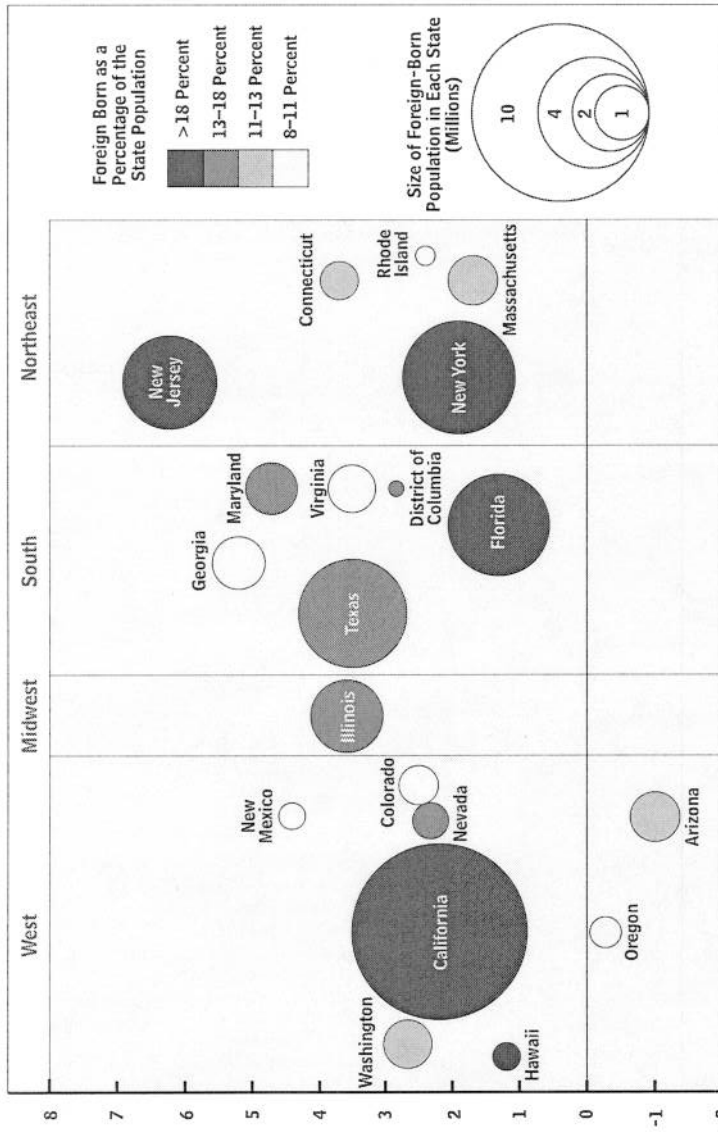


Exhibit 8.

Twenty States with the Highest Shares of Foreign-Born People, by Region, 2009

(Change in the percentage of foreign-born residents in the state population, 1999 to 2009)



Source: Congressional Budget Office based on monthly data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Outgoing Rotation Groups, 1999 and 2009.

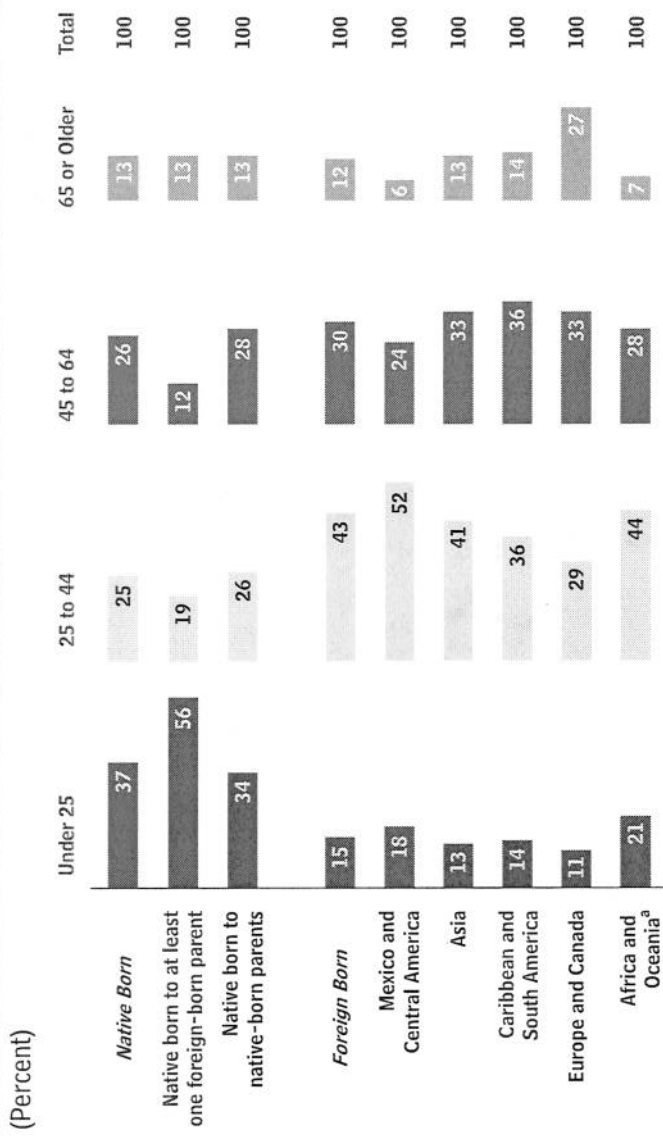
Note: The larger the circle, the greater the state's population in 2009. The higher the circle is on the scale, the more its foreign-born population increased (or the less it decreased) as a percentage of the state's total population from 1999 to 2009. The darker the circle, the greater the state's foreign-born population as a share of its total population in 2009.

Between 1999 and 2009 some states realized dramatic increases in the proportion of their population that was foreign born, others showed modest growth, and the share declined in some states. For example, over that decade the foreign-born share of New Jersey's population increased by 6 percentage points. In 2009, the number of foreign-born people there had reached more than 1.8 million, or about 21 percent of the state's population, well above the national average of 12.4 percent. Georgia and Maryland also experienced significant growth in the foreign-born shares of their population, which in each state rose by about 5 percentage points over the decade. By 2009, foreign-born people in Georgia numbered almost 900,000, and their share of the state's population had risen above 9 percent; in Maryland, foreign-born people numbered about 800,000, almost 15 percent of that state's population.

During the decade, the foreign-born population of all western states exhibited slower growth than the foreign-born population of New Jersey, Maryland, or Georgia. In two states, Arizona and Oregon, the population of foreign-born people declined as a percentage of the total population. In Arizona, about 900,000 foreign-born people were living in the state in 2009, accounting for about 13 percent of the state's population, a decline of 1 percentage point from the share of the foreign-born population in 1999. ♦

Exhibit 9.

U.S. Population, by Age and Birthplace, 2009



Source: Congressional Budget Office based on monthly data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Outgoing Rotation Groups, 2009.

a. Includes Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands.

Foreign-born people are less likely to be under the age of 25 and more likely to be of working age than native-born people. In 2009, 15 percent of foreign-born people were younger than 25, compared with 37 percent of native-born people. In that year, almost three-quarters of the foreign-born population was in the working-age category (between 25 and 64), compared with slightly more than half of the native-born population. Among the native-born, those with at least one foreign-born parent are likely to be young: In 2009, over half of that group was under the age of 25 and less than a third was in the working-age category.

The percentage of the foreign-born population age 65 or older varied significantly by region of origin. For example, 27 percent of U.S. residents born in Europe and Canada were 65 or older, but just 6 percent of people from Mexico and Central America were in that age group.

Because people tend to arrive in the United States when they are young, immigrants from regions that have been the source of most recent immigration tend to be younger than those from regions that were the primary sources of immigration in earlier periods (see Exhibit 3). In 2009, 52 percent of foreign-born residents from Mexico and Central America, 41 percent from Asia, and 36 percent from the Caribbean and South America were between ages 25 and 44, as contrasted with 29 percent of those from Europe and Canada. ♦

Exhibit 10.
Fertility Rates and Marital Status for Native-Born and Foreign-Born Women Ages 15 to 49, 2009

| Age | All Women | | Birthplace of Foreign-Born Women | | | | Fertility Rate ^b |
|--|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Native Born | Foreign Born | Mexico and Central America | Asia | Caribbean and South America | Europe and Canada | |
| 15 to 24 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| 25 to 34 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.8 |
| 35 to 49 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Total, 15 to 49 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| Percentage with One or More Children in the Household | | | | | | | |
| 15 to 24 | 11 | 16 | 27 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 8 |
| 25 to 34 | 52 | 55 | 66 | 46 | 50 | 44 | 49 |
| 35 to 49 | 66 | 74 | 70 | 73 | 71 | 69 | 72 |
| Percentage Ever Married^c | | | | | | | |
| 15 to 24 | 9 | 20 | 28 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 10 |
| 25 to 34 | 57 | 68 | 67 | 72 | 62 | 69 | 65 |
| 35 to 49 | 83 | 87 | 84 | 91 | 83 | 91 | 86 |

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on data from Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009.

a. Includes Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands.

b. The expected number of births to a woman in a particular age range if, at each age within the range, the likelihood that she gave birth was equal to the share of women at that age who bore a child during the survey year.

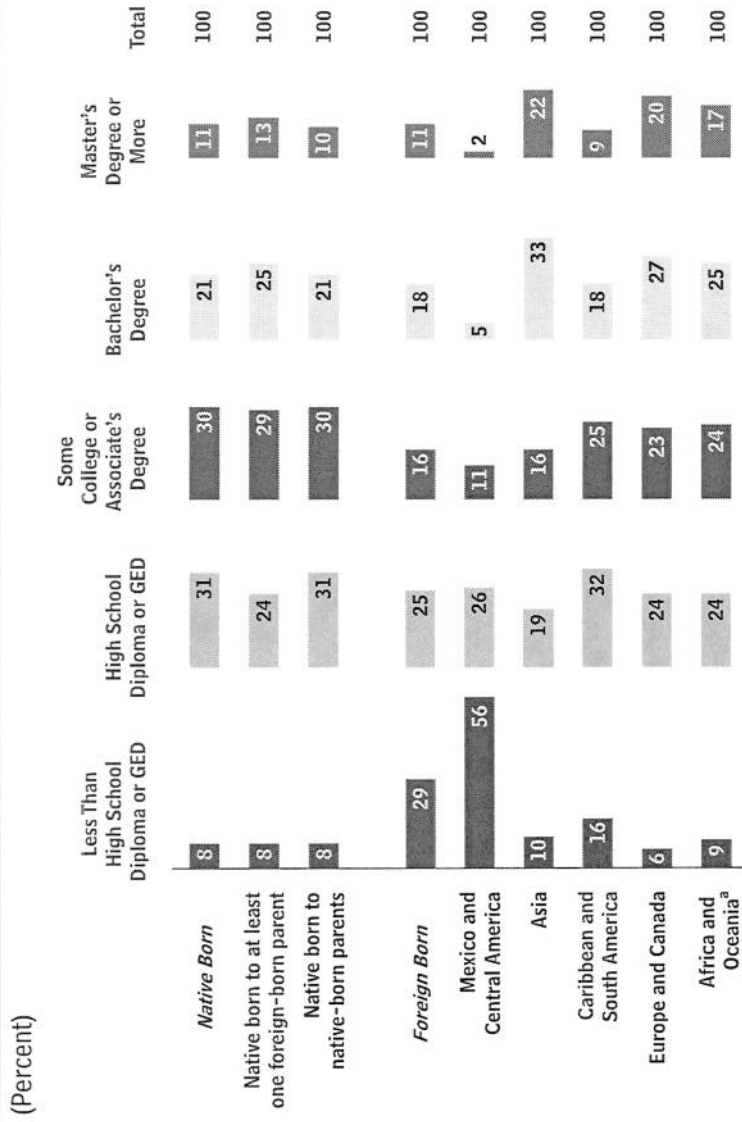
c. Consists of all women who are married, divorced, separated, or widowed.

Fertility rates (the expected number of births) were higher among foreign-born women than among native-born women (2.6 births versus 2.0 births, respectively) between the ages of 15 and 49 in 2009. Those rates varied considerably, however, depending on the country of birth, with a high of 3.3 for women from Mexico and Central America and a low of 2.0 for women from Europe and Canada.

Among the youngest group (ages 15 to 24), women from Mexico and Central America had the highest fertility rate (1.3 births per woman) and the largest share (27 percent) with at least one child. That group of women also had the highest marriage rate—about 28 percent were, or had been, married. Fertility rates among native-born women (0.6 births per woman) were somewhat higher in that age group than among women from Asia or women from Europe and Canada (0.3 births per woman). Women born in Africa or Oceania had a relatively low rate of childbirth in the youngest group, but between the ages of 25 and 34, their fertility rate was comparatively high, at 1.8 births per woman.

Foreign-born women from any region were more likely than native-born women to marry before age 25 or between the ages of 25 and 34. Between the ages of 35 and 49, those gaps had narrowed, and native-born women were about as likely as women from Mexico and Central America or the Caribbean and South America to have married. ♦

Exhibit 11. Educational Attainment of People Ages 25 to 64, by Birthplace, 2009



Source: Congressional Budget Office based on monthly data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Outgoing Rotation Groups, 2009.

a. Includes Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands.

Overall, the foreign-born population tends to have completed less education than the native-born population, although some groups match or exceed native-born citizens' attainment. In 2009, 29 percent of the foreign-born population between the ages of 25 and 64 had not completed high school or received a GED, compared with about 8 percent of the native-born population. However, the percentages of people who had completed a bachelor's degree or more were similar: Twenty-nine percent of the foreign-born population and 32 percent of the native-born population had at least a bachelor's degree.

The educational attainment of foreign-born people in the United States varies considerably by region of birth. In 2009, people from Mexico and Central America, as a group, had completed less education than had native-born people or people from other regions. A majority, about 56 percent, of people from Mexico and Central America had less than a high school diploma or GED, and only 7 percent had a bachelor's degree or more. By contrast, less than a high school diploma or GED, and 55 percent had completed a bachelor's degree or more; 6 percent of people from Europe and Canada had less than a high school diploma or GED, and 47 percent had completed a bachelor's degree or more. ♦

Exhibit 12. Unauthorized Foreign-Born Population, by Birthplace and Age, 2000 and 2009

| | 2000 | | 2009 | | Average Annual Percentage Change, 2000 to 2009 |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | Population (Millions) | Percentage of Total | Population (Millions) | Percentage of Total | |
| All | 8.5 | 100 | 10.8 | 100 | 3 |
| Birthplace | | | | | |
| Mexico | 4.7 | 55 | 6.7 | 62 | 4 |
| El Salvador | 0.4 | 5 | 0.5 | 5 | 2 |
| Guatemala | 0.3 | 3 | 0.5 | 4 | 6 |
| Honduras | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 3 | 8 |
| Other countries | 2.9 | 34 | 2.8 | 26 | -1 |
| Age (Years) | | | | | |
| Under 18 | n.a. | n.a. | 1.3 | 12 | n.a. |
| 18 to 24 | n.a. | n.a. | 1.4 | 13 | n.a. |
| 25 to 34 | n.a. | n.a. | 3.7 | 34 | n.a. |
| 35 to 44 | n.a. | n.a. | 2.9 | 27 | n.a. |
| 45 to 54 | n.a. | n.a. | 1.0 | 10 | n.a. |
| 55 or older | n.a. | n.a. | 0.4 | 4 | n.a. |

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on data from Michael Hoefer, Nancy Rytina, and Bryan C. Baker, "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2009," *Population Estimates* (Department of Homeland Security, January 2010).

Notes: To estimate the number and characteristics of the unauthorized foreign-born population, the Department of Homeland Security begins with a count of the total foreign-born population and then subtracts the legal foreign-born population (legal permanent residents, asylum seekers, refugees, and nonimmigrants). The department then adjusts the estimates for mortality and emigration and for undercounts in the number of legal permanent residents and other groups of foreign-born people. It follows a similar process for estimating the distribution of the unauthorized foreign-born population in various subcategories.
n.a. = not available.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has estimated that, in 2009, about 10.8 million U.S. residents were in the country without legal authorization—about 2.3 million more than in 2000. DHS arrived at its estimate by calculating the difference between the total foreign-born population and the authorized foreign-born population. The numbers that form the basis of DHS's estimate came from a variety of sources, and they involved various assumptions. Moreover, because they do not reflect actual population counts, the resulting estimates are subject to considerable uncertainty. (The Pew Hispanic Center has issued a slightly different estimate of the unauthorized population in 2009—about 11.1 million people.)

According to DHS, in 2009 about 62 percent of the unauthorized foreign-born population in the United States was from Mexico. That population from Mexico had grown by an average of 4 percent per year between 2000 and 2009. The unauthorized foreign-born population is predominantly of working age: In 2009, DHS estimated that 71 percent were between the ages of 25 and 54; by comparison, 54 percent of naturalized citizens and 39 percent of native-born citizens were in that same age group. (Data for naturalized and native-born citizens by age group are not shown in this exhibit.) ♦

Exhibit 13.

Unauthorized Foreign-Born Population, by State of Residence, 2000 and 2009

| State of Residence | 2000 | | 2009 | | Average Annual Percentage Change, 2000 to 2009 |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | Population (Millions) | Percentage of State Population | Population (Millions) | Percentage of State Population | |
| California | 2.5 | 7 | 2.6 | 7 | 0 |
| Texas | 1.1 | 5 | 1.7 | 7 | 5 |
| Florida | 0.8 | 5 | 0.7 | 4 | -1 |
| New York | 0.5 | 3 | 0.6 | 3 | 0 |
| Illinois | 0.4 | 4 | 0.5 | 4 | 2 |
| Georgia | 0.2 | 3 | 0.5 | 5 | 9 |
| Arizona | 0.3 | 7 | 0.5 | 7 | 4 |
| North Carolina | 0.3 | 4 | 0.4 | 4 | 4 |
| New Jersey | 0.4 | 4 | 0.4 | 4 | 0 |
| Nevada | 0.2 | 9 | 0.3 | 10 | 5 |
| All Other States | 1.8 | 1 | 2.7 | 2 | 5 |
| United States | 8.5 | 3 | 10.8 | 4 | 3 |

According to estimates published by the Department of Homeland Security, in 2009 about 4 percent of the total U.S. population of 307 million people consisted of unauthorized residents, and about three-quarters of them lived in 10 states. In 2009, unauthorized residents made up about 10 percent of the population of Nevada and about 7 percent of the population of California, Texas, and Arizona. Almost half of all unauthorized residents lived in those four states. Their share of the population in the other 41 states not listed in the exhibit came to about 2 percent of the total population of those states. ♦

Sources: Congressional Budget Office based on data from Michael Hoefer, Nancy Rytina, and Bryan C. Baker, "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2009," *Population Estimates* (Department of Homeland Security, January 2010); and monthly data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Outgoing Rotation Groups, 2000 and 2009.

Note: To estimate the number and characteristics of the unauthorized foreign-born population, the Department of Homeland Security begins with a count of the total foreign-born population and then subtracts the legal foreign-born population (legal permanent residents, asylum seekers, refugees, and nonimmigrants). It then adjusts the estimates for mortality and emigration and for undercounts in the number of legal permanent residents and other groups of foreign-born people. It follows a similar process for estimating the distribution of the unauthorized foreign-born population in various subcategories.



**Labor Market Characteristics of the
Foreign-Born and Native-Born Populations**



Exhibit 14.**Labor Force Status of Men and Women Ages 16 to 64, by Age and Birthplace, 2009**

| Birthplace | Men | | | Women | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | Percentage in the Labor Force | Percentage Employed | Unemployment Rate | Percentage in the Labor Force | Percentage Employed | Unemployment Rate |
| | Ages 25 to 64 | | | | | |
| Native Born | 85 | 77 | 8.7 | 74 | 69 | 6.7 |
| Foreign Born | 90 | 82 | 9.4 | 65 | 60 | 8.5 |
| Mexico and Central America | 93 | 82 | 11.0 | 57 | 51 | 11.3 |
| Asia | 88 | 82 | 7.3 | 67 | 63 | 5.7 |
| Caribbean and South America | 89 | 80 | 9.8 | 74 | 67 | 9.1 |
| Europe and Canada | 87 | 81 | 6.3 | 69 | 65 | 6.8 |
| Africa and Oceania ^a | 90 | 80 | 10.9 | 73 | 66 | 9.8 |
| All | 86 | 78 | 8.9 | 72 | 67 | 7.0 |
| | Ages 16 to 24 and Not in School | | | | | |
| Native Born | 82 | 64 | 21.7 | 74 | 62 | 16.2 |
| Foreign Born | 88 | 75 | 14.8 | 57 | 48 | 16.3 |
| Mexico and Central America | 92 | 80 | 13.3 | 51 | 42 | 18.4 |
| Asia | 82 | 75 | 9.1 | 54 | 46 | 15.0 |
| Caribbean and South America | 81 | 57 | 30.2 | 72 | 61 | 14.8 |
| Europe and Canada | 73 | 64 | 12.4 | 82 | 74 | 9.8 |
| Africa and Oceania ^a | 82 | 67 | 18.8 | 46 | 37 | 19.5 |
| All | 82 | 65 | 20.8 | 72 | 61 | 16.2 |

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on monthly data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Outgoing Rotation Groups, 2009.

Note: The labor force includes people with jobs and those looking for work. The unemployment rate is the percentage of the labor force looking for work.

a. Includes Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands.

Foreign-born men are more likely and foreign-born women are less likely than their native-born counterparts to be in the labor force. In 2009, 90 percent of foreign-born men ages 25 to 64 were in the labor force, compared with 85 percent of native-born men. The corresponding proportions were 65 percent and 74 percent for foreign- and native-born women. Foreign-born men and women ages 25 to 64 appear to have had more difficulty than native-born people finding and keeping work, as shown by their unemployment rates. The rate for working-age, foreign-born men was 9.4 percent, compared with 8.7 percent for native-born men; the rate for foreign-born women was 8.5 percent, compared with 6.7 percent for native-born women.

Similarly, among young people out of school, foreign-born men are more likely and foreign-born women are less likely than their native-born counterparts to be employed. Young men (ages 16 to 24) from Mexico and Central America who were not enrolled in school were more likely to be employed than were their native-born counterparts or young men from other parts of the world. In 2009, 80 percent of the 16- to 24-year-old unenrolled men from Mexico and Central America were employed, compared with 64 percent of their native-born counterparts and 75 percent of young men from Asia. In contrast, 42 percent of the 16- to 24-year-old unenrolled women from Mexico and Central America and 46 percent from Asia were employed, compared with 62 percent of their native-born counterparts and 74 percent of the same group of women from Europe and Canada. ♦

Exhibit 15.**Percentage of Workers Ages 25 to 64 in Various Occupational Groups, by Birthplace, 2009**

(Percent)

| Occupational Group | Foreign-Born Workers (By birthplace) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|
| | All Workers | | Mexico and Central America | | Caribbean and South America | | Europe and Canada | | Africa and Oceania ^a | |
| | Native Born | Foreign Born | Mexico and Central America | Asia | Caribbean and South America | Europe and Canada | Africa and Oceania ^a | | | |
| Personal Services ^b | 11 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 19 | 12 | 21 | | | |
| Professional ^c | 24 | 15 | 5 | 23 | 16 | 23 | 24 | | | |
| Construction and Extraction (Mining); Farming, Fishing, and Forestry | 5 | 10 | 21 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2 | | | |
| Production | 5 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 | | | |
| Building and Grounds | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cleaning and Maintenance | 3 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Sales and Related | 11 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 8 | | | |
| Management | 13 | 8 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 16 | 7 | | | |
| Office and Administrative Support | 14 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 7 | | | |
| Transportation and Materials Moving | 5 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 11 | | | |
| Technical ^d | 6 | 7 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 10 | 8 | | | |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | | | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | | |

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on monthly data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Outgoing Rotation Groups, 2009.

Note: Occupational groups—as defined in the 2002 census and derived from the 2000 Standard Occupational Classification System—are ordered by the percentage of foreign-born workers employed in them.

- Includes Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands.
- Includes food preparation and service, personal care and service, health care support, and protective service.
- Includes business and financial operations; community and social service; law; education, training, and libraries; arts, design, entertainment, and sports; and health care practice and technical occupations.
- Includes working with computers and mathematical science; architecture and engineering; and life, physical, and social sciences.

To some extent, concentration in various occupational groups coincides with the region of birth among foreign-born workers. In 2009, for example, 21 percent of workers from

Mexico and Central America were employed in construction, mining, agriculture, or related occupations, compared with 5 percent of native-born workers and 2 percent of workers from Asia. Similarly, 39 percent of workers from Mexico and Central America were employed in production, building and grounds cleaning and maintenance, or in transportation and materials moving. That proportion among foreign-born workers from Asia was 12 percent. By contrast, only 5 percent of workers from Mexico and Central America were employed in jobs in the professional category, including business and financial operations, community and social services, law, and medicine, which generally require more education than is needed for employment in some other occupations. More than one-fifth of native-born workers (24 percent) and workers from Asia (23 percent), Europe and Canada (23 percent), and Africa and Oceania (24 percent) were in jobs classified as professional. Foreign-born workers from Asia were the most likely to be employed in technical occupations, in jobs that include working with computers and mathematical science; architecture and engineering; and life, physical, and social sciences. ♦

Exhibit 16.**Percentage of Workers Ages 25 to 64 in Various Industries, by Birthplace, 2009**

(Percent)

| Industry | All Workers | | Foreign-Born Workers (By birthplace) | | | | | Africa and Oceania ^a |
|--|-------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| | Native Born | Foreign Born | Mexico and Central America | Asia | Caribbean and South America | Europe and Canada | | |
| Education and Health Services | 25 | 18 | 9 | 23 | 25 | 23 | 32 | |
| Trade, Transportation, and Utilities | 19 | 17 | 15 | 19 | 19 | 15 | 20 | |
| Manufacturing | 11 | 13 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 12 | 10 | |
| Professional and Business Services | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 9 | |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 6 | 12 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 8 | |
| Construction | 7 | 10 | 17 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 3 | |
| Personal and Other Services ^b | 4 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 6 | |
| Financial Activities | 8 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 6 | |
| Public Administration | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | |
| Information | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | |
| Agriculture, Mining, and Logging | 2 | 2 | 5 | * | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on monthly data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Outgoing Rotation Groups, 2009.

Notes: Major industry groups—as defined in the 2002 census and derived from the 2000 North American Industry Classification System—are ordered by the percentage of foreign-born workers employed in them.

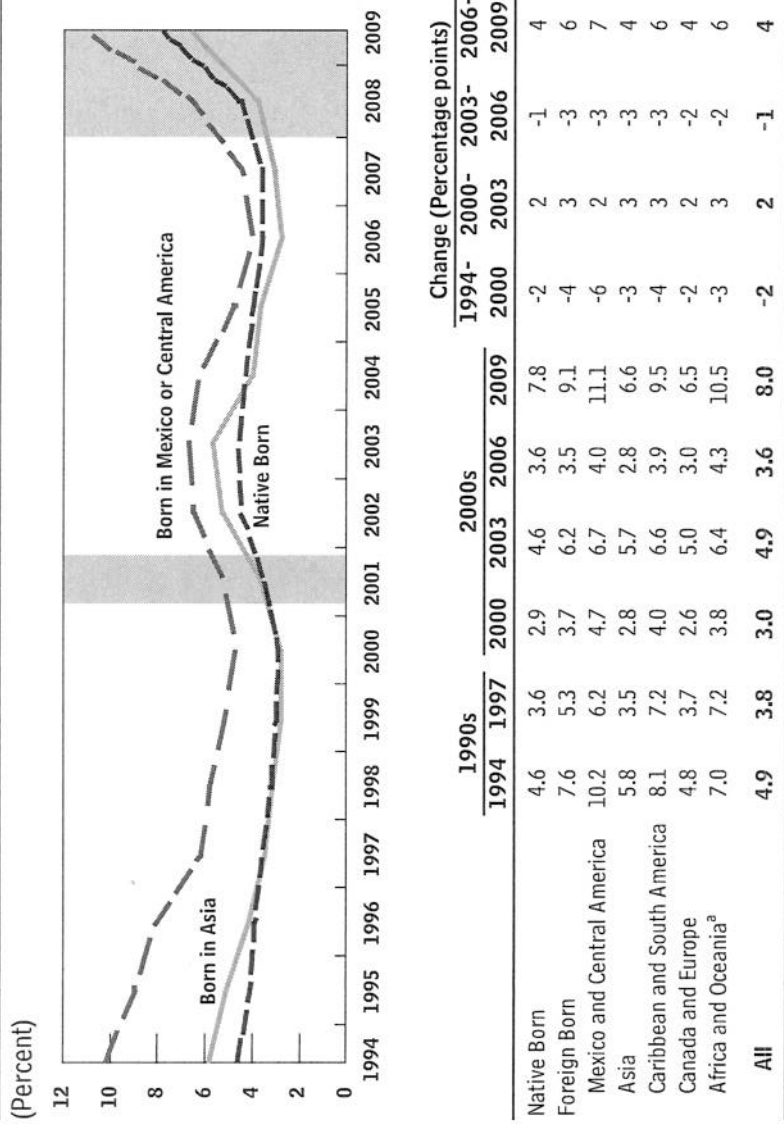
* = between zero and 0.5 percent.

a. Includes Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands.

b. Includes repair and maintenance, personal and laundry services, membership associations and organizations, and private households.

The distribution of workers among industries varies by country of birth. In 2009, a larger fraction of foreign-born than native-born workers was employed in the leisure and hospitality industry. About 6 percent of all native-born workers between the ages of 25 and 64 worked in such jobs, compared with about 15 percent of workers from Mexico and Central America and about 11 percent of workers from Asia. Workers from Mexico and Central America were more than twice as likely as native-born workers to have jobs in leisure and hospitality; construction; or agriculture, mining, and logging. In contrast, workers from Mexico and Central America were less than half as likely to be employed in education and health services, financial activities, and public administration than were native-born workers.

Workers from Asia, from Europe and Canada, and from the Caribbean and South America, by contrast, showed patterns of employment that were generally similar to those of native-born workers. For example, at least 23 percent of workers from Asia, the Caribbean and South America, or Europe and Canada were employed in the education and health services industries, and at least 15 percent were employed in the trade, transportation, and utilities industries—in both cases, about the same as native-born workers. However, workers from Asia were much less likely to have jobs in construction than were native-born workers, and workers from the Caribbean and South America were more likely to have jobs in personal and other services than were native-born workers. ♦

Exhibit 17.**Unemployment Rate of People Ages 25 to 64, by Birthplace, 1994 to 2009**

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on monthly data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Outgoing Rotation Groups, 1994 to 2009.

Note: Shaded bars indicate periods of recession, which extend from the peak of a business cycle to its trough. On the basis of monthly data, the National Bureau of Economic Research has determined that the most recent recession ended in June 2009. The estimated unemployment rates, calculated annually, identify the proportion of the workforce that is jobless but available for and actively seeking work.

a. Includes Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands.

Unemployment rates vary with the growth rate of the economy and the rate of job creation. However, economic fluctuations result in larger changes in the unemployment rate among foreign-born than among native-born people. Unemployment rates declined more among the foreign born than among the native born between 1994 and 2000 and between 2003 and 2006, when the economy was growing quickly. Conversely, the unemployment rate rose more among foreign-born than native-born workers between 2000 and 2003 and between 2006 and 2009, when the economy was shrinking or growing slowly.

Between 1994 and 2009, unemployment rates among people from Mexico and Central America, the Caribbean and South America, and Africa and Oceania generally were higher than they were among native-born people or those from Asia, regardless of the pace of economic growth. For people from Mexico and Central America, that pattern could be partly attributable to lower average educational attainment and to a relatively higher concentration in construction and other industries that tend to add jobs rapidly when the economy is growing rapidly and to lose jobs quickly when economic growth is slow or stalled (see Exhibits 11, 15, and 16).

The unemployment rates among people from Asia and from Canada and Europe generally were closer to the unemployment rate among native-born workers than was the unemployment rate among people from Mexico and Central America. After 2003, unemployment rates among people from Asia and from Canada and Europe were lower than among native-born people. ♦

Exhibit 18.**Annual Earnings of Workers Ages 25 to 64, by Sex, Citizenship, Birthplace, and Earnings Percentile, 2009**

| Citizenship and Birthplace | Workers' Annual Earnings (Thousands of 2009 dollars) | | | | | | Percentage Difference in Earnings from Native-Born Workers | | | | | |
|---|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 10th | | 50th | | 90th | | 10th | | 50th | | 90th | |
| | Percentile | Percentile | Percentile | Percentile | Percentile | Percentile | Percentile | Percentile | Percentile | Percentile | Percentile | Percentile |
| | Men | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Native Born | 13 | 45 | 105 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Foreign Born Citizenship | 10 | 30 | 90 | -23 | -33 | -14 | | | | | | |
| Naturalized | 14 | 40 | 105 | 9 | -10 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Noncitizen | 9 | 25 | 73 | -31 | -44 | -30 | | | | | | |
| Birthplace | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico and Central America | 8 | 22 | 50 | -38 | -51 | -52 | | | | | | |
| Asia | 14 | 48 | 120 | 8 | 7 | 14 | | | | | | |
| Caribbean and South America | 12 | 32 | 85 | -8 | -29 | -19 | | | | | | |
| Europe and Canada | 17 | 53 | 130 | 31 | 17 | 24 | | | | | | |
| Africa and Pacific Islands ^a | 10 | 32 | 90 | -20 | -29 | -14 | | | | | | |
| | Women | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Native Born | 8 | 30 | 71 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Foreign Born Citizenship | 7 | 25 | 71 | -13 | -17 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Naturalized | 10 | 30 | 80 | 19 | 0 | 13 | | | | | | |
| Noncitizen | 5 | 19 | 60 | -33 | -37 | -15 | | | | | | |
| Birthplace | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico and Central America | 5 | 16 | 38 | -36 | -46 | -46 | | | | | | |
| Asia | 9 | 33 | 90 | 6 | 10 | 27 | | | | | | |
| Caribbean and South America | 9 | 25 | 60 | 13 | -17 | -15 | | | | | | |
| Europe and Canada | 8 | 35 | 82 | 5 | 17 | 15 | | | | | | |
| Africa and Oceania ^a | 6 | 25 | 80 | -25 | -17 | 13 | | | | | | |

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March Supplement, 2010.

Notes: For each group by citizenship and birthplace, the percentiles were calculated by arranging workers' earnings in 2009 from the lowest amounts and proceeding upward. The bottom 10 percent of workers earns less than the amount that delineates the 10th percentile; at the 50th percentile (also called the median), half of all workers earn more and half earn less; and at the 90th percentile, 90 percent of the workers earn less.

n.a. = not applicable.

a. Includes Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands.

In 2009, native-born workers and workers who were naturalized citizens earned considerably more than noncitizens at equivalent points in the earnings distribution. Median annual earnings (that is, earnings at the 50th percentile, or the amount at which half of a group earns more and half earns less) for native-born men were \$45,000, or \$5,000 above the median for men who were naturalized citizens and \$20,000 above the median for those who were noncitizens. In 2009, median earnings for native-born women were \$30,000, the same as for women who were naturalized citizens but considerably more than the \$19,000 median earnings for those who were noncitizens. For naturalized citizens in the low (10th percentile) and high (90th percentile) earnings groups, earnings were about equal to or somewhat higher than those of native-born workers. Men who were naturalized citizens with earnings at the 10th percentile, for example, earned \$14,000 in 2009, as compared with the \$13,000 earned by their native-born counterparts.

Workers born in Mexico and Central America typically earned less than their counterparts from other regions of the world. Men from Europe and Canada earned somewhat more than men from Asia, but men and women from both areas generally earned more than their counterparts from other regions of the world. ♦

Exhibit 19.**Median Family Income and Other Selected Characteristics, by Type of Family, Citizenship, and Birthplace, 2009**

| Citizenship and Birthplace | Median Family Income, by Type of Family (Thousands of 2009 dollars) | | | | | Percentage in Married-Couple Families | Average Number in the Family |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| | Married Couple | | Not in a Family | | Other | | |
| | All | | | | | | |
| Native Born | 55 | 76 | 32 | 24 | 62 | 3.1 | |
| Foreign Born Citizenship | 45 | 57 | 36 | 19 | 66 | 3.3 | |
| Naturalized | 58 | 70 | 45 | 25 | 69 | 3.1 | |
| Noncitizen | 36 | 47 | 31 | 18 | 63 | 3.4 | |
| Birthplace | | | | | | | |
| Mexico and Central America | 33 | 40 | 32 | 15 | 64 | 3.8 | |
| Asia | 65 | 76 | 50 | 24 | 75 | 3.2 | |
| Caribbean and South America | 44 | 60 | 38 | 20 | 55 | 3.0 | |
| Europe and Canada | 58 | 75 | 43 | 25 | 69 | 2.5 | |
| Africa and Oceania ^a | 43 | 58 | 31 | 24 | 62 | 3.3 | |
| All | 53 | 74 | 33 | 24 | 62 | 3.1 | |

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March Supplement, 2010.

Note: Median family income is the 50th percentile of family income for all members of a group such as native-born members of married-couple families. In the calculation of that median, a particular family's income is counted once for each member of the family in the group. For example, in the calculation of the median family income of native-born members of married-couple families, the income of a married-couple family is counted once for each native-born family member. One result of that approach is that the income of a large family influences the calculation of the median more than does the income of a small family.

a. Includes Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands.

On average, in 2009, native-born people and naturalized citizens lived in smaller families that had higher income than was often the case for noncitizens. Native-born people and naturalized citizens lived in families that averaged 3.1 members; noncitizens' families averaged 3.4 members. In 2009, the median family income among native-born people was \$55,000, compared with \$58,000 among naturalized citizens and \$36,000 among noncitizens. The median family income of people from Mexico and Central America was \$33,000; for people from Asia, median family income was \$65,000.

Median family income among foreign-born people in 2009 was \$57,000 for people in married-couple families, higher than the \$36,000 median for people in other types of families and the \$19,000 median for people who were not in families (that is, who lived alone or shared housing with nonrelatives). Within married-couple families, differences in family income between noncitizens and native-born and naturalized citizens were large; noncitizens' median family income was \$47,000, compared with \$76,000 for native-born people and \$70,000 for naturalized citizens. ♦

Exhibit 20.**Percentage of the Population Living in Families with Income Below the Poverty Threshold, by Age, Sex, and Citizenship, 2009**

| Age (Years) | Total U.S. Population | Native Born | Foreign Born | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|------------|
| | | | Naturalized Citizen | Noncitizen |
| Under 18 | 21 | 20 | 17 | 36 |
| 18 to 64 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 24 |
| 65 or Older | 9 | 8 | 13 | 21 |
| All Ages | 14 | 14 | 11 | 25 |
| | | | All Males and Females | |
| | | | Males | |
| Under 18 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 33 |
| 18 to 64 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 22 |
| 65 or Older | 7 | 6 | 9 | 21 |
| All Ages | 13 | 12 | 10 | 23 |
| | | | Females | |
| Under 18 | 21 | 21 | 17 | 38 |
| 18 to 64 | 15 | 14 | 11 | 27 |
| 65 or Older | 11 | 10 | 15 | 21 |
| All Ages | 16 | 15 | 12 | 28 |

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March Supplement, 2010.

In 2009, 14 percent of native-born people in the United States had an annual income below the poverty threshold of about \$22,000 for a family of four. By contrast, 11 percent of naturalized citizens and 25 percent of noncitizens were in such families. In 2009, 20 percent of native-born children (under the age of 18) lived in families whose income was below the poverty threshold, compared with 17 percent of foreign-born children who had become naturalized citizens (that group includes children who were adopted from abroad) and 36 percent of those who were noncitizens. (If children born in the United States and living in a family headed by a noncitizen are grouped instead with children who are noncitizens, the poverty rate among native-born children falls to 19 percent and the poverty rate among noncitizen children rises to 39 percent.) ♦