary departure under

¹³ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Aliens Removed or Returned: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2011, in [2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics](#) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2012), 102.

¹⁴ <https://uscode.house.gov/view.xhtml?req=granuleid:USC-prelim-title8-section1229c&num=0&edition=prelim>

¹⁵ Adam Goodman, *The Deportation Machine: America's Long History of Expelling Immigrants* (Princeton University Press, 2020).

¹⁶ https://www.ilrc.org/sites/default/files/resources/how_intvw_clnts_attmpted_entries-20181218.pdf

safeguard”, “voluntary departure under docket control”, “administrative returns”, and “enforcement returns”. For examples of how definitions varied by time period, please see below.

For years 1958–1980, federal authorities included table notes such as:

Aliens required to depart totaled 52,796 (see table 23). This table does not include 17,741 required departures of crewmen who were technical violators and 16,597 direct - required departures under safeguards - chiefly Mexicans who entered without inspection.¹⁷

According to the 1991 Annual Report:

The INS enumerates the third, and largest, category of expulsions, voluntary departure under safeguard, for workload management purposes. Little information is available for this group. About 99 percent of these removals are of Mexican nationals who are returned across the southern border soon after their apprehension.¹⁸

According to the 1995 Yearbook, “Required Departure” is described as:

The directed departure of an alien from the United States without an order of deportation. The departure may be voluntary or involuntary on the part of the alien, and may or may not have been preceded by a hearing before an immigration judge. Data for a fiscal year cover the required departures verified in that fiscal year. Airlines, ship companies, or port officials provide the Immigration and Naturalization Service with the departure data on aliens required to depart.¹⁹

According to the 1996 Report:

Statistics on the number of voluntary returns under safeguard are also based on data captured on Form I-213. The data on voluntary returns are aggregated and reported in PAS. The only data element collected is whether the alien was a Mexican national.²⁰

According to the 2022 Statistical Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, returns are defined as:

¹⁷U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1960, in [Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1960](#) (Washington D.C.: G.P.O, 1960), 56.

¹⁸U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, [1991 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service](#) (Washington D.C.: G.P.O, 1991), 143.

¹⁹ U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, [Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1995](#), (Washington D.C.: G.P.O., 1997), A. 3-10.

²⁰ U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, [Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1996](#) (Washington D.C.: G.P.O., 1997), 171.

Returns are the confirmed movement of an inadmissible or deportable noncitizen out of the United States not based on an order of removal. Administrative returns include crew members from 2005 to 2017, and both crew members and administrative withdrawals since 2018. Administrative withdrawals are withdrawals of application for admission that are terminated without prejudice. Enforcement returns are all returns with the exception of crew members and administrative withdrawals. All returns are reported as enforcement returns from 1927 to 2008.²¹

Most recently, federal authorities use the broad term “return” to refer to the movement of noncitizens out of the country not based on an order of removal. Presumably, “administrative returns” refers to what is also called “Voluntary Return” and “enforcement returns” are “Voluntary Departures”. Similarly, “under docket control required to depart” appears to refer to formal “Voluntary Departures” and “direct-required departures under safeguards” appears to refer to “Voluntary Returns.” This project utilizes the term “Voluntary Departure” as a broad categorical term, that includes all of the categorical terms above, presumably at least at times also including what is also referred to as “Voluntary Returns.” It is unknown if there is a possible undercounting of voluntary returns for some periods of time. Similar to deportation orders, voluntary departures are data points that represent an event, rather than unique individuals.

Estimations for “voluntary departures under safeguard”

For many years, federal authorities reported voluntary departures in total numbers only, listed in the site data visualizations as “Aggregate Only”. As noted above, federal authorities recorded little information for voluntary departures under safeguard. Where possible, the Mapping Deportations team estimated the proportion of voluntary departures under safeguard from Mexico. If a yearbook narrative contained a summary note, such as: “about 99 percent of these removals are of Mexican nationals who are returned across the southern border soon after their apprehension”²² or “chiefly Mexicans who entered without inspection,”²³ we allocated 99% of the remaining voluntary departures to Mexico and Central America. For instance, in 1992, federal authorities in Table 59: Aliens Under Docket Control Required to Depart by Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal Years 1983–1991 of the 1996 Yearbook (see [reporting lag](#) above) recorded 7,635 total required departures under docket control. For that same year, federal authorities in Table 58: Aliens Apprehended and Expelled: Fiscal Years 1892–1996 recorded a total of 1,105,765 required departures, meaning 1,098,130 of those required departures were

²¹U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in [2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics](#) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.

²²U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, [1991 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service](#) (Washington D.C.: G.P.O, 1991), 143.

²³U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1960, in [Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1960](#) (Washington D.C.: G.P.O, 1960), 56.

presumably under safeguards. The Mapping Deportations team then estimated that 99% or 1,087,149 of those voluntary returns under safeguard were to Mexico and allocated as “Mexico or Central America”, then allocated the remaining 10,981 as “Aggregate Only”. Details on exact table sources can be found in [Table 3](#).

Expulsions

The term “expulsion” or “expelled” is sometimes used to refer to both deportations and required departures (voluntary departures). It was also used during the COVID-19 pandemic, when the government invoked Title 42, a 1944 public health law, to quickly expel immigrants at the border and deny entry to asylum seekers.²⁴

Mapping the “White Man’s Republic”

Indigenous removal and Black exclusion are the roots of U.S. immigration control. This animated map starts with the Naturalization Act of 1790, which established the first set of uniform rules for granting United States citizenship by naturalization, and ends in 1865, at the end of the U.S. Civil War.

The map overlays Indigenous removal as represented through data compiled by Claudio Saunt’s [Invasion of America](#), which maps every Native American land cession between 1776 and 1887.

Black exclusion is represented through a dark gray hatching fill on U.S. jurisdictions (territories or states) that adopted at least one ban on Black migration pre–U.S. Civil War. This information came from Michael A. Schoeppner’s [Black Migrants and Border Regulation in the Early United States](#).

Indigenous place names are from The Decolonial Atlas’ [Turtle Island Decolonized: Mapping Indigenous Names across “North America”](#). Of note, these names are only a fraction of the place names from Turtle Island Decolonized, in particular, and from the over 1,000 Indigenous nations who have lived in so-called North America since time immemorial. As U.S. territorial expansion marches westward, the place names remain, a clear reminder: this land has always been and will always be Indigenous land.

The Whites-Only Immigration Regime 1887–1929

This map was inspired by [Faith Ringgold’s United States of Attica map \(1971\)](#), which Ringgold made after the Attica prison rebellion. The [United States of Attica](#) depicts the sites and events of

²⁴Control of Communicable Diseases; Foreign Quarantine: Suspension of Introduction of Persons into the United States from Designated Foreign Countries or Places for Public Health Purposes, 85 FR 16559 (March 24, 2020).

violence committed by the state or its citizens as handwritten notes over a map of the contiguous United States, with a note at the bottom of the map that invites viewers to make further additions to the map: “This map of American violence is incomplete, please write in whatever you find lacking.”

The map depicts the development of the Whites-Only Immigration Regime with quotes, policies, and data points from 1887–1929. Instead of a standard cardinal directions compass, four questions sit in the four medial intersections of the map. Starting at the top, situated upside-down reads “How does ‘America First’ create a distorted view of the world?”, next moving clockwise asks, “Who is racialized and how?”, then at the bottom, “Who is criminalized”, and lastly, “Who is banned, barred, & capped?” Similar to how a compass functions to provide navigational guidance and orientational context, these four questions are intended to guide the viewer in navigating both this map and the larger project of Mapping Deportations. Additional questions are peppered throughout the map.

The quotes represented are just a handful of quotes from the time period. Sources for the quotes used in this map can be found in [Table 5](#).

Black Immigration 1899–1961

The 1924 Johnson-Reed Act was followed by a dramatic decline in Black immigration to the United States.

In Their Own Words

The words of U.S. lawmakers and leaders tell a chilling story of intent: immigration laws were never just about managing borders. They were about maintaining a racial hierarchy. From declaring America a “white man’s country” to proclaiming immigration control as a tool for “race conservation,” the rhetoric of white nationalists who played major roles in building the U.S. immigration regime has been explicit—and the policies even more so. To build this visualization, we reviewed secondary and primary source materials, especially the Congressional Record, creating a spreadsheet of many – but not – racist explanations given for building the nation’s immigration regime. We also consulted with several historians who provided additional quotes for the spreadsheet. To date, the historians Elliott Young, Michael Schoepner, and Kevin Kenny have contributed quotes to the spreadsheet.



Title 42 Expulsions

The Whites-Only Immigration Regime Now

This map is another version of the [Whites-Only Immigration Regime](#) map but as continued by the Trump administrations. The background of the map features the countries in the [U.S. Visa Waiver Program](#)

The quotes represented are just a handful of quotes from the time period. Sources for the quotes used in this map can be found in [Table 7](#).

Appendix

Source Tables



Table 1. Source Tables for Deportation Data 1895–2022

Year	Source	Geography
1895	U.S. Treasury Department and U.S. Office of Commissioner-General of Immigration, Table 2: Showing the Number of Immigrants Barred from Entering the United States, by Countries, the Number Returned within one Year after Landing, and the Illiteracy of the Total Numbers of Immigrants arrived, from July 1, 1894 to June 30, 1895, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1895), 5.	Nationality
1896	U.S. Treasury Department and U.S. Office of Commissioner-General of Immigration, Table 2: Showing, by their Respective Countries, the Number of Immigrants Debarred, with the Causes therefor, and those Returning within one year after Landing, and the Illiteracy of the Total Numbers of Immigrants Arrived, from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1896), 5.	Nationality
1897	U.S. Treasury Department and U.S. Office of Commissioner-General of Immigration, Table 2: Immigrants Arrived in the United States, their Sex and Nationality, and those Debarred and Returned during the fiscal Year ended June 30, 1897, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the year ended June 30, 1897 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1897), 14.	Nationality
1898	U.S. Treasury Department and U.S. Office of Commissioner-General of Immigration, Table 2: Annual Report of Immigration at the Ports of the United States and Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1898, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1898), 4-5.	Nationality
1899	U.S. Treasury Department and U.S. Office of Commissioner-General of Immigration, Table 3: Report of Immigration at the Ports of the United States and Canada for the year ending June 30, 1899, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the	Race

Year	Source	Geography
	Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1899), 6-7.	
1900	U.S. Treasury Department and U.S. Office of Commissioner-General of Immigration, Table 3: Report of Immigrants at the Ports of the United States and Canada for the year ending June 30, 1900, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1900), 6-7.	Race
1901	U.S. Treasury Department and U.S. Office of Commissioner-General of Immigration, Table 3: Report of Immigrants at Ports of the United States and Canada for the year ending June 30, 1901, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1901), 6-7.	Race
1902	U.S. Treasury Department and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 3: Report of Immigration into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1902, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1902), 7-8.	Race or people
1903	U.S. Treasury Department and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 3: Report of Aliens Arrived and Debarred at the Ports of United States and Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1903, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1903), 7-8.	Race or people
1904	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 3: Report of Aliens Arrived and Debarred at the Ports of United States and Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1904, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1904), 6-7.	Race or people
1905	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 3: Report of Aliens (Exclusive of Aliens in Transit) Admitted and Debarred at the Ports of the United States and Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1905, showing the race or people to which they Belong in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the	Race or people



Year	Source	Geography
	Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1905), 7-9.	
1906	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 3: Immigrant Aliens Admitted and Aliens Deported, by Race or People, during the year ended June 30, 1906 in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1906), 8-11.	Race or people
1907	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 3: Immigrant Aliens Admitted, Debarred, Returned, and Relieved in Hospital, fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, by Races or Peoples, in Annual report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1907), 8-11.	Race or people
1908	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 3A: Aliens within the United States Ordered Deported, fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, by Races or People in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, including an Extract from the Annual Report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor relating to "Immigration and Naturalization" (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1908), 18-19.	Race or people
1909	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 18: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came After Entering the United States, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1909, by Races and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1909), 84-85.	Race or people
1910	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 18: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came After Entering the United States, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1910, by Races and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1910), 82-83.	Race or people
1911	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 18: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came After Entering the United States, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1911, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to	Race or people



Year	Source	Geography
	the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1911 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1911), 80-82.	
1912	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 18: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came After Entering the United States, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1912, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1912), 134-135.	Race or people
1913	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 18: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came After Entering the United States, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1913, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1913), 110-112.	Race or people
1914	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 18: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came, After Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by Race or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1914), 108-110.	Race or people
1915	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 18: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came, After Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by Race or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year Ended June 30, 1915 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1915), 128-130.	Race or people
1916	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 18: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came, After Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by Race or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1916), 86-89.	Race or people
1917	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 18: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came, After Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by Race or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1917), 86-89.	Race or people
1918	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 18: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came, After Entering	Race or people

Year	Source	Geography
	the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by Race or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1918), 152-154.	
1919	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 18: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came, After Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, by Race or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1919), 184-187.	Race or people
1920	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 18: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came, After Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by Race or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1920), 200-203.	Race or people
1921	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 17: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came, After Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, by Race or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1921), 120-123.	Race or people
1922	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 17: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came, After Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by Race or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1922), 117-120.	Race or people
1923	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 17: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came, After Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by Race or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1923), 133-136.	Race or people
1924	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 17: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came, After Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by Race or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1924), 131-135.	Race or people



Year	Source	Geography
1925	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 56: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came, After Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, by Race or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1925), 159-160.	Race or people
1926	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 48: Aliens Deported to Countries Whence They Came, After Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, by Race or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1926), 139-142.	Race or people
1927	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 50: Aliens Deported (Under Warrant Proceedings) after Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, by Races or Peoples, and Causes, in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1927), 154-156.	Race or people
1928	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 56: Aliens Deported (Under Warrant Proceedings) after Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, by Races or Peoples, and Causes, in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1928), 154-157.	Race or people
1929	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 56: Aliens Deported (Under Warrant Proceedings) after Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, by Races or Peoples, and Causes, in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1929), 148-151.	Race or people
1930	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 56: Aliens Deported (Under Warrant Proceedings) after Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, by Races or Peoples, and Principal Causes, in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1930), 164-167.	Race or people
1931	U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Bureau of Immigration, Table 56: Aliens Deported (Under Warrant Proceedings) after Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, showing principal causes of deportation, by Race or People, in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for	Race or people

Year	Source	Geography
	the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1931), 182-185.	
1932	U.S. Department of Labor, Table 53: Aliens Deported (Under Warrant Proceedings) after Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, showing principal causes of deportation, by Race or People, in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1932), 164-167.	Race or people
1933	U.S. Department of Labor, Twenty-First Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1934), 54.	Races
1934	U.S. Department of Labor, Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1935), 65.	Destination
1935	U.S. Department of Labor, Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1936), 90-91.	Destination
1936	U.S. Department of Labor, Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1936), 93.	Destination
1937	U.S. Department of Labor, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1937), 89.	Destination
1938	U.S. Department of Labor, Table 6: Aliens Deported from the United States, Years Ended June 30, 1934-1938, by Principal Classes, Countries, Races or Peoples, and Sex in Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1938), 101.	Destination
1939	U.S. Department of Labor, Table 6: Aliens Deported from the United States, years ended June 30, 1935-1939, by Principal Classes, Countries, Races or Peoples, and Sex Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1939), 96.	Destination
1940	U.S. Department of Labor, Table 6: Aliens Deported from the United States, years ended June 30, 1935-1940, by Principal Classes, Countries, Races or Peoples, and Sex in Twenty-Eighth Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1940), 108.	Destination
1941	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, "Aliens Deported from the United States, Years Ended June 30,	Destination



Year	Source	Geography
	1936-1941, by Principal Causes, Countries, Races or Peoples, and Sex” in Report of Lemuel B. Schofield Special Assistant to the Attorney General in Charge of the Immigration and Naturalization Service year ended June 30, 1941 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1941), 10-41.	
1942	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, “Aliens Deported from the United States during specified years ended June 30, 1925 to 1942, by Principal Causes, Countries, Races or Peoples, and Sex in Report of Lemuel B. Schofield Special Assistant to the Attorney General in Charge of the Immigration and Naturalization Service year ended June 30, 1942 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1942), 10-42.	Destination
1943	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 12: Aliens Deported from the United States during years ended June 30, 1937 to 1943, by Principal Causes, Countries, Races or Peoples, and Sex in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner fiscal year 1943 (Washington D.C.: G.P.O., 1943), 10-1943.	Destination
1944	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 17: Aliens Deported from the United States during years ended June 30, 1937 to 1944, by Principal causes, Countries, Races or Peoples, and Sex in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1945), 10-44.	Destination
1945	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported Under Warrant Proceedings, year ended June 30, 1945, by Causes and Countries to which Deported in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1945), 77.	Destination
1946	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported by Cause and Country to which Deported during: years ended June 30, 1946, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1946), 91.	Destination
1947	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported by Cause and Country to which Deported: year ended June 30, 1947, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice	Destination



Year	Source	Geography
	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1946), 96.	
1948	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported by Cause and Country to which Deported: year ended June 30, 1948, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1948), 97.	Destination
1949	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported by Cause and Country to which Deported: year ended June 30, 1949, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1949), 118.	Destination
1950	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported by Cause and Country to which Deported: year ended June 30, 1949, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1950), 120.	Destination
1951	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported by Cause and Country to which Deported: year ended June 30, 1951, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1951), 144.	Destination
1952	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported by Cause and Country to which Deported: year ended June 30, 1952, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1952), 132.	Destination
1953	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported by Cause and Country to which Deported: year ended June 30, 1953, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1953), 130.	Destination
1954	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported by Cause and Country to which Deported: year ended June 30, 1954, in Annual Report of the Immigration and	Destination



Year	Source	Geography
	Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1954), 109.	
1955	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported, by Country to which Deported and Cause: year ended June 30, 1955 in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1955), 91.	Destination
1956	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported, by Country to which Deported and Cause: year ended June 30, 1956, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1956), 72.	Destination
1957	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported, by Country to which Deported and Cause: year ended June 30, 1957, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1957 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1957), 49.	Destination
1958	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported, by Country to which Deported and Cause: year ended June 30, 1958, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1958 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1958), 57.	Destination
1959	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported, by Country to which Deported and Cause: year ended June 30, 1959, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1959 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1959), 55.	Destination
1960	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported, by Country to which Deported and Cause: year ended June 30, 1960, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1960 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1960), 55.	Destination
1961	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported, by Country to which Deported and Cause: year ended June 30, 1961, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1961 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1961), 56.	Destination



Year	Source	Geography
1962	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Aliens Deported, by Nationality and Cause: year ended June 30, 1962, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1962 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1962), 63.	Nationality*
1963	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Aliens Deported, by Nationality and Cause: year ended June 30, 1963, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1963 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1963), 65.	Nationality*
1964	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Aliens Deported, by Nationality and Cause: years ended June 30, 1964, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1964 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1964), 70.	Nationality*
1965	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Alien Deported, by Nationality and Cause: year ended June 30, 1965, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1965 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1965), 74.	Nationality*
1966	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Aliens Deported, by Nationality and Cause: year ended June 30, 1966, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1966 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1966), 82.	Nationality*
1967	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Aliens Deported, by Nationality and Cause: year ended June 30, 1967, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1967 (Washington D.C.: G.P.O, 1967), 83.	Nationality*
1968	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Aliens Deported, by Nationality and Cause: year ended June 30, 1968, in 1968 Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1968), 83.	Nationality*
1969	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Aliens Deported, by Nationality and Cause: year ended June 30, 1969, in 1969 Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1969), 86.	Nationality*
1970	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Aliens Deported, by Country to which Deported and Cause: year ended June 30, 1970, in 1970 Annual Report of the	Nationality*



Year	Source	Geography
	Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1970), 88.	
1971	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Alien Deported, by Nationality and Cause: year ended June 30, 1971, in 1971 Annual Report Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1971), 78.	Nationality*
1972	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Aliens Deported by Nationality and Cause: year ended June 20, 1972, in 1972 Annual Report Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1972), 79.	Nationality*
1973	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported by Country to which Deported and Cause: year ended June 30, 1973, in 1973 Annual Report Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1973), 81.	Nationality*
1974	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Aliens Deported by Nationality and Cause: year ended June 30, 1974, in 1974 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington D.C.: G.P.O, 1974), 87.	Nationality*
1975	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Aliens Deported by Nationality and Cause: year ended June 30, 1975 in 1975 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Services (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1977), 93.	Nationality*
1976	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Aliens Deported by Nationality and Cause: year ended June 30, 1976, In 1976 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Services (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1976), 129.	Nationality*
1977	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Aliens Deported by Nationality and Cause: year ended September 30, 1977 in 1977 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1977), 95.	Nationality*
1978	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Aliens Deported by Nationality and Cause: year ended September 30, 1978, in 1978 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1978), 65.	Nationality*
1979	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Aliens Deported by Nationality and Cause: year ended September 30, 1979 in 1979 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1979), 70.	Nationality*



Year	Source	Geography
1980	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 42: Aliens Deported by Nationality and Cause: year ended September 30, 1980, in 1980 Statistical yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1980), 96-98.	Nationality*
1981–1989	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 68: Aliens Deported by Region and Country of Nationality: fiscal years 1981–89, in 1989 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1989), 122-124.	Country of Nationality
1990	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 64: Aliens Deported by Region and Country of Nationality: fiscal years 1982–90, in 1990 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington D.C.: G.P.O, 1990), 173.	Country of Nationality
1991	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 62: Aliens Deported by Region and Country of Nationality: fiscal years 1983–91, in 1991 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1991), 153.	Country of Nationality
1992	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 62: Aliens Excluded by Region and Country of Birth fiscal year 1992–96 in Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1996 , (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1997), 176-182.	Country of Birth
1993–1995	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 63 : Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Selected Country of Nationality fiscal years 1993-1999 in Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1999 , (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 2002), 218-225.	Country of Nationality
1996	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 43: Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality fiscal years 1998-2003 in 2003 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington D.C.: G.P.O, 2004), 161-168.	Country of Nationality
1997	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 43: Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality fiscal years 1998-2003 in 2003 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O 2004), 161-168.	Country of Nationality
1998	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 37: Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality: fiscal years 1998 to 2007 in 2007 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics	Country of Nationality

Year	Source	Geography
	(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2008), 96-104.	
1999	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 37: Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality: fiscal years 1999 to 2008 in 2008 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2009), 96-104.	Country of Nationality
2000	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 38: Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Country Of Nationality: fiscal years 2000 to 2009 in 2009 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2010), 97-105.	Country of Nationality
2001	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 38: Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality: fiscal years 2001 to 2010 in 2010 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2011), 96-104.	Country of Nationality
2002–2003	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 41: Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality: fiscal years 2002 to 2011 in 2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2012), 106-114.	Country of Nationality
2004	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 41: Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality: fiscal years 2004 to 2013 in 2013 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2014), 107-115.	Country of Nationality
2005	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 41: Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality: fiscal years 2005 to 2014 in 2014 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2016), 107-115.	Country of Nationality
2006	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 41: Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality: fiscal years 2006 to 2015 in 2015 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2016), 107-115.	Country of Nationality
2007	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 41: Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality: fiscal years 2007 to 2016 in 2016 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics	Country of Nationality

Year	Source	Geography
	(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2017), 107-115.	
2008	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 41: Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality: fiscal years 2008 to 2017 in 2017 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2017), 107-115.	Country of Nationality
2009	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 41: Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality: fiscal years 2009 to 2018 in 2018 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics , (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2020), 107-115.	Country of Nationality
2010	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 41: Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality: fiscal years 2010 to 2019 in 2019 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2020), 107-115.	Country of Nationality
2011	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Noncitizen Removals by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality: fiscal years 2012 to 2021 in 2020 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2022), 109-117.	Country of Nationality
2012	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 41d: Noncitizen Removals by Criminal Status and Region And Country of Nationality: fiscal years 2012 to 2021 in 2021 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2022), 107-117.	Country of Nationality
2013–2022	U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 42: Noncitizen Removals by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality: fiscal years 2013 to 2022 in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 111-119.	Country of Nationality

**Table 2. Source Tables for Debarred from Entry (Excluded)
Data 1895–1996**

Year	Source	Geography
1895	U.S. Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner-General of Immigration, Table 2: Showing the Number of Immigrants Barred from Entering the United States, by Countries, the Number Returned within one Year after Landing, and the Illiteracy of the Total Numbers of Immigrants arrived, from July 1, 1894 to June 30, 1895, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1895), 5.	Nationality
1896	U.S. Treasury Department and U.S. Office of Commissioner-General of Immigration, Table 2: Showing, by their Respective Countries, the Number of Immigrants Debarred, with the Causes therefor, and those Returning within one year after Landing, and the Illiteracy of the Total Numbers of Immigrants Arrived, from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1896), 5.	Nationality
1897	U.S. Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner-General of Immigration, Table 2: Immigrants Arrived in the United States, their Sex and Nationality, and those Debarred and Returned during the fiscal Year ended June 30, 1897, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the year ended June 30, 1897 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1897), 14.	Nationality
1898	U.S. Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner-General of Immigration, Table 2: Annual Report of Immigration at the Ports of the United States and Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1898, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1898), 4-5.	Nationality
1899	U.S. Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner-General of Immigration, Table 3: Report of Immigration at the Ports of the United States and Canada for the year ending June 30, 1899, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to	Race



Year	Source	Geography
	the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1899), 6-7.	
1900	U.S. Treasury Department and U.S. Office of Commissioner-General of Immigration, Table 3: Report of Immigrants at the Ports of the United States and Canada for the year ending June 30, 1900, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1900), 6-7.	Race
1901	U.S. Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner-General of Immigration, Table 3: Report of Immigrants at Ports of the United States and Canada for the year ending June 30, 1901, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1901), 6-7.	Race
1902	U.S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Immigration, Table 3: Report of Immigration into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1902, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1902), 7-8.	Race or people
1903	U.S. Treasury Department, Bureau of Immigration, Table 3: Report of Aliens Arrived and Debarred at the Ports of United States and Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1903, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1903), 7-8.	Race or people
1904	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 3: Report of Aliens Arrived and Debarred at the Ports of United States and Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1904, in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1904), 6-7.	Race or people
1905	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 3: Report of Aliens (Exclusive of Aliens in Transit) Admitted and Debarred at the Ports of the United States and Canada, for the year ending June 30, 1905, showing the race or people to which they Belong in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1905 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1905), 6-7.	Race or people



Year	Source	Geography
1906	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 3: Immigrant Aliens Admitted and Aliens Deported, by Race or People, during the year ended June 30, 1906 in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1906), 8-11.	Race or people
1907	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 3: Immigrant Aliens Admitted, Debarred, Returned, and Relieved in Hospital, fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, by Races or Peoples, in Annual report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1907), 8-11.	Race or people
1908	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 3: Immigrant Aliens Admitted and Debarred, year ended June 30, 1908, by Races or Peoples in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908 , including an Extract from the Annual Report of The Secretary of Commerce and Labor Relating to "Immigration and Naturalization,"(Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1908), 16-17.	Race or people
1909	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 17: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1909, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1909), 80-81.	Race or people
1910	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 17: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1910), 78-79.	Race or people
1911	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 17: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1911 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1911), 76-77.	Race or people



Year	Source	Geography
1912	U.S. Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, Table 17: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1912), 130-131.	Race or people
1913	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 17: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1913, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1913), 106-107.	Race or people
1914	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 17: Aliens debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1914), 104-105.	Race or people
1915	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 17: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year Ended June 30, 1915 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1915), 124-125.	Race or people
1916	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 17: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1916), 82-83.	Race or people
1917	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 17: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1917), 79-82.	Race or people
1918	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 17: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for	Race or people

Year	Source	Geography
	the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1918), 145-148.	
1919	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 17: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1919, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1919), 177-180.	Race or people
1920	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 17: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1919 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1920), 192-195.	Race or people
1921	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 16: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1921), 113-116.	Race or people
1922	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 16: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1922), 110-113.	Race or people
1923	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 16: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1923, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1923 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1923), 126-129.	Race or people
1924	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 16: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, by Races or Peoples and Causes in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1924), 124-127.	Race or people
1925	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 53: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, by Races or Peoples, Causes, and Sex in Annual Report	Race or people

Year	Source	Geography
	of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1925), 152-155.	
1926	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 45: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, by Races or Peoples, Causes, and Sex in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1926), 134-137.	Race or people
1927	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 47, Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, by Races or Peoples, Causes, and Sex in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1927), 148-151.	Race or people
1928	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 51: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, by Races or Peoples, Causes, and Sex in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1928), 148-149.	Race or people
1929	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 51: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, fiscal Year ended June 30, 1929, by Races or Peoples, Causes, and Sex in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1929), 142-143.	Race or people
1930	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 51: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, year ended June 30, 1930, by Race or Peoples, Aauses, and Sex in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1923), 158-159.	Race or people
1931	U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Immigration, Table 51: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, year ended June 30, 1931, by Race or Peoples, Causes, and Sex in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1931), 177-178.	Race or people
1932	U.S. Department of Labor, Table 48: Aliens Debarred from Entering the United States, year ended June 30, 1932, by Race or Peoples,	Race or people



Year	Source	Geography
	Causes, and Sex in Annual Report of the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1932), 159-159.	
1933	U.S. Department of Labor, Twenty-First Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1934), 51.	Races
1934	U.S. Department of Labor, Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1935), 62.	Total Only
1935–1944	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 17B: Aliens (statistical) Debarred from Entering the United States, Years Ended June 30, 1935 to 1944 by Race or Peoples and Sex in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944 , (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1945), 87.	Race or people
1945–1946	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 21: Aliens Excluded from the United States by Race or People and Sex, Years ended June 30, 1937–1946, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1946), 88.	Race or people
1947–1950	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 21A: Aliens Excluded from the United States by race or people years ended June 30, 1941–1950, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1950), n.p. [see page 117 of the PDF].	Race or people
1951	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 21A: Aliens Excluded from the United States by race or people years ended June 30, 1942–1951, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1951), n.p. [see page 141 of the PDF].	Race or people
1952	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 21: Aliens Excluded from the United States by Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1952, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1952), n.p. [see page 129 of the PDF].	Country or Region of Birth

Year	Source	Geography
1953	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 21: Aliens Excluded from the United States, by Country or Region of Birth, Year Ended June 30, 1953, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1953), n.p. [see page 127 of the PDF].	Country or Region of Birth
1954	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 21: Aliens Excluded from the United States by Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1954, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1954), n.p. [see page 106 of the PDF].	Country or Region of Birth
1955	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 21: Aliens Excluded, by Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1955 in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1955), 79–80.	Country or Region of Birth
1956	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 21: Aliens Excluded, by Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1956, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1956), 68–69.	Country or Region of Birth
1957	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, by Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1957, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1957 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1957), 47.	Country or Region of Birth
1958	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, by Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1958, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1958 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1958), n.p. [see page 62 of the PDF].	Country or Region of Birth
1959	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded by Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1959, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1959 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1959), 53.	Country or Region of Birth



Year	Source	Geography
1960	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded by Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1960, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1960 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1960), 53.	Country or Region of Birth
1961	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded by Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1961, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1961 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1961), 54.	Country or Region of Birth
1962	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded by Country or Region of Birth and Cause year ended June 30, 1962, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1962 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1962), 59.	Country or Region of Birth
1963	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, by Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1963, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1963 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1963), 61.	Country or Region of Birth
1964	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, by Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1964, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1964 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1964), 66.	Country or Region of Birth
1965	U.S. Department of Justice Immigration, and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, by Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1965, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1965 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1965), 70.	Country or Region of Birth
1966	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, by Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1966, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1966 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1966), 78.	Country or Region of Birth
1967	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, by Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1967, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1967 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1967), 79.	Country or Region of Birth

Year	Source	Geography
1968	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, by Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1968, in 1968 Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1968), 79.	Country or Region of Birth
1969	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, By Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1969, in 1969 Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1969), 82.	Country or Region of Birth
1970	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, By Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1970, in 1970 Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1970), 84.	Country or Region of Birth
1971	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, By Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1971, in 1971 Annual Report Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1971), 74.	Country or Region of Birth
1972	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, By Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1972, in 1972 Annual Report Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1972), 75.	Country or Region of Birth
1973	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, By Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1973, in 1973 Annual Report Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1973), 77.	Country or Region of Birth
1974	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, By Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1974, in 1974 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1974), 83.	Country or Region of Birth
1975	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, By Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1975 in 1975 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Services (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1975), 88–89.	Country or Region of Birth

Year	Source	Geography
1976	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, By Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1976, In 1976 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Services (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1976), 124–125. See also, U.S. Department of Justice Immigration, and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported, by Country to which Deported and Cause: year ended September 30, 1976, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1976 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1976), 95.	Country or Region of Birth
1977	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, By Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended September 30, 1977, in 1977 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1977), 91.	Country or Region of Birth
1978	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, By Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended September 30, 1978, in 1978 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1978), 61.	Country or Region of Birth
1979	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 22: Aliens Excluded, By Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended September 30, 1979 in 1979 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1979), 65.	Country or Region of Birth
1980	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 37: Aliens Excluded by Country or Region of Birth and Cause, Year Ended September 30, 1980, in 1980 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1980), 82–84.	Country or Region of Birth
1981	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 57: Aliens Excluded by Region and Country of Birth, Fiscal Years 1981–86, in 1986 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1987), 98–100.	Country of Birth or Region
1982	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 62: Aliens Excluded by Region and Country of Birth, Fiscal Years 1982–87, in 1988 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1988), 110–112.	Country of Birth or Region



Year	Source	Geography
1983	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 63: Aliens Excluded by Region and Country of Birth, Fiscal Years 1983–88, in 1988 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1989), 112–114.	Country of Birth or Region
1984–1989	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 64: Aliens Excluded by Region and Country of Birth, Fiscal Years 1984–89, in 1989 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1990), 114–116.	Country of Birth or Region
1990	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 63: Aliens Excluded by Region and Country of Birth fiscal year 1990–94 in Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1994 , (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1995), 163.	Country of Birth or Region
1991	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 62: Aliens Excluded by Region and Country of Birth fiscal year 1991–95 in Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1995 , (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1996), 167–168.	Country of Birth or Region
1992–1996	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 62: Aliens Excluded by Region and Country of Birth fiscal year 1992–96 in Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1996 , (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1997), 176–182.	Country of Birth or Region

Table 3. Source Tables for Voluntary Departures 1927–2022

Year	Source	Geography
1927	U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
1928	U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only



Year	Source	Geography
1929	U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
1930	U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
1931	U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
1932	U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
1933	U.S. Department of Labor, Twenty-First Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1934), 55.	Destination
1934	U.S. Department of Labor, Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1935), 65.	Destination
1935	U.S. Department of Labor, Twenty-Third Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1936), 90-91.	Destination
1936	U.S. Department of Labor, Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1936), 100.	Destination
1937	U.S. Department of Labor, Twenty-Fifth Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1937), 90.	Destination
1938	U.S. Department of Labor, Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1938), 102.	Destination

Year	Source	Geography
1939	U.S. Department of Labor, Twenty-Seventh Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1939 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1939), 98.	Destination
1940	U.S. Department of Labor, Twenty-Eighth Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1940), 110.	Destination
1941	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Report of Lemuel B. Schofield Special Assistant to the Attorney General in Charge of the Immigration and Naturalization Service year ended June 30, 1941 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1941), 9.	Destination
1942	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Report of Lemuel B. Schofield Special Assistant to the Attorney General in Charge of the Immigration and Naturalization Service year ended June 30, 1942 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1942), 17.	Destination
1943	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1945), 18. See also, U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
1944	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1945), 18. See also, U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
1945	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1945), 7. See also, U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only



Year	Source	Geography
1946	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1946), 22. See also, U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
1947	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Philadelphia, Pennsylvania for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1946), 18. See also, U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
1948	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1948 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1948), 7 and 23. See also, U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
1949	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24: Aliens Deported by Cause and Country to which Deported: year ended June 30, 1949, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1949 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1949), 28–29. See also, U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
1950	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Deported and Aliens Departing Voluntarily Under Proceedings: Years Ended June 30, 1892 to 1950, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of	Aggregate Only



Year	Source	Geography
	Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1950), n.p. [see page 121 of the PDF]. See also, U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	
1951	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Deported and Aliens Departing Voluntarily Under Proceedings: Years Ended June 30, 1892 to 1951, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1951), n.p. [see page 133 of the PDF]. See also, U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
1952	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Deported and Aliens Departing Voluntarily Under Proceedings: Years Ended June 30, 1892 to 1952, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952 (Washington D.C.: G.P.O., 1952), n.p. [see page 133 of the PDF]. See also, U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
1953	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1953 (Washington D.C.: G.P.O., 1953), 44. See also, U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
1954	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1954 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1954), 41–42. See also, U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen	Aggregate Only

Year	Source	Geography
	Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	
1955	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Deported and Aliens Departing Voluntarily Under Proceedings: Years Ended June 30, 1892 to 1955 in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1955), 84. See also, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
1956	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Deported and Aliens Departing Voluntarily Under Proceedings: Years Ended June 30, 1892 to 1956, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service U.S. Department of Justice Washington, D.C. for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O., 1956), 81. See also, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
1957	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Apprehended, Aliens Deported, and Aliens Departing Voluntarily: Years Ended June 30, 1892 to 1957, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1957 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1957), 50. See also, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
1958	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24B: Aliens Departing Voluntarily by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended in June 30, 1958, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1958 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1958), 59.	Nationality



Year	Source	Geography
1959	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended in June 30, 1959, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1959 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1959), 56.	Nationality
1960	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1960, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1960 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1960), 56.	Nationality
1961	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1961, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1961 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1961), 57.	Nationality
1962	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1962, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1962 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1962), 62.	Nationality
1963	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1963, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1963 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1963), 64.	Nationality
1964	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1964, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1964 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1964), 69.	Nationality
1965	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1965, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1965 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1965), 73.	Nationality
1966	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1966, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1966 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1966), 81.	Nationality



Year	Source	Geography
1967	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1967, in Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Washington, D.C. 1967 (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1967), 82.	Nationality
1968	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1968, in 1968 Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1968), 82.	Nationality
1969	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1969, in 1969 Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1969), 85.	Nationality
1970	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1970, in 1970 Annual Report of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1970), 87.	Nationality
1971	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1971, in 1971 Annual Report Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1971), 77.	Nationality
1972	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1972, in 1972 Annual Report Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1972), 78.	Nationality
1973	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1973, in 1973 Annual Report Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington D.C.: G.P.O, 1973), 80.	Nationality
1974	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1974, in 1974 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1974), 86.	Nationality
1975	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1975, in 1975 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Services (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1977), 92.	Nationality

Year	Source	Geography
1976	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1976, In 1976 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Services (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1976), 128.	Nationality
1977	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1977, in 1977 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1977), 94.	Nationality
1978	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended June 30, 1978, in 1978 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1978), 65.	Nationality
1979	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 24A: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended September 30, 1979, in 1979 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1979), 69.	Nationality
1980	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 39: Aliens Required to Depart, by Nationality and Cause, Year Ended September 30, 1980, in 1980 Statistical yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1980), 87–89.	Nationality
1981	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 65: Aliens Under Docket Control Required to Depart, by Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal Years 1981–89, in 1989 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1989), 117–119. See also, U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 61: Aliens Apprehended, Deported, and Required to Depart: Fiscal Years 1892–1989, in 1989 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1989), 111.	Country of Nationality
1982	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 61: Aliens Under Docket Control Required to Depart, by Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal Years 1982–90, in 1990 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1991), 170. See also, U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 57: Aliens Apprehended, Deported, and Required to Depart: Fiscal Years 1892–1990, in 1990 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1991), 166.	Country of Nationality

Year	Source	Geography
1983	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 59: Aliens Under Docket Control Required to Depart, by Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal Years 1983–91, in 1991 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1992), 150. See also, U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 55: Aliens Apprehended, Deported, and Required to Depart: Fiscal Years 1892–1991, in 1991 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 1992), 146.	Country of Nationality
1984–1991	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 59: Aliens Under Docket Control Required to Depart, by Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal Years 1983–91, in 1991 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington D.C.: G.P.O, 1992), 150. See also, U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 55: Aliens Apprehended, Deported, and Required to Depart: Fiscal Years 1892–1991, in 1991 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington D.C.: G.P.O, 1992), 146.	Country of Nationality
1992	U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 63: Aliens Under Docket Control Required to Depart by Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal Years 1992–96 in Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1996 , (Washington D.C.: G.P.O., 1997), 179–181. See also, U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 58: Aliens Apprehended and Expelled: Fiscal Years 1892–1996 in Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1996 , (Washington D.C.: G.P.O., 1997), 173.	Country of Nationality
1993–1995	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 47: Aliens Under Docket Control Required to Depart by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal Years 1993–2004 in 2004 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2006), n.p. [see Immigration Enforcement Actions 2004 Data Tables]. See also, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 40: Aliens Expelled: Fiscal Years 1892–2004 in 2004 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2006), n.p. [see Immigration Enforcement Actions 2004 Data Tables].	Country of Nationality
1996–2005	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 42: Aliens Under Docket Control Required to Depart by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal years 1996–2005 in 2005 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 2006), [see Immigration Enforcement Actions 2005 Data Tables]. See also,	Country of Nationality & Aggregate Only

Year	Source	Geography
	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 38: Aliens Expelled: Fiscal Years 1892–2005, in 2005 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: G.P.O, 2006), [see Immigration Enforcement Actions 2005 Data Tables]. See also, U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	
2006–2008	U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 39: Noncitizen Removals, Returns, and Expulsions: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 103–104.	Aggregate Only
2009	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 40: Aliens Returned by Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal Years 2009 to 2018 in 2018 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics , (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2020), 104–10.	Country of Nationality
2010	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 40: Aliens Returned by Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal Years 2010 to 2019 in 2019 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2020), 104–106.	Country of Nationality
2011	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 40: Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Region and Country of Nationality: fiscal years 2011 to 2020 in 2020 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2022), 104–106.	Country of Nationality
2012	U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Table 40: Noncitizen Returns by Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2021, in 2021 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2022), 106–109.	Country of Nationality
2013–2022	U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 40: Noncitizen Administrative Returns by Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal Years 2013 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 105–107. See also U.S Department of Homeland Security, Table 41: Noncitizen Enforcement Returns by Region and Country of Nationality: Fiscal Years 2013 to 2022, in 2022 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics	Country of Nationality

Year	Source	Geography
	(Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Homeland Security Statistics, 2023), 108–110.	

Table 4. Sources for Quotes from The White’s Only Regime:
1887–1929 Map

Quote	Source
“The Caucasian, Mongolian, Malay and Ethiopian can never dwell together in peace under the same fig tree.”	Proceedings of the Asiatic Exclusion League (December 1907), 4.
“...the natives of both continents should be excluded. I do not think the inhabitants of either are fit for citizenship in this Republic. And I say this not in a spirit of hostility to the black man, or the yellow man, but for the preservation of the purity of the white race in America and the conservation of the white man's civilization.”	Senator James K. Vardaman (D-MI) Senate Congressional Record , December 11, 1916, 157.
“Immigrants from these countries [in Latin America and the West Indies] tend to lower the average of the race value of the white population of the United States”	Robert Foerster, Professor of economics at Princeton Immigration from Latin America, the West Indies, and Canada : hearings before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, Sixty-eighth Congress, second session. March 3, 1925, 335.
“This country is the white man’s country, dedicated to his civilization and governed by his laws...I do not see why we should admit yellow men, brown men, or black men into this country to add to the confusion that we already have. It seems to me that the sound policy, the safe policy, the wise policy would be to admit caucasian immigrants only.”	Senator Thomas W. Hardwick (D-GA) Senate Congressional Record , December 12, 1916, 206.
“Mother countries”	Senator Coleman Livingston Blease (D-South Carolina)

"Master Race" "Homo Europeus the white man par excellence""Nordics"	Madison Grant, The Passing of the Great Race, or the Racial Basis of European History (New York: Charles Scribner & Sons, 1923), 167.
"Immigration Control is the greatest instrument which the federal government can use in promoting race conservation of the nation"	The eugenical aspects of deportation. Hearings before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, Seventieth congress, first session. February 21, 1928 (including testimony taken April 28, 1926, with eight appendices) Statement of Dr. Harry H. Laughlin, 19
"The most dangerous mass immigration now menacing us is that from Mexico...the most insidious and general mixture of white, indian, and negro blood strains ever produced in America."	Representative John C. Box (D-TX) Immigration from countries of the Western Hemisphere : hearings before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, Seventieth Congress, first session on H.R. 6465, H.R. 7358, H.R. 10955, H.R. 11687, 78.
"If this law is strictly enforced it will not be many years before the [Chinese] race will, in all probability, be extinct in this country"	U.S., Congress, Joint Select Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, Report, 51st Cong., 2nd sess., 1890-1891, House Rept. No. 4048, pp. 1-2 (S.N. 2890), 3
"The people that came to this country in the early days were of the beaver type and they built up America because it was in their nature to build. Then rat-people began coming here, to house under the roof that others built...beware of breeding rats in America..."	James J. Davis, Iron Puddler: My Life in the Rolling Mills and What Came of It (Grosset & Dunlap, 1922), chapter 8.
"The United States is our land. We intend to maintain it so. The day of unalloyed welcome to all peoples, the day of indiscriminate acceptance of all races, has definitely ended."	Albert Johnson in Roy L. Garis, Immigration Restriction: a study of the opposition to and regulation of immigration into the United

	States (New York: The MacMillan Company, 1927), viii.
"Racially not assimilable"	Statement of Rep. Albert Johnson from Resolutions of Allied Patriotic Societies on various Pending Bills, Hearing Before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, 69 th Congress, 1 st Sess., Hearing No. 69.1.11, at 149 (1926).
"Was to confer the privilege of citizenship upon that class of persons whom the fathers knew as white, and to deny it to all who could not be so classified"	<i>Ozawa V. United States</i> (1922)
"There is today one state in which at least weak beginnings toward a better conception are noticeable. Of course, it is not our model German Republic, but the American Union, in which an effort is made to consult reason at least partially. By refusing immigration on principle to elements in poor health, by simply excluding certain races from naturalization, it professes in slow beginnings a view which is peculiar to the folkish state concept."	Adolf Hitler, <i>Mein Kampf</i> , vol. 2 (Franz Eher Nachfolger GmbH, 1924).
"American institutions rest solely on good citizenship. They were created by people who had a background of self-government. New arrivals should be limited to our capacity to absorb them into the ranks of good citizenship. America must be kept American. For this purpose, it is necessary to continue a policy of restricted immigration."	President Calvin Coolidge December 6, 1923: First Annual Message

Table 5. Indigenous Estimations

Country	Percentage of National Population Indigenous	Source
Mexico	19.4%	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA). The Indigenous World 2023 (2023), 397.
El Salvador	10%	“El Salvador”. Minority Rights Group. Updated September 2017. Accessed January 1, 2025. https://minorityrights.org/country/el-salvador/ .
Guatemala	44%	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA). The Indigenous World 2025 (2025), 391.
Honduras	8%	“Honduras”. Minority Rights Group. Updated May 2018. Accessed January 1, 2025. https://minorityrights.org/country/honduras/ .
Nicaragua	5%	<i>The World Factbook 2024</i> . Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency, 2024. https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/nicaragua/#people-and-society .
Costa Rica	2.4%	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA). The Indigenous World 2025 (2025), 367.
Panama	17.2%	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA). The Indigenous World 2025 (2025), 429.
Belize	17.3%	“Belize”. Minority Rights Group. Updated December 2017. Accessed January 1, 2025. https://minorityrights.org/country/belize/ .

**Table 6. Sources for Quotes from The White's Only Regime:
Now Map**

Quote	Source
"This would seem a good opportunity to remind people about the heritage established by Calvin Coolidge, which covers four decades of the 20th century."	Stephen Miller, communications director for Senator Jeff Sessions Michael Edison Hayden, "Stephen Miller's Affinity for White Nationalism Revealed in Leaked Emails," Southern Poverty Law Center, November 12, 2019.
"Why aren't we letting people in from Europe?...No one wants to talk about this, to say it."	President Donald J. Trump Conservative Political Action Conference, C-SPAN, March 15, 2013.
"The TPS program must end for these countries soon... This conclusion is the result of an America first view of the TPS decision."	DHS Secretary Elaine Duke https://www.aclusocal.org/en/press-releases/documents-reveal-how-trumps-racist-america-first-agenda-pressured-dhs-end
"It is here, on this sliver of land, where we first take our stand against this filth."	Jeff Sessions, U.S. Attorney General Attorney General Jeff Sessions Delivers Remarks Announcing the Department of Justice's Renewed Commitment to Criminal Immigration Enforcement (April 11, 2017) https://www.justice.gov/archives/opa/speech/attorney-general-jeff-sessions-delivers-remarks-announcing-department-justice-s-renewed
"They're poisoning the blood of our country. That's what they've done. They poison mental institutions and prisons all over the world, not just in South America, not just to three or four countries that we think about, but all over the world. They're coming into our country from Africa, from Asia, all over the world."	Donald Trump, presidential candidate for the Republic Party Ginger Gibson, "Trump Says Immigrants Are 'Poisoning the Blood of Our Country.' Biden Campaign Likens Comments to Hitler," NBC News, https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/2024-election/trump-says-immigrants-are-poisoning-bl



	ood-country-biden-campaign-likens-rcna130141.
"To be clear, apparent ethnicity alone cannot furnish reasonable suspicion . . . however, it can be a 'relevant factor' when considered along with other salient factors."	Justice J Kavanaugh https://www.supremecourt.gov/opinions/24pdf/25a169_5h25.pdf
"The United States' connection with the children of illegal aliens and temporary visitors is weaker than its connection with members of Indian tribes. If the latter link is insufficient for birthright citizenship, the former certainly is."	U.S. Department of Justice in Opposition to Temporary Restraining Order, <i>Washington v. Trump</i> , No. 2:25-cv-00127-JCC (W.D. Wash. Jan. 22, 2025).
"Zohran 'little muhammad' Mamdani is an antisemitic, socialist, communist who will destroy the great City of New York. He needs to be DEPORTED. Which is why I am calling for him to be a subject to denaturalization proceedings."	Andy Ogles (R-TN) https://x.com/RepOgles/status/1938301392416084150
"We didn't kill enough Indians"	Ann Coulter https://x.com/AnnCoulter/status/1941750043117019309
"The country belongs more to those who share its common history, not just those who ascribe to its values."	J.D. Vance https://youtu.be/B7J22-jmFOo?si=Fqu4N8ZkQxjUjqdn
"So we have a case, or a lot of cases where ICE will go into a farm and these are guys working there for 10, 15 years. No problem. The farmers know them. We're going to put - it's called farmer responsibility or owner responsibility - but they're going to be largely responsible for these people and they know these people. They've worked at, on the farms for 15 years and all of the sudden they so I have a great uh Ron does, Christie does, we have a great feeling for the farmer and for others in the same position and we're going to give them responsibility for people and	President Donald J. Trump https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KslVogozuSo

we're going to have a system of signing them up so they don't have to go. They can be here legally. They can pay taxes and everything. They're not getting citizenship, but they get other things and the farmers need them to do the work. Without those people, you're not going to be able to run your farm."	
"A heritage to be proud of, a homeland worth defending."	Social Media posts by Department of Homeland Security and the White House official accounts. July 23, 2025. https://x.com/DHSgov/status/1948150126494482555?lang=en
"This would seem a good opportunity to remind people about the heritage established by Calvin Coolidge, which covers four decades of the 20th century."	Stephen Miller, communications director for Senator Jeff Sessions Michael Edison Hayden, "Stephen Miller's Affinity for White Nationalism Revealed in Leaked Emails," Southern Poverty Law Center, November 12, 2019.
"America in all its' glory is their gift to us. Handed down across the generations. It belongs to us. It's our birthright. It's our heritage, our destiny. If America is everything and everyone, then it is nothing and no one at all. [Applause]"	Eric Schmitt (R-MO) "What is an American?", Plenary Address at the National Conservatism Conference in Washington, D.C. on September 2, 2025
"[I]n 1924, the president and the Congress changed the policy and it slowed down immigration significantly. We then assimilated, through the 1965 [Immigration Reform Amendment], and created, really, the solid middle class of America, with assimilated immigrants, and it was good for America and then we passed this law that went far beyond what anybody realized in 1965 and we are on a path now to surge far passed what the situation was in 1924."	Senator Jeff Sessions (R-Alabama) Michael Edison Hayden, "Stephen Miller's Affinity for White Nationalism Revealed in Leaked Emails," Southern Poverty Law Center, November 12, 2019.
"I stand for America first, last and always . . . I am opposed to any organization which tries to bring in foreign and alien ideals."	KKK Speaker 1923

	<p>David Emery, Fact Check: Was 'America First' a Slogan of the Ku Klux Klan?, SNOPE (Feb. 9, 2018), https://www.snopes.com/fact-check/america-first-ku-klux-klan-slogan/</p> <p>https://www.theguardian.com/books/2018/apr/21/end-of-the-american-dream-the-dark-history-of-america-first</p>
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