FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS — 2015

The unemployment rate for foreign-born persons in the United States was 4.9 percent in 2015, down from 5.6 percent in 2014, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. The jobless rate of native-born persons fell to 5.4 percent from 6.3 percent in the prior year.

Data on nativity are collected as part of the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly sample survey of approximately 60,000 households. The foreign born are persons who reside in the United States but who were born outside the country or one of its outlying areas to parents who were not U.S. citizens. The foreign born include legally-admitted immigrants, refugees, temporary residents such as students and temporary workers, and undocumented immigrants. The survey data, however, do not separately identify the numbers of persons in these categories. For further information about the survey, see the Technical Note in this news release.

Highlights from the 2015 data:

• In 2015, there were 26.3 million foreign-born persons in the U.S. labor force, comprising 16.7 percent of the total. (See table 1.)

• Hispanics accounted for 48.8 percent of the foreign-born labor force in 2015 and Asians accounted for 24.1 percent. (See table 1.) (Data in this news release for persons who are White, Black, or Asian do not include those of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. Data on persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity are presented separately.)

• Foreign-born workers were more likely than native-born workers to be employed in service occupations; natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations; and production, transportation, and material moving occupations. Native-born workers were more likely than foreign-born workers to be employed in management, professional, and related occupations and sales and office occupations. (See table 4.)

• The median usual weekly earnings of foreign-born full-time wage and salary workers were $681 in 2015, compared with $837 for their native-born counterparts. (See table 5.) (Differences in earnings reflect a variety of factors, including variations in the distributions of foreign-born and native-born workers by educational attainment, occupation, industry, and geographic region.)
**Demographic Characteristics**

The demographic composition of the foreign-born labor force differs from that of the native-born labor force. In 2015, men accounted for 58.3 percent of the foreign-born labor force, compared with 52.2 percent of the native-born labor force. By age, the proportion of the foreign-born labor force made up of 25- to 54-year-olds (73.7 percent) was higher than for the native-born labor force (62.5 percent). Labor force participation is typically highest among persons in that age bracket. (See table 1.)

In 2015, nearly half (48.8 percent) of the foreign-born labor force was Hispanic, and almost one-quarter (24.1 percent) was Asian, compared with 10.2 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively, of the native-born labor force. About 16.8 percent of the foreign-born labor force was White and 9.2 percent was Black, compared with 73.4 percent and 12.1 percent, respectively, of the native-born labor force.

In 2015, 23.9 percent of the foreign-born labor force age 25 and over had not completed high school, compared with 4.6 percent of the native-born labor force. The foreign born were less likely than the native born to have some college or an associate degree—16.9 percent versus 29.9 percent. The proportions for foreign-born and native-born persons that had a bachelor’s degree and higher were more similar, at 34.9 percent and 39.1 percent, respectively.

**Labor Force**

The share of the U.S. civilian labor force that was foreign born was 16.7 percent in 2015; it was 16.5 percent in 2014. (See table 1.)

In 2015, the labor force participation rate of the foreign born was 65.2 percent, down from 66.0 percent in the prior year. The participation rate for the native born edged down to 62.2 percent in 2015.

The participation rate of foreign-born men was 78.2 percent in 2015, higher than the rate of 67.3 percent for native-born men. In contrast, 52.9 percent of foreign-born women were labor force participants, lower than the rate of 57.4 percent for native-born women.

Among the major race and ethnicity groups in 2015, labor force participation rates for foreign-born Asians and Hispanics declined to 62.6 percent and 68.2 percent, respectively. The rates for foreign-born Whites (58.7 percent) and Blacks (70.8 percent) were little different from the prior year. In comparison, the participation rate for native-born Whites (62.3 percent) declined in 2015, while the rates for Blacks (60.0 percent), Asians (62.4 percent), and Hispanics (63.9 percent) showed little change.

In 2015, foreign-born mothers with children under 18 years old were less likely to be labor force participants than were native-born mothers—57.8 percent versus 73.4 percent. Labor force participation differences between foreign-born and native-born mothers were greater among those with younger children than among those with older children. The labor force participation rate of foreign-born mothers with children under age 6 was 48.8 percent in 2015, much lower than that for native-born mothers with children under age 6, at 68.6 percent. Among women with children under age 3, the participation rate for the foreign born (45.0 percent) was 20.7 percentage points below that for native-born mothers (65.7 percent). The labor force participation rates of foreign-born and native-born fathers with children under age 18 were more similar, at 93.6 percent and 92.4 percent, respectively. (See table 2.)
By region, the foreign born made up a larger share of the labor force in the West (24.0 percent) and in the Northeast (19.5 percent) than for the nation as a whole (16.7 percent) in 2015. In contrast, the foreign born made up a smaller share of the labor force than for the nation as a whole in the South (15.5 percent) and Midwest (8.7 percent). (See table 6.)

Unemployment

From 2014 to 2015, the unemployment rate of the foreign born declined from 5.6 percent to 4.9 percent, and the jobless rate for the native born fell from 6.3 percent to 5.4 percent. The over-the-year decrease in the unemployment rates of the foreign born and the native born reflected decreases in the rates for both men and women. The unemployment rate for foreign-born men fell from 5.0 percent to 4.5 percent, and the rate for foreign-born women declined from 6.5 percent to 5.6 percent. Among the native born, the rate for men fell from 6.5 percent to 5.6 percent, while the rate for women was down from 6.0 percent to 5.1 percent. (See table 1.)

For both the foreign born and the native born, jobless rates vary considerably by race and ethnicity. Among the foreign born, Blacks had the highest unemployment rate (7.4 percent) in 2015. The unemployment rates were 5.4 percent for Hispanics, 4.0 percent for Whites, and 3.7 percent for Asians. Among the native born, Blacks also had the highest jobless rate (9.9 percent) in 2015, followed by Hispanics (7.8 percent). The unemployment rates were 4.3 percent for Asians and 4.2 percent for Whites.

Occupation

In 2015, foreign-born workers were more likely than native-born workers to be employed in service occupations (23.4 percent versus 16.2 percent); production, transportation, and material moving occupations (15.4 percent versus 11.1 percent); and natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations (13.8 percent versus 8.3 percent). (See table 4.)

Native-born workers were more likely than foreign-born workers to be employed in management, professional, and related occupations (40.6 percent versus 30.8 percent) and sales and office occupations (23.8 percent versus 16.6 percent).

Foreign-born men were more likely than their native-born counterparts to work in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations and in service occupations. Compared with native-born women, foreign-born women were more likely to be in service occupations and in production, transportation, and material moving occupations. Among women, the disparity was especially great in service occupations; 32.1 percent of foreign-born women worked in service occupations in 2015, compared with 19.2 percent of native-born women. Native-born men and women workers were more likely than their foreign-born counterparts to be employed in management, professional, and related occupations and sales and office occupations.

Earnings

In 2015, the median usual weekly earnings of foreign-born, full-time wage and salary workers ($681) were 81.4 percent of the earnings of their native-born counterparts ($837). Among men, median weekly earnings for the foreign-born men ($712) were 76.2 percent of the earnings of their native-born counterparts ($934). Median earnings for foreign-born women ($626) were 84.6 percent of the earnings of their native-born counterparts ($740). Differences in earnings reflect a variety of factors, including
variations in the distributions of foreign-born and native-born workers by educational attainment, occupation, industry, and geographic region. (See table 5.)

Among the major race and ethnicity groups, Hispanic foreign-born full-time wage and salary workers earned 80.7 percent as much as their native-born counterparts in 2015. For White, Black, and Asian workers, earnings for the foreign born and the native born were relatively close within each group. The earnings of both foreign-born and native-born workers increase with education. In 2015, foreign-born workers age 25 and over with less than a high school education earned $476 per week, while those with a bachelor’s degree and higher earned about 2.6 times as much—$1,259 per week. Among the native born, those with a bachelor’s degree and higher earned about 2.4 times as much as those with less than a high school education—$1,225 per week versus $519 per week.

Native-born workers earn more than the foreign born at most educational attainment levels. The gap between the earnings of foreign-born and native-born workers closes at higher levels of education. For example, among high school graduates (no college), full-time workers who were foreign born earned 86.1 percent as much in 2015 as their native-born counterparts. Among those with a bachelor’s degree and higher, the median weekly earnings of foreign-born workers ($1,259) and native-born workers ($1,225) were relatively close.
The estimates in this release are based on annual average data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS, which is conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), is a monthly survey of about 60,000 eligible households that provides information on the labor force status, demographics, and other characteristics of the nation's civilian noninstitutional population age 16 and over. In response to the increased demand for statistical information about the foreign born, questions on nativity, citizenship, year of entry into the United States, and the parental nativity of respondents were added to the CPS beginning in January 1994. Prior to 1994, the primary sources of data on the foreign born were the decennial census, two CPS supplements (conducted in April 1983 and November 1989), and, to some extent, information collected by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (formerly known as the Immigration and Naturalization Service).

The foreign- and native-born data presented in this release are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years due to the introduction of updated population estimates, or controls, used in the CPS. The population controls are updated each year in January to reflect the latest information about population change. Additional information is available from the BLS website at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#pop.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200, Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Reliability of the estimates

Statistics based on the CPS are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. When a sample, rather than the entire population, is surveyed, there is a chance that the sample estimates may differ from the true population values they represent. The component of this difference that occurs because samples differ by chance is known as sampling error, and its variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is about a 90-percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ by no more than 1.6 standard errors from the true population value because of sampling error. BLS analyses are generally conducted at the 90-percent level of confidence.

The CPS data also are affected by nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the failure to sample a segment of the population, inability to obtain information for all respondents in the sample, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data.

Additional information about the reliability of data from the CPS and estimating standard errors is available at www.bls.gov/cps/documentation.htm#reliability.

Definitions

Definitions of the principal terms used in this release are presented below.

Foreign born. The foreign born are persons residing in the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth. That is, they were born outside the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam, to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen. The foreign-born population includes legally-admitted immigrants, refugees, temporary residents such as students and temporary workers, and undocumented immigrants. The survey data, however, do not separately identify the number of persons in these categories.

Native born. The native born are persons born in the United States or one of its outlying areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam or who were born abroad of at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen.

Race and ethnicity groups. In this release, the data are presented for non-Hispanic whites, blacks, and Asians and for persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. These four groups are mutually exclusive but not exhaustive. Other race groups (including persons who selected more than one race category) are included in the overall totals but are not shown separately because the number of survey respondents is too small to develop statistically reliable estimates. The presentation of data on race and ethnicity in this release differs from that which appears in most analyses of CPS labor force data because persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity are separated from the race groups. Because persons of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity can be of any race, they are usually included in the race groups as well as shown separately in the Hispanic or Latino ethnicity group. The reason for the difference in the data presentation in this release is because about half of the foreign born are of Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and they have somewhat different labor force characteristics than the non-Hispanic foreign born.

Employed. Employed persons are all those who, during the survey reference week, (a) did any work at all as paid employees; (b) worked in their own business, profession, or on their own farm; or (c) worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family member's business. Persons who were temporarily absent from their jobs because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or another reason also are counted as employed.
Unemployed. The unemployed are those who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work at that time, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not be looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Civilian labor force. The civilian labor force comprises all persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Unemployment rate. The unemployment rate is the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

Labor force participation rate. The labor force participation rate is the labor force as a percent of the population.

Usual weekly earnings. Data represent earnings before taxes and other deductions and include any overtime pay, commissions, or tips usually received (at the main job in the case of multiple jobholders). Earnings reported on a basis other than weekly are converted to a weekly equivalent.

Full-time wage and salary workers. These are workers who usually work 35 hours or more per week at their sole or principal job and receive wages, salaries, and other types of compensation. The group includes employees in both the private and public sectors but, for purposes of the earnings series, excludes all self-employed persons, regardless of whether or not their businesses are incorporated.

Median earnings. The median earnings is the amount which divides a given earnings distribution into two equal groups, one having earnings above the median and the other having earnings below the median.
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</thead>
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<td>Total, 16 years and over</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Number</td>
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</tr>
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<td>69.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women.</td>
<td>128,199</td>
<td>57.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total, 16 years and over | 38,997 | 66.0 | 24,282 | 5.6 |
| Men. | 18,997 | 78.7 | 14,204 | 5.0 |
| Women. | 20,000 | 70.0 | 10,079 | 6.5 |

| Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity¹ | 7,564 | 59.5 | 4,290 | 4.7 |
| White non-Hispanic or Latino. | 3,243 | 71.1 | 2,106 | 8.6 |
| Black non-Hispanic or Latino. | 9,729 | 63.8 | 5,924 | 4.6 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. | 18,053 | 69.2 | 11,929 | 6.7 |

| Educational attainment | 35,455 | 67.4 | 22,637 | 5.2 |
| Less than a high school diploma. | 9,649 | 58.9 | 5,924 | 4.6 |
| High school graduates, no college² | 8,924 | 65.6 | 5,547 | 5.3 |
| Some college or associate degree. | 5,816 | 71.7 | 3,932 | 5.7 |
| Bachelor’s degree and higher² | 11,065 | 73.9 | 7,830 | 4.1 |

| Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity¹ | 56,272 | 75.1 | 41,010 | 3.0 |
| White non-Hispanic or Latino. | 26,501 | 55.9 | 14,072 | 4.8 |
| Black non-Hispanic or Latino. | 14,207 | 55.9 | 7,830 | 4.4 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. | 15,564 | 55.9 | 8,100 | 4.0 |

| Total, 16 years and over | 208,949 | 62.3 | 122,023 | 6.3 |
| Men. | 100,751 | 67.4 | 63,488 | 6.5 |
| Women. | 108,199 | 57.5 | 58,535 | 6.0 |

| Age | 2014 | 2015 |
| 16 to 24 years. | 3,543 | 52.3 | 2,165 | 11.2 |
| 25 to 34 years. | 7,554 | 74.8 | 5,324 | 4.7 |
| 35 to 44 years. | 8,897 | 79.0 | 6,967 | 4.8 |
| 45 to 54 years. | 7,949 | 81.0 | 6,109 | 3.2 |
| 55 to 64 years. | 5,534 | 67.1 | 3,515 | 5.4 |
| 65 years and over. | 5,520 | 992 | 55 | 5.2 |

| Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity¹ | 108,199 | 57.5 | 58,535 | 6.0 |
| White non-Hispanic or Latino. | 15,564 | 67.4 | 9,538 | 6.5 |
| Black non-Hispanic or Latino. | 3,243 | 71.1 | 2,106 | 8.6 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. | 18,053 | 69.2 | 11,929 | 6.7 |

| Educational attainment | 35,455 | 67.4 | 22,637 | 5.2 |
| Less than a high school diploma. | 9,649 | 58.9 | 5,924 | 4.6 |
| High school graduates, no college² | 8,924 | 65.6 | 5,547 | 5.3 |
| Some college or associate degree. | 5,816 | 71.7 | 3,932 | 5.7 |
| Bachelor’s degree and higher² | 11,065 | 73.9 | 7,830 | 4.1 |

| Race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity¹ | 153,630 | 62.6 | 91,456 | 4.9 |
| White non-Hispanic or Latino. | 25,844 | 59.7 | 13,608 | 11.8 |
| Black non-Hispanic or Latino. | 3,738 | 62.2 | 2,195 | 5.9 |
| Hispanic or Latino ethnicity. | 20,347 | 63.6 | 11,800 | 11.9 |

| Educational attainment | 173,780 | 63.7 | 105,226 | 5.0 |
| Less than a high school diploma. | 14,493 | 35.5 | 4,531 | 6.2 |
| High school graduates, no college² | 53,136 | 58.8 | 28,319 | 6.6 |
| Some college or associate degree. | 49,878 | 66.5 | 31,367 | 5.4 |
| Bachelor’s degree and higher² | 56,272 | 71.5 | 41,010 | 3.0 |

¹ Data for race/ethnicity groups do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races.
² Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.
³ Includes persons with bachelor’s, master’s, professional, and doctoral degrees.

NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.
Table 2. Employment status of the foreign-born and native-born populations 16 years and over by presence and age of youngest child and sex, 2014-2015 annual averages

[Numbers in thousands]

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<th></th>
<th>2015</th>
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<td>Women</td>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>Women</td>
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<td>59.1</td>
<td>74.6</td>
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<td>90.1</td>
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NATIVE BORN

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<td>Women</td>
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<td>88.3</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,036</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>1,260</td>
<td>1,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With own children 6 to 17, none younger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28,289</td>
<td>12,395</td>
<td>15,895</td>
<td>28,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23,569</td>
<td>11,321</td>
<td>12,248</td>
<td>23,377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>91.3</td>
<td>77.1</td>
<td>83.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22,607</td>
<td>10,947</td>
<td>11,660</td>
<td>22,526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment-population ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>88.3</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>80.4</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Table 2. Employment status of the foreign-born and native-born populations 16 years and over by presence and age of youngest child and sex, 2014-2015 annual averages — Continued

[Numbers in thousands]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>962</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>3.3</td>
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</table>

**With own children under 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td>22,244</td>
<td>9,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force</td>
<td>17,628</td>
<td>8,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>93.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>16,555</td>
<td>8,597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment-population ratio</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>89.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>1,074</td>
<td>402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**With own children under 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td>12,986</td>
<td>5,688</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force</td>
<td>10,102</td>
<td>5,352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>77.8</td>
<td>94.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>9,472</td>
<td>5,105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment-population ratio</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>89.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>631</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.6</td>
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</table>

**With no own children under 18**

<table>
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<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td>158,415</td>
<td>78,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force</td>
<td>88,989</td>
<td>47,606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>82,861</td>
<td>43,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment-population ratio</td>
<td>52.3</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>6,128</td>
<td>3,662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: Own children include sons, daughters, step-children, and adopted children. Not included are nieces, nephews, grandchildren, and other related and unrelated children. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.
Table 3. Employment status of the foreign-born and native-born populations 25 years and over by educational attainment, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, 2014-2015 annual averages

[Numbers in thousands]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less than a high school diploma</td>
<td>High school graduates, no college¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOREIGN BORN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White non-Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td>736</td>
<td>1,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment-population ratio</td>
<td>33.2</td>
<td>49.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black non-Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>810</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>52.8</td>
<td>71.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment-population ratio</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>65.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian non-Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td>1,041</td>
<td>1,758</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>1,043</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>59.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>1,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment-population ratio</td>
<td>36.4</td>
<td>56.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td>7,392</td>
<td>4,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force</td>
<td>4,765</td>
<td>3,314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>64.5</td>
<td>72.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>4,470</td>
<td>3,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment-population ratio</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>68.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>295</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIVE BORN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White non-Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td>8,941</td>
<td>39,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force</td>
<td>7,215</td>
<td>22,032</td>
</tr>
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<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>55.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>2,733</td>
<td>20,932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment-population ratio</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>52.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>1,090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black non-Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td>2,175</td>
<td>7,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>4,134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>57.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>3,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment-population ratio</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>51.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian non-Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See footnotes at end of table.
Table 3. Employment status of the foreign-born and native-born populations 25 years and over by educational attainment, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, 2014-2015 annual averages — Continued
[Numbers in thousands]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civilian labor force</td>
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<td>253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>56.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment-population ratio</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>52.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hispanic or Latino ethnicity**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td>2,291</td>
<td>4,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation rate</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>67.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
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<td>2,820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment-population ratio</td>
<td>39.1</td>
<td>62.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.
2 Includes persons with bachelor’s, master’s, professional, and doctoral degrees.

NOTE: Data for race/ethnicity groups do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races. Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.
**Table 4. Employed foreign-born and native-born persons 16 years and over by occupation and sex, 2015 annual averages**

[Percent distribution]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Foreign born</th>
<th>Native born</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total employed (in thousands)</td>
<td>24,963</td>
<td>14,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupation as a percent of total employed</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total employed</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, professional, and related occupations</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>28.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management, business, and financial operations occupations</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management occupations</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business and financial operations occupations</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional and related occupations</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>17.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer and mathematical occupations</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture and engineering occupations</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life, physical, and social science occupations</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community and social service occupations</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal occupations</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, training, and library occupations</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service occupations</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare support occupations</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protective service occupations</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food preparation and serving related occupations</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal care and service occupations</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and office occupations</td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales and related occupations</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office and administrative support occupations</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction and extraction occupations</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production, transportation, and material moving occupations</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>19.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Production occupations</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and material moving occupations</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>10.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:** Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Median weekly earnings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign born</td>
<td>Native born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 16 years and over…………………....</td>
<td>18,094</td>
<td>$664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men.……………………………………………</td>
<td>11,143</td>
<td>695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women………………………………………….</td>
<td>6,951</td>
<td>613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AGE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 24 years.……………………………..</td>
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<td>423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 to 34 years.……………………………..</td>
<td>4,214</td>
<td>609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 to 44 years.……………………………..</td>
<td>5,176</td>
<td>715</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 to 54 years.……………………………..</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 to 64 years.……………………………..</td>
<td>2,505</td>
<td>734</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 years and over…………………………..</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RACE AND HISPANIC OR LATINO ETHNICITY</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White non-Hispanic or Latino.………………</td>
<td>2,906</td>
<td>931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black non-Hispanic or Latino.………………</td>
<td>1,638</td>
<td>661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian non-Hispanic or Latino.………………</td>
<td>4,549</td>
<td>969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino ethnicity………………..</td>
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<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, 25 years and over…………………..</td>
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<td>687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than a high school diploma.………....</td>
<td>3,952</td>
<td>463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduates, no college.………..</td>
<td>4,105</td>
<td>581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college or associate degree.………..</td>
<td>2,866</td>
<td>685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree and higher.……………..</td>
<td>6,151</td>
<td>1,222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Data for race/ethnicity groups do not sum to totals because data are not presented for all races.
2 Includes persons with a high school diploma or equivalent.
3 Includes persons with bachelor’s, master’s, professional, and doctoral degrees.

*NOTE: Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.*
Table 6. Employment status of the foreign-born and native-born populations 16 years and over by census region and division, 2014-2015 annual averages
[Numbers in thousands]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census region and division</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
<td>Civilian noninstitutional population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Participation rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOREIGN BORN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>8,455</td>
<td>5,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England</td>
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<td>1,155</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle Atlantic</td>
<td>6,716</td>
<td>4,276</td>
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<tr>
<td>South</td>
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<tr>
<td>East South Central</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Midwest</td>
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<td>West North Central</td>
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<td>781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
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<td>8,674</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td>2,503</td>
<td>1,638</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>10,877</td>
<td>7,036</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NATIVE BORN

| Northeast                  | 36,441| 22,816           | 62.6     | 21,427     | 1,389  | 6.1              | 36,465| 22,907           | 62.8     | 21,700     | 1,207  | 5.3              |
| New England                | 10,103| 6,630            | 65.6     | 6,242      | 388    | 5.9              | 10,137| 6,637            | 65.5     | 6,318      | 320    | 4.8              |
| Middle Atlantic            | 26,338| 16,186           | 61.5     | 15,185     | 1,001  | 6.2              | 26,328| 16,269           | 61.8     | 15,382     | 887    | 5.5              |
| South                      | 79,382| 48,144           | 60.6     | 45,166     | 2,979  | 6.2              | 80,388| 48,403           | 60.2     | 45,771     | 2,632  | 5.4              |
| South Atlantic             | 41,285| 25,048           | 60.7     | 23,441     | 1,607  | 6.4              | 41,866| 25,241           | 60.3     | 23,829     | 1,412  | 5.6              |
| East South Central         | 13,941| 7,996            | 57.4     | 7,442      | 554    | 6.9              | 14,019| 8,032            | 57.3     | 7,557      | 475    | 5.9              |
| West South Central         | 24,156| 15,101           | 62.5     | 14,283     | 818    | 5.4              | 24,483| 15,130           | 61.8     | 14,385     | 745    | 4.9              |
| Midwest                    | 48,584| 31,531           | 64.9     | 29,682     | 1,849  | 5.9              | 48,678| 31,539           | 64.8     | 30,014     | 1,525  | 4.8              |
| East North Central         | 33,404| 21,184           | 63.4     | 19,815     | 1,369  | 6.5              | 33,417| 21,140           | 63.3     | 20,030     | 1,110  | 5.2              |
| West North Central         | 15,180| 10,347           | 68.2     | 9,867      | 480    | 4.6              | 15,262| 10,399           | 68.1     | 9,985      | 415    | 4.0              |
| West                       | 44,543| 27,695           | 62.2     | 25,748     | 1,947  | 7.0              | 45,032| 26,024           | 62.2     | 26,386     | 1,639  | 5.8              |
| Mountain                   | 15,145| 9,589            | 63.3     | 9,011      | 578    | 6.0              | 15,337| 9,685            | 63.1     | 9,200      | 485    | 5.0              |
| Pacific                    | 29,397| 18,106           | 61.6     | 16,737     | 1,369  | 7.6              | 29,695| 18,339           | 61.8     | 17,185     | 1,154  | 6.3              |

NOTE: The states (plus the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont); Middle Atlantic (New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania); South Atlantic (Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia); East South Central (Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee); West South Central (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas); East North Central (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin); West North Central (Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota); Mountain (Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming); Pacific (Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington). Updated population controls are introduced annually with the release of January data.