

Written testimony submitted to

U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Hearing on:

Securing the Border:

Defining the Current Population Living in the Shadows and Addressing Future Flows

Submitted by:

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Unauthorized Immigrant Population: National and State Trends, Industries and Occupations

Chairman Johnson, Ranking member Carper and members of the Committee, thank you for the invitation to testify at this hearing about estimates of the numbers and trends of unauthorized immigrants, their distribution across states and their role in the labor force. I am appearing as the principal author of several recent Pew Research Center reports on these topics. The Pew Research Center does not take positions on policy issues. We are a nonpartisan “fact tank” that generates information we hope will be of value to policymakers. My testimony today summarizes some of the key findings of our research.

In my written statement, I will cover a range of research findings about unauthorized immigrants: I start with national and state trends in the size and growth of the unauthorized immigrant population. These trends are analyzed with regard to the national origins of the unauthorized immigrants, focusing on those from Mexico. Then I turn to a discussion of the number of unauthorized immigrants in the U.S. labor force and changing patterns over time. Finally, I examine the industries and occupations where unauthorized immigrants are represented with a

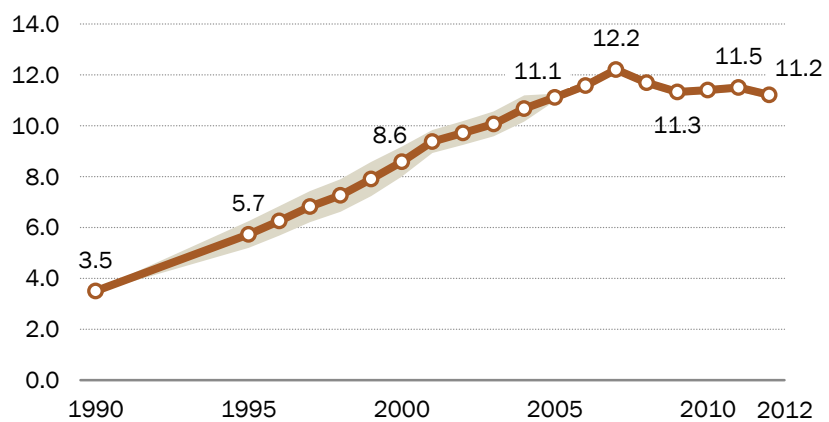
discussion of differences across the states. This testimony draws heavily from a report the Pew Research Center released last November (Passel and Cohn, 2014) and a new report we are releasing today (Passel and Cohn, 2015).

The unauthorized immigrant population in the U.S. peaked at 12.2 million in 2007 after growing steadily by about half a million per year from 3.5 million in 1990. After 2007, the trend changed abruptly and the numbers dropped dramatically by about 1 million over the next

FIGURE 1

Growth in Unauthorized Immigration Has Leveled Off

In millions



Note: Shading surrounding line indicates low and high points of the estimated 90% confidence interval. Data labels are for 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011 and 2012. The 2009-2012 change is not statistically significant at 90% confidence interval.

Source: Passel, Jeffrey S. and D'Vera Cohn, 2014. “Unauthorized Immigrant Totals Rise in 7 States, Fall in 14: Decline in Those From Mexico Fuels Most State Decreases.” Washington, D.C. Pew Research Center’s Hispanic Trends Project, November.

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two years to 11.3 million in 2009 as the number of new unauthorized immigrants arriving plummeted and large numbers left the country. Since 2009, the national unauthorized immigrant population has remained essentially unchanged as arrivals and departures have come into rough balance. (See Figure 1.)

From 1990 to 2007, the number of unauthorized immigrants increased in every state, but growth was slower in the six states with the largest unauthorized immigrant populations than in the rest of the nation as a whole. California, the state with the largest number of unauthorized immigrants in all years, experienced the largest numerical growth, but its 88% increase from 1990 to 2007 was slower than that of other large states and nearly all smaller states. As a group, the other five largest states (Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and Texas) experienced growth in their unauthorized immigrant population at the national average of 250% over the period. Meanwhile, the unauthorized immigrant population in the rest of the country increased almost sevenfold, from 700,000 in 1990 to 4.7 million in 2007.

These growth differentials led to a marked shift in the distribution of unauthorized immigrants across the country. The share in California dropped to 23% in 2007 from 42% in 1990. The share in the other five large states was unchanged at 38%, but the share in the rest of the country essentially doubled, to 39% in 2007 from 20% in 1990. With the overall decreases in the unauthorized immigrant population since 2007, these shifts came to a halt.

Post-Recession Trends in Unauthorized Immigrant Populations

The U.S. unauthorized immigrant population has leveled off nationally after the Great Recession, but state trends have been more volatile. From 2009 to 2012, according to recent Pew Research Center estimates, the population of unauthorized immigrants rose in seven states and fell in 14.¹

Five East Coast states were among those where the number of unauthorized immigrants grew from 2009 to 2012—Florida, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia. Numbers also rose in Idaho and Nebraska, according to the center's estimates. (See Map 1.)

Six Western states are among those with declines in unauthorized immigrant populations from 2009 to 2012—Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico and Oregon. Other states with decreases over that period are in the South (Alabama, Georgia and Kentucky), the Midwest (Illinois, Indiana and Kansas) and the Northeast (Massachusetts and New York).

¹ Seven states where the unauthorized immigrant population is too small to permit a reliable analysis of trends were excluded: Maine, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Similarly, states with relatively lower numbers of unauthorized immigrants tend to have lower shares in the overall population; in 27 states, unauthorized immigrants make up less than 2.5% of the population. (For all states, estimates of the unauthorized immigrant population, the number in the labor force, and their share of the total population and labor force can be found in Appendix Table A1.)

In addition to unauthorized immigrants, the nation's foreign-born population of 42.5 million people in 2012 consisted of 11.7 million legal permanent residents, 17.8 million naturalized citizens and 1.9 million legal residents with temporary status (including students, diplomats and "high-tech guest workers").

Origins of Unauthorized Immigrants

Mexicans are a majority of unauthorized immigrants (52% in 2012), but both their numbers and share have declined in recent years, according to Pew Research estimates. Although the U.S. population of unauthorized immigrants was stable from 2009 to 2012, the number of Mexicans in this population fell by about half a million people during those years. According to the Pew Research Center estimates, there were 5.9 million Mexican unauthorized immigrants in 2012, compared with 6.4 million in 2009 and 6.9 million in 2007. (See Figure A1 in Appendix A.) The decline likely resulted from both an increase in departures to Mexico and a decrease in arrivals from Mexico (Passel, Cohn and Gonzalez-Barrera, 2012).

After top-ranked Mexico, there is a large drop in the numbers of unauthorized immigrants from other specific countries. El Salvador, with 675,000 unauthorized immigrants in 2012, is the second-largest source. It is followed by Guatemala (525,000), India (450,000), Honduras (350,000), China (300,000) and the Philippines (200,000). Rounding out the top 10 in 2012 are Korea (180,000), the Dominican Republic (170,000) and Colombia (150,000).

As the Mexican numbers continued to drop between 2009 and 2012, unauthorized immigrant populations from South America and from a grouping of Europe and Canada held steady. Unauthorized immigrant populations from Asia, the Caribbean, Central America and the rest of the world grew slightly from 2009 to 2012.

Among the 44 states (and District of Columbia) for which data about national origin are available,² Mexicans make up the majority of all unauthorized immigrants in 26 of them. The four states

² This analysis excludes states where the unauthorized immigrant population is too small to permit a reliable breakdown of the unauthorized immigrant population into subgroups: Maine, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont and West Virginia.

where Mexicans make up more than eight-in-ten unauthorized immigrants are all in the West—New Mexico (89%), Arizona (84%), Idaho (83%) and Wyoming (82%).

States with low shares of Mexicans include some in the Northeast: New Hampshire (7%), Rhode Island (6%) and Massachusetts (3%). Hawaii's share was 7%.

Even in states where Mexicans are not the majority of unauthorized immigrants, they are frequently the largest national origin group—36 states have more Mexicans than any other unauthorized immigrants. Mexicans are not the largest group in three New England states—New Hampshire, where India is the largest birth country; Massachusetts with El Salvador; and Rhode Island where Guatemala is the largest. In the area around the nation's capital (the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia), unauthorized immigrants from El Salvador constitute the largest group. Hondurans outnumber Mexicans in Louisiana. In Alaska and Hawaii, unauthorized immigrants from the Philippines are the largest group, representing a majority of Alaska's unauthorized immigrant population and almost half of Hawaii's.

Unauthorized Immigrants in the Labor Force

The 8.1 million unauthorized immigrants who were working or looking for work in 2012 made up 5.1% of the labor force or about one-in-twenty U.S. workers. Both of those estimates are unchanged from 2009. The number in the labor force has remained between 8.1 million and 8.3 million since 2007. (See Figure A2 in Appendix A.) The share of unauthorized immigrants in the workforce peaked in 2007, at 5.4%.

The share is markedly higher in some states, especially those with high shares of unauthorized immigrants in the population. Among adults ages 16 and older who are working or looking for work, unauthorized immigrants represent the highest share in Nevada (10.2% in 2012); Nevada also has the highest share of unauthorized immigrants in the overall population (7.6%). The share in the labor force also is relatively high in California (9.4%) and Texas (8.9%), which rank second and third in the unauthorized immigrant share of the total population. (Appendix Table A1 shows the number and share of unauthorized immigrants in the labor force for each state.)

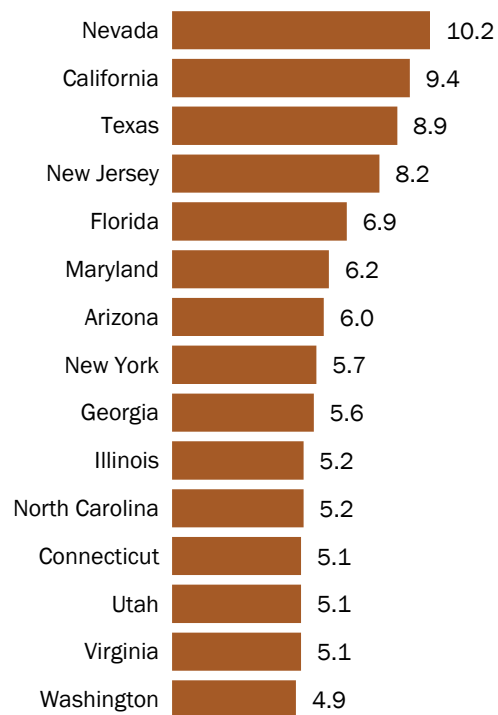
Unauthorized immigrants are more likely than the overall U.S. population to be of working age and less likely to be young or older ([Passel and Cohn, 2009](#)). That is one reason that the unauthorized immigrant share of the labor force is higher than its share of the population overall.

Unauthorized immigrants of working age have substantially different patterns of labor force participation than do people born in the U.S. Unauthorized immigrant men of working age are considerably more likely to be in the

FIGURE 2

States with Largest Shares of Unauthorized Immigrants in the Labor Force, 2012

Unauthorized immigrants % of state's labor force



Note: Percentages calculated from unrounded numbers. Differences between consecutive ranks may not be statistically significant. States with the same shares are shown alphabetically.

Source: Passel, Jeffrey S. and D'Vera Cohn, 2014. "Unauthorized Immigrant Totals Rise in 7 States, Fall in 14: Decline in Those From Mexico Fuels Most State Decreases." Washington, D.C. Pew Research Center's Hispanic Trends Project, November.

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workforce than U.S.-born men (91% versus 79%). For women, the opposite is true; only 61% of unauthorized immigrant women are in the labor force, compared with 72% of U.S.-born women. For both genders, substantial portions of the U.S.-born population of working age are not in the labor force because they are attending school, retired or disabled, but that is true for only a small share of unauthorized immigrants. A major difference for women is that a higher share of unauthorized immigrant women say they are not

working and have young children at home (22%) compared with other immigrants (13%) and U.S.-born women (7%). While there have been some modest changes in labor force participation rates over the past 20 years, the participation of unauthorized immigrant men and women, relative to the U.S.-born population and legal immigrants, has remained essentially unchanged since 2005.

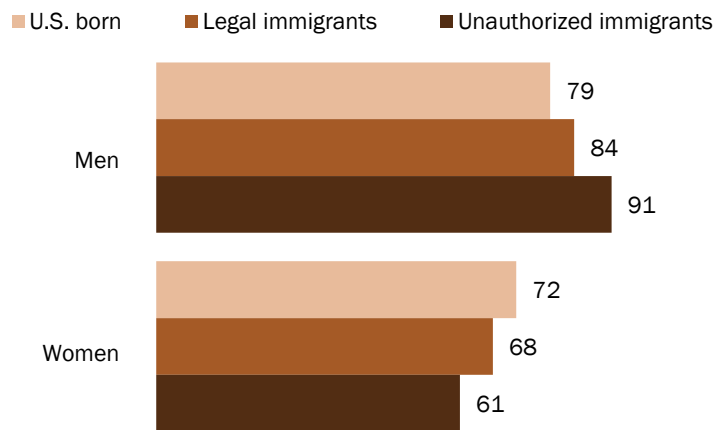
Concentrations of Unauthorized Immigrants: Industries

Because unauthorized immigrants tend to have less education than people born in the U.S. or legal immigrants, they are more likely to hold low-skilled jobs and less likely to be in white-collar occupations; further, their status limits job opportunities. Consequently, unauthorized immigrants tend to be overrepresented in certain sectors of the economy. Of all unauthorized immigrant workers, 22% are in services (professional, business and other³), 18% in the leisure and hospitality sector and 16% in construction (Table 1). These three industry sectors encompass 55% of unauthorized workers but only 31% of U.S.-born workers. Manufacturing (13%) and agriculture (5%) also have relatively large shares of the unauthorized immigrant workforce. (Data on the composition of all major industries are shown in Appendix Table A8.)

³ These services cover a wide range of industries and businesses from legal services and advertising to employment services, landscaping and waste management to personal services such as dry cleaning, nail salons and religious organizations.

FIGURE 3

Share in Labor Force for Ages 18-64, by Gender and Status, 2012



Source: Pew Research Center tabulation from augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

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Looked at using another metric—the unauthorized-immigrant share of the total workforce—it becomes clear that they are particularly concentrated in some subsets of each major industry. In 2012, they represented 24% of workers in the landscaping industry, 23% of those in private household employment, 20% of those in apparel manufacturing, 20% in crop production, 19% in the dry cleaning and laundry industry and 19% of those in building maintenance. These figures are much larger than unauthorized immigrants’ share of the overall workforce—5.1%. (Figure 4 below shows major industry concentrations. A more extensive listing of detailed industries is shown in Appendix Table A7.)

TABLE 1

U.S.-born and Unauthorized Immigrant Workers, by Major Industry, 2012

% of each status group’s workers who are in each major industry

Major Industry Group	U.S. born	Unauthorized immigrants
Professional, business, & other services	15	22
Leisure & hospitality	10	18
Construction	6	16
Manufacturing	10	13
Agriculture, forestry, etc. & mining	2	5
Wholesale & retail trade	15	12
Education/health services, financial activities, information & public administration	37	12
Transportation & utilities	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>
	100	100

Note: Based on civilian labor force with a reported industry; **boldface** indicates over-representation of unauthorized immigrants compared with U.S. born. For more detailed information on major industry groups see Appendix Table A8.

Source: Pew Research Center estimations based on augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

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The industry concentrations of unauthorized immigrants vary across the states, depending, in part, on the countries of origin of the immigrants and the nature of each state’s economy. We produced estimates of the number of unauthorized immigrant workers by industry in 43 states and the District of Columbia where there are enough unauthorized immigrants in the workforce to provide reliable data. The leisure and hospitality industry has the most unauthorized immigrant workers in 14 states and the District of Columbia, construction does in 11 states and manufacturing does in 11 states. The states where leisure and hospitality is the largest sector for unauthorized immigrants tend to be in the West or Northeast (plus, not surprisingly, Florida). The states where manufacturing is the largest tend to be in the Midwest, and the construction-dominated states tend to be in the South. (Appendix Table A2 shows the largest three major industries in each state together with the share of the state’s unauthorized immigrant workers in the industry.)

Looked at another way—using the unauthorized-immigrant share of each industry’s workforce—the picture of industry concentration changes somewhat.

In almost half of the states (21 of 43), agriculture is the industry with the largest share of total workers who are unauthorized immigrants; in 10 other states, agriculture is the industry with the second largest share who are unauthorized immigrants. These 31 states are spread in all regions of the country. The agriculture industry ranks first in this regard in every Western state for which data are available, except Alaska and Nevada; in Nevada, it ranks second. The construction industry is also one where the share of workers who are unauthorized immigrants tends to be large (first in 10 states and the District of Columbia, second in 15 and third in nine). As with numbers of unauthorized immigrant workers, the states where the construction industry workforce has the largest share of unauthorized immigrants tend to be in the South. (Appendix Table A4 shows the three major industries in each state that have the largest shares of their workers who are unauthorized immigrants.)

Concentrations of Unauthorized Immigrants: Occupations

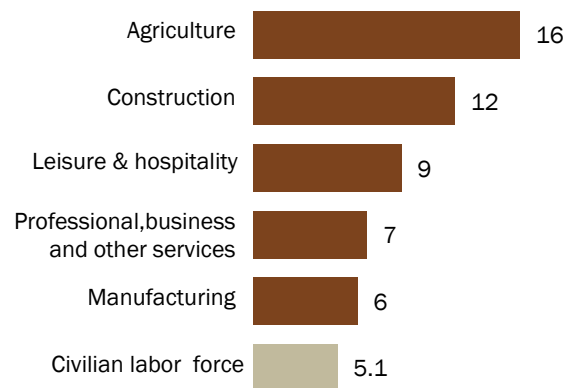
Industry classifications tend to contain occupations requiring a range of education levels, whereas occupation classifications tend to include jobs requiring similar skill levels or certifications. Because unauthorized immigrants tend to cluster in low-skilled jobs, they tend to be even more concentrated in specific occupation groups than in specific industries.

Among unauthorized immigrants in the labor force, 33% are service workers, 15% are construction workers and 14% are production and installation workers. Almost two-thirds (62%) of unauthorized immigrant workers have occupations in these three broad categories; by contrast, only half that share (31%) of U.S.-born workers have such occupations. (See Table 2. Appendix Table A9 has data on the composition of all major occupation groups.)

FIGURE 4

Industries with High Shares of Unauthorized Immigrants, 2012

% unauthorized immigrants of workers in industry



Source: Pew Research Center tabulations from augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

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Because they are so concentrated in certain major occupation groups, unauthorized immigrants are a high proportion of workers in some more detailed categories. For example, 26% of farmworkers are unauthorized immigrants, as are 17% of building, groundskeeping and maintenance workers, and 14% of construction workers. Unauthorized immigrants also are overrepresented as a share of food preparation workers and servers (11%), production workers (9%) and transportation and material moving workers (7%) compared with their overall presence in the labor force.

Within these categories, there are some specific, detailed occupations where unauthorized immigrants are even more highly concentrated. They are especially likely to hold certain low-skilled jobs in construction and service categories. For example, unauthorized immigrants are about one-third of drywall installers (34%) and farm laborers (30%). They represent about one-quarter of roofers (27%), maids (25%), painters (24%), masons (22%) and carpet and floor installers (22%). (See Appendix Table A6 for other detailed occupations with high shares of unauthorized immigrants.)

At the state level, there is much less diversity in broad occupation groups than in broad industry groups. In 39 of 43 states and in the District of Columbia, service occupations account for the largest number (and share) of unauthorized immigrants in the workforce. Construction and production occupations also have large shares across many states, but these groups tend to have fewer unauthorized immigrant workers than service occupations. (Appendix Table A3 shows the top three major occupation groups in terms of the number of unauthorized immigrants together with their share of unauthorized workers in the state.)

TABLE 2

U.S.-born and Unauthorized Immigrant Workers, by Major Occupation, 2012

% of each status group's workers who are in each major occupation

Major Occupation Group	U.S. born	Unauthorized immigrants
Service	17	33
Construction and extraction	5	15
Production, installation and repair	9	14
Transportation and material moving	6	8
Farming, fishing and forestry	<0.5	4
Sales, office and administrative support	26	13
Professional, management, business and finance	<u>36</u>	<u>13</u>
	100	100

Note: Based on civilian labor force with a reported occupation; **boldface** indicates overrepresentation of unauthorized immigrants compared with U.S. born. For more detailed information on major occupation groups, see Appendix Table A9

Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

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Again, the picture changes when we examine the occupation groups where unauthorized immigrants make up the largest share of workers in the group. In 34 states, the occupation group with the highest proportion of workers who are unauthorized immigrants is farming, fishing and forestry (i.e., agriculture). This occupation group's total workforce has the highest share consisting of unauthorized immigrants nationally (26%). But because agriculture employs less than 1 percent of the U.S. workforce, there are very few states where these agricultural occupations represent a significant share of the unauthorized immigrant workforce.

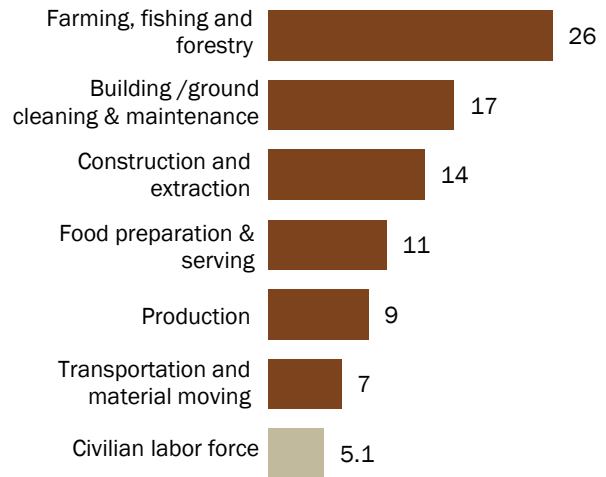
Construction jobs tend to have high shares of unauthorized immigrant workers. This occupation's workforce has the highest share of unauthorized immigrants in six states and the District of Columbia, the second highest in 24 and the third highest in another five.

Service occupations and production occupations tend to have relatively high shares of workers who are unauthorized immigrants, but at levels somewhat below agriculture and construction occupations. (Appendix Table A5 has the top three major occupation groups with the largest share of their workers who are unauthorized immigrants.)

FIGURE 5

Occupations with High Shares of Unauthorized Immigrants, 2012

% unauthorized immigrants of workers in occupation



Source: Pew Research Center tabulations from augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

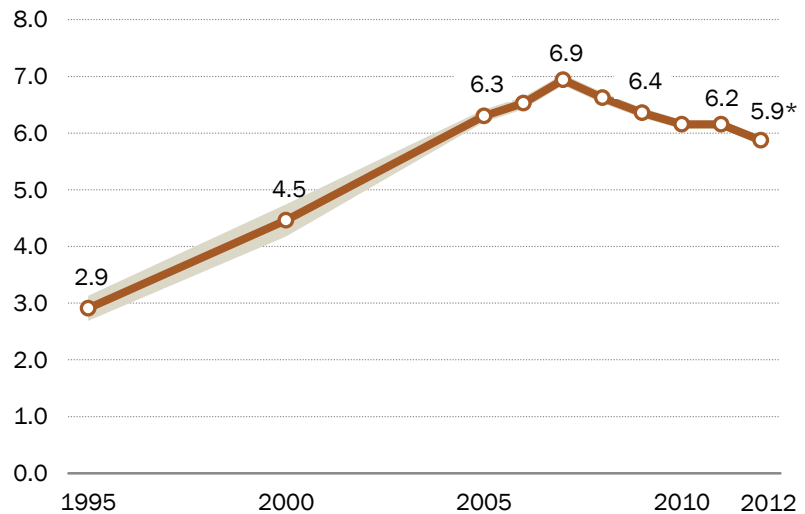
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Appendix A. Additional Charts and Tables

FIGURE A1

Mexican Unauthorized Immigrant Population Declines Since 2007 Peak

In millions



Note: Shading surrounding line indicates high and low points of the estimated 90% confidence interval. Data labels are for 1995, 2000, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011 and 2012. The symbol * means the 2009-2012 change is statistically significant at 90% confidence interval.

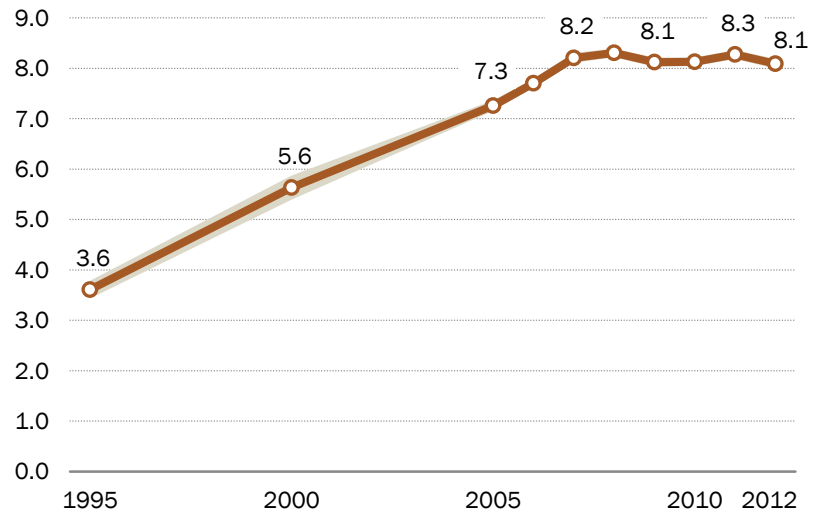
Source: Passel, Jeffrey S. and D'Vera Cohn, 2014. "Unauthorized Immigrant Totals Rise in 7 States, Fall in 14: Decline in Those From Mexico Fuels Most State Decreases." Washington, D.C. Pew Research Center's Hispanic Trends Project, November.

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FIGURE A2

Unauthorized Immigrants in the U.S. Labor Force, 1995-2012

In millions



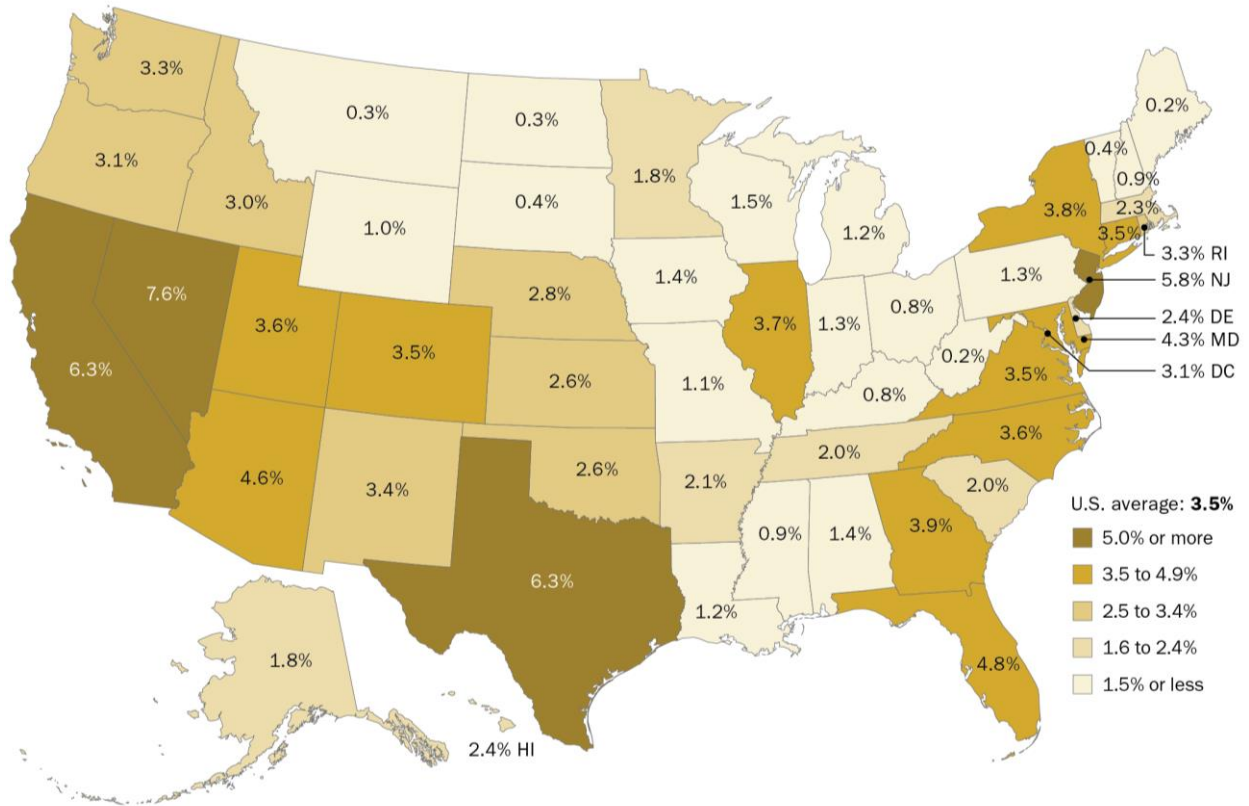
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Source: Passel, Jeffrey S. and D'Vera Cohn, 2014. "Unauthorized Immigrant Totals Rise in 7 States, Fall in 14: Decline in Those From Mexico Fuels Most State Decreases." Washington, D.C. Pew Research Center's Hispanic Trends Project, November.

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MAP A1

Unauthorized Immigrant Share of Population, by State, 2012



Note: Percentages calculated from unrounded numbers.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates for 2012 based on augmented American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

TABLE A1

Estimates of Unauthorized Immigrants in the Total Population, Labor Force and Foreign-Born Population, by State, 2012

In thousands (unless otherwise specified)

	Population			Labor Force			Foreign Born		
	Total	Unauthorized Immigrants	% of Total Population	Total	Unauthorized Immigrants	% of Labor Force	Total	% Foreign-born of State	% Unauthorized of Foreign-born Population
Total U.S.	315,920	11,200	3.5	158,980	8,100	5.1	42,500	13.5	26
Alabama	4,840	65	1.4	2,240	45	2.0	170	3.6	38
Alaska	730	15	1.8	380	10	2.4	50	7.0	25
Arizona	6,590	300	4.6	3,070	180	6.0	925	13.9	33
Arkansas	2,960	60	2.1	1,380	45	3.2	140	4.7	45
California	38,340	2,450	6.3	19,090	1,800	9.4	10,500	27.5	23
Colorado	5,220	180	3.5	2,800	130	4.7	525	10.3	34
Connecticut	3,610	130	3.5	1,970	100	5.1	500	14.1	25
Delaware	920	20	2.4	470	20	3.8	85	9.1	26
District of Columbia	640	20	3.1	370	15	4.1	100	15.4	20
Florida	19,480	925	4.8	9,460	650	6.9	3,900	20.0	24
Georgia	9,980	400	3.9	4,810	275	5.6	1,000	10.0	39
Hawaii	1,400	35	2.4	700	25	3.7	250	18.4	13
Idaho	1,610	50	3.0	780	35	4.6	110	6.9	43
Illinois	12,890	475	3.7	6,720	350	5.2	1,800	13.9	26
Indiana	6,560	85	1.3	3,300	60	1.9	325	4.9	27
Iowa	3,090	40	1.4	1,650	30	2.0	140	4.6	30
Kansas	2,890	75	2.6	1,490	50	3.5	190	6.7	38
Kentucky	4,390	35	0.8	2,070	25	1.2	140	3.2	26
Louisiana	4,610	55	1.2	2,200	40	1.8	170	3.8	31
Maine	1,330	<5	0.2	700	<5	0.3	45	3.5	6
Maryland	5,940	250	4.3	3,260	200	6.2	875	14.8	29
Massachusetts	6,700	150	2.3	3,680	120	3.4	1,050	15.8	15
Michigan	9,950	120	1.2	4,860	75	1.6	675	6.7	18
Minnesota	5,410	95	1.8	3,000	75	2.5	425	7.9	22
Mississippi	2,990	25	0.9	1,350	15	1.2	60	2.0	44

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TABLE A1 (continued)

Estimates of Unauthorized Immigrants in the Total Population, Labor Force and Foreign-Born Population, by State, 2012

In thousands (unless otherwise specified)

	Population			Labor Force			Foreign Born		
	Total	Unauthorized Immigrants	% of Total Estimate Population	Total	Unauthorized Immigrants	% of Labor Force Estimate	Total	% Foreign-born of State	% Unauthorized of Foreign-born Population
Missouri	6,040	65	1.1	3,020	45	1.4	240	4.0	27
Montana	1,010	<5	0.3	520	<5	0.4	20	1.9	14
Nebraska	1,860	55	2.8	1,020	40	3.7	130	6.9	41
Nevada	2,780	210	7.6	1,420	150	10.2	550	19.7	39
New Hampshire	1,330	10	0.9	740	10	1.2	80	6.0	15
New Jersey	9,010	525	5.8	4,770	400	8.2	2,000	22.3	26
New Mexico	2,100	70	3.4	980	45	4.7	200	9.7	35
New York	19,680	750	3.8	10,120	575	5.7	4,550	23.1	16
North Carolina	9,810	350	3.6	4,820	250	5.2	800	8.2	44
North Dakota	700	<5	0.3	390	<5	0.5	20	3.0	10
Ohio	11,580	95	0.8	5,820	65	1.1	475	4.1	20
Oklahoma	3,830	100	2.6	1,830	65	3.7	230	5.9	43
Oregon	3,920	120	3.1	1,960	90	4.6	400	10.0	31
Pennsylvania	12,810	170	1.3	6,550	110	1.7	800	6.3	21
Rhode Island	1,060	35	3.3	570	25	4.6	150	13.9	23
South Carolina	4,740	95	2.0	2,280	70	3.0	240	5.0	41
South Dakota	830	<5	0.4	450	<5	0.6	25	2.8	14
Tennessee	6,500	130	2.0	3,140	90	2.8	325	5.0	40
Texas	26,390	1,650	6.3	12,960	1,150	8.9	4,500	17.1	37
Utah	2,870	100	3.6	1,420	70	5.1	250	8.8	41
Vermont	630	<5	0.4	350	<5	0.5	25	4.3	9
Virginia	8,250	275	3.5	4,280	220	5.1	1,000	12.2	28
Washington	6,950	230	3.3	3,540	170	4.9	975	13.9	24
West Virginia	1,860	<5	0.2	820	<5	0.2	30	1.5	13
Wisconsin	5,740	85	1.5	3,070	55	1.8	275	4.9	30
Wyoming	580	5	1.0	310	<5	1.3	20	3.1	31

Note: All numbers are rounded independently and are not adjusted to sum to the total U.S. figure or other totals. Percentages calculated from unrounded numbers. See Methodology for rounding rules.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

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TABLE A2

Top Industries for Unauthorized Immigrants, by State, 2012

Rankings based on industries with the highest share among the total unauthorized immigrant labor force

	#1 Largest Industry		#2 Largest Industry		#3 Largest Industry	
	Industry	% of Unauthorized Immigrant Labor Force	Industry	% of Unauthorized Immigrant Labor Force	Industry	% of Unauthorized Immigrant Labor Force
Total U.S.	Leisure/hospitality	18	Construction	16	Business services	14
Alabama	Construction	30	Leisure/hospitality	20	Business services	14
Alaska	Educ./health services	33	Leisure/hospitality	25	Manufacturing	24
Arizona	Leisure/hospitality	18	Business services	17	Construction	15
Arkansas	Manufacturing	33	Leisure/hospitality	18	Construction	15
California	Leisure/hospitality	16	Manufacturing	15	Business services	13
Colorado	Leisure/hospitality	22	Construction	21	Business services	17
Connecticut	Leisure/hospitality	17	Business services	16	Educ./health services	13
Delaware	Business services	30	Leisure/hospitality	17	Manufacturing	12
District of Columbia	Leisure/hospitality	23	Business services	21	Educ./health services	17
Florida	Leisure/hospitality	18	Wholesale/retail	17	Business services	14
Georgia	Construction	21	Manufacturing	16	Business services	15
Hawaii	Leisure/hospitality	28	Business services	19	Wholesale/retail	14
Idaho	Agriculture	31	Leisure/hospitality	20	Manufacturing	11
Illinois	Manufacturing	25	Leisure/hospitality	19	Business services	16
Indiana	Manufacturing	28	Leisure/hospitality	24	Construction	12
Iowa	Manufacturing	33	Leisure/hospitality	14	Construction	14
Kansas	Manufacturing	25	Leisure/hospitality	18	Construction	13
Kentucky	Leisure/hospitality	24	Manufacturing	17	Construction	17
Louisiana	Construction	34	Leisure/hospitality	17	Business services	9
Maine	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	Construction	23	Business services	20	Leisure/hospitality	15
Massachusetts	Educ./health services	18	Business services	17	Wholesale/retail	14
Michigan	Manufacturing	21	Business services	17	Leisure/hospitality	15
Minnesota	Leisure/hospitality	22	Manufacturing	21	Business services	19

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TABLE A2 (continued)

Top Industries for Unauthorized Immigrants, by State, 2012*Rankings based on industries with the highest share among the total unauthorized immigrant labor force*

	#1 Largest Industry		#2 Largest Industry		#3 Largest Industry	
	Industry	% of Unauthorized Immigrant Labor Force	Industry	% of Unauthorized Immigrant Labor Force	Industry	% of Unauthorized Immigrant Labor Force
Mississippi	Manufacturing	33	Leisure/hospitality	20	Wholesale/retail	15
Missouri	Business services	23	Leisure/hospitality	19	Manufacturing	14
Montana	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	Manufacturing	29	Leisure/hospitality	23	Construction	18
Nevada	Leisure/hospitality	39	Business services	14	Construction	14
New Hampshire	Leisure/hospitality	29	Business services	29	Wholesale/retail	10
New Jersey	Leisure/hospitality	17	Business services	15	Wholesale/retail	14
New Mexico	Construction	22	Leisure/hospitality	21	Educ./health services	10
New York	Leisure/hospitality	20	Construction	16	Wholesale/retail	15
North Carolina	Construction	23	Leisure/hospitality	19	Manufacturing	16
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ohio	Business services	19	Manufacturing	19	Leisure/hospitality	18
Oklahoma	Construction	28	Leisure/hospitality	22	Business services	12
Oregon	Leisure/hospitality	16	Manufacturing	16	Agriculture	16
Pennsylvania	Manufacturing	16	Leisure/hospitality	15	Business services	13
Rhode Island	Manufacturing	27	Business services	23	Leisure/hospitality	18
South Carolina	Construction	23	Leisure/hospitality	21	Business services	16
South Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	Construction	33	Leisure/hospitality	21	Business services	13
Texas	Construction	24	Leisure/hospitality	16	Business services	13
Utah	Leisure/hospitality	23	Construction	18	Manufacturing	14
Vermont	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	Construction	23	Leisure/hospitality	17	Business services	17
Washington	Agriculture	22	Leisure/hospitality	17	Business services	16
West Virginia	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	Manufacturing	30	Leisure/hospitality	19	Wholesale/retail	12
Wyoming	*	*	*	*	*	*

Note: Data shown only for states with at least 5,000 unauthorized immigrants in the labor force. Percentages calculated from unrounded numbers. Rankings based on unrounded percentages. The industry groups shown correspond to the Census Bureau classifications for Major Industry Groups. The names have been shortened for display purposes. See the methodology appendix for the full Census Bureau classifications.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

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TABLE A3

Top Occupations for Unauthorized Immigrants, by State, 2012*Rankings based on occupations with the highest share among the total unauthorized immigrant labor force*

	#1 Largest Occupation		#2 Largest Occupation		#3 Largest Occupation	
	Occupation	% of Unauthorized Immigrant Labor Force	Occupation	% of Unauthorized Immigrant Labor Force	Occupation	% of Unauthorized Immigrant Labor Force
Total U.S.	Service	33	Construction	15	Production	11
Alabama	Service	35	Construction	31	Sales	7
Alaska	Service	51	Production	20	Maintenance	13
Arizona	Service	38	Construction	15	Production	8
Arkansas	Service	29	Production	26	Construction	14
California	Service	29	Production	12	Construction	11
Colorado	Service	37	Construction	20	Transportation	7
Connecticut	Service	42	Construction	12	Professional	9
Delaware	Service	44	Construction	13	Transportation	10
District of Columbia	Service	46	Construction	17	Management	12
Florida	Service	34	Construction	13	Sales	13
Georgia	Service	31	Construction	20	Production	13
Hawaii	Service	45	Transportation	12	Office support	10
Idaho	Farming	33	Service	26	Production	11
Illinois	Service	32	Production	22	Transportation	9
Indiana	Service	32	Production	20	Transportation	16
Iowa	Production	25	Service	22	Construction	13
Kansas	Service	31	Construction	15	Production	15
Kentucky	Service	32	Construction	16	Production	13
Louisiana	Construction	36	Service	29	Professional	8
Maine	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	Service	38	Construction	21	Professional	9
Massachusetts	Service	29	Professional	22	Construction	10
Michigan	Service	27	Professional	20	Production	13
Minnesota	Service	37	Production	15	Professional	12
Mississippi	Service	27	Construction	23	Production	15

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TABLE A3 (continued)

Top Occupations for Unauthorized Immigrants, by State, 2012*Rankings based on occupations with the highest share among the total unauthorized immigrant labor force*

	#1 Largest Occupation		#2 Largest Occupation		#3 Largest Occupation	
	Occupation	% of Unauthorized Immigrant Labor Force	Occupation	% of Unauthorized Immigrant Labor Force	Occupation	% of Unauthorized Immigrant Labor Force
Missouri	Service	39	Professional	13	Production	11
Montana	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	Service	39	Production	21	Construction	19
Nevada	Service	47	Construction	14	Transportation	8
New Hampshire	Service	31	Professional	25	Management	20
New Jersey	Service	30	Construction	12	Professional	12
New Mexico	Service	42	Construction	22	Sales	7
New York	Service	38	Construction	15	Transportation	9
North Carolina	Service	31	Construction	23	Production	13
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ohio	Service	30	Production	14	Professional	10
Oklahoma	Service	32	Construction	28	Production	14
Oregon	Service	37	Farming	16	Transportation	9
Pennsylvania	Service	29	Professional	13	Production	11
Rhode Island	Service	40	Production	25	Professional	7
South Carolina	Service	32	Construction	23	Production	12
South Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	Construction	31	Service	29	Production	11
Texas	Service	33	Construction	23	Production	12
Utah	Service	34	Construction	20	Production	15
Vermont	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	Service	33	Construction	21	Sales	8
Washington	Service	28	Farming	19	Construction	11
West Virginia	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	Service	29	Production	22	Professional	9
Wyoming	*	*	*	*	*	*

Note: Data shown only for states with at least 5,000 unauthorized immigrants in the labor force. Percentages calculated from unrounded numbers. Rankings based on unrounded percentages. The occupation groups shown correspond to the Census Bureau classifications for Major Occupation Groups. The names have been shortened for display purposes. See the methodology appendix for the full Census Bureau classifications.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

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TABLE A4

Industries with Highest Shares of Unauthorized Immigrant Workers, by State, 2012

	#1 Largest Industry		#2 Largest Industry		#3 Largest Industry	
	<i>Industry</i>	<i>% of Workers in Industry who are Unauthorized Immigrants</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>% of Workers in Industry who are Unauthorized Immigrants</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>% of Workers in Industry who are Unauthorized Immigrants</i>
Total U.S.	Agriculture	16	Construction	12	Leisure/hospitality	9
Alabama	Construction	9	Agriculture	5	Leisure/hospitality	4
Alaska	Manufacturing	16	Leisure/hospitality	7	Educ./health services	3
Arizona	Agriculture	29	Construction	14	Other services	11
Arkansas	Manufacturing	8	Information	7	Construction	7
California	Agriculture	29	Construction	18	Other services	15
Colorado	Agriculture	14	Construction	13	Leisure/hospitality	9
Connecticut	Agriculture	20	Other services	13	Construction	11
Delaware	Business services	11	Construction	7	Leisure/hospitality	7
District of Columbia	Construction	23	Leisure/hospitality	9	Financial activities	5
Florida	Agriculture	19	Construction	14	Other services	13
Georgia	Construction	18	Agriculture	14	Other services	9
Hawaii	Agriculture	15	Transport/utilities	7	Leisure/hospitality	6
Idaho	Agriculture	25	Leisure/hospitality	9	Construction	6
Illinois	Leisure/hospitality	11	Manufacturing	10	Construction	9
Indiana	Leisure/hospitality	5	Construction	4	Manufacturing	3
Iowa	Manufacturing	4	Construction	4	Leisure/hospitality	4
Kansas	Mining	11	Information	7	Construction	7
Kentucky	Agriculture	9	Construction	3	Leisure/hospitality	3
Louisiana	Construction	8	Agriculture	3	Leisure/hospitality	3
Maine	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	Construction	20	Agriculture	13	Leisure/hospitality	11
Massachusetts	Agriculture	7	Construction	6	Leisure/hospitality	5
Michigan	Agriculture	9	Business services	3	Leisure/hospitality	2
Minnesota	Leisure/hospitality	6	Agriculture	6	Business services	5
Mississippi	Information	5	Manufacturing	3	Construction	2

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TABLE A4 (continued)

Industries with Highest Shares of Unauthorized Immigrant Workers, by State, 2012

	#1 Largest Industry		#2 Largest Industry		#3 Largest Industry	
	<i>Industry</i>	<i>% of Workers in Industry who are Unauthorized Immigrants</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>% of Workers in Industry who are Unauthorized Immigrants</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>% of Workers in Industry who are Unauthorized Immigrants</i>
Missouri	Business services	3	Agriculture	3	Leisure/hospitality	3
Montana	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	Construction	10	Manufacturing	9	Leisure/hospitality	9
Nevada	Construction	21	Agriculture	17	Leisure/hospitality	15
New Hampshire	Leisure/hospitality	4	Business services	3	Construction	1
New Jersey	Agriculture	31	Construction	17	Leisure/hospitality	15
New Mexico	Agriculture	14	Construction	14	Other services	9
New York	Construction	15	Other services	13	Leisure/hospitality	11
North Carolina	Agriculture	22	Construction	17	Leisure/hospitality	10
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ohio	Agriculture	5	Business services	2	Leisure/hospitality	2
Oklahoma	Construction	14	Agriculture	9	Leisure/hospitality	8
Oregon	Agriculture	24	Leisure/hospitality	8	Construction	7
Pennsylvania	Agriculture	14	Leisure/hospitality	3	Other services	3
Rhode Island	Business services	11	Manufacturing	10	Leisure/hospitality	8
South Carolina	Agriculture	15	Construction	11	Leisure/hospitality	6
South Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	Construction	13	Agriculture	8	Leisure/hospitality	6
Texas	Construction	25	Agriculture	21	Leisure/hospitality	15
Utah	Agriculture	13	Construction	13	Leisure/hospitality	12
Vermont	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	Agriculture	18	Construction	16	Leisure/hospitality	9
Washington	Agriculture	35	Leisure/hospitality	9	Construction	8
West Virginia	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	Agriculture	8	Leisure/hospitality	4	Other services	3
Wyoming	*	*	*	*	*	*

Note: Data shown only for states with at least 5,000 unauthorized immigrants in the labor force. Percentages calculated from unrounded numbers. Rankings based on unrounded percentages. The industry groups shown correspond to the Census Bureau classifications for Major Industry Groups. The names have been shortened for display purposes. See the methodology appendix for the full Census Bureau classifications.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

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TABLE A5

Occupations with Highest Shares of Unauthorized Immigrant Workers, by State, 2012

	#1 Largest Occupation		#2 Largest Occupation		#3 Largest Occupation	
	Occupation	% of Workers in Occupation who are Unauthorized Immigrants	Occupation	% of Workers in Occupation who are Unauthorized Immigrants	Occupation	% of Workers in Occupation who are Unauthorized Immigrants
Total U.S.	Farming	26	Construction	14	Production	9
Alabama	Construction	11	Farming	9	Service	4
Alaska	Production	11	Maintenance	6	Service	6
Arizona	Farming	38	Construction	17	Production	12
Arkansas	Farming	14	Production	9	Construction	7
California	Farming	34	Production	22	Construction	21
Colorado	Farming	32	Construction	15	Service	10
Connecticut	Farming	26	Construction	14	Service	11
Delaware	Farming	33	Construction	10	Service	8
District of Columbia	Construction	27	Service	12	Maintenance	11
Florida	Farming	25	Construction	16	Service	11
Georgia	Farming	23	Construction	21	Production	11
Hawaii	Farming	21	Service	7	Transportation	7
Idaho	Farming	43	Production	8	Construction	7
Illinois	Production	16	Construction	10	Service	9
Indiana	Farming	7	Construction	4	Transportation	4
Iowa	Farming	9	Production	6	Construction	5
Kansas	Farming	13	Construction	9	Production	7
Kentucky	Farming	17	Construction	3	Service	2
Louisiana	Construction	8	Farming	6	Service	3
Maine	*	*	*	*	*	*
Maryland	Farming	28	Construction	26	Service	13
Massachusetts	Construction	7	Production	6	Farming	6
Michigan	Farming	15	Production	2	Service	2
Minnesota	Farming	17	Service	5	Production	5
Mississippi	Construction	4	Farming	4	Production	2

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TABLE A5 (continued)

Occupations with Highest Shares of Unauthorized Immigrant Workers, by State, 2012

	#1 Largest Occupation		#2 Largest Occupation		#3 Largest Occupation	
	Occupation	% of Workers in Occupation who are Unauthorized Immigrants	Occupation	% of Workers in Occupation who are Unauthorized Immigrants	Occupation	% of Workers in Occupation who are Unauthorized Immigrants
Missouri	Farming	6	Service	3	Production	2
Montana	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nebraska	Construction	14	Production	10	Farming	10
Nevada	Farming	32	Construction	25	Production	18
New Hampshire	Service	2	Management	2	Professional	1
New Jersey	Farming	44	Construction	20	Production	19
New Mexico	Farming	24	Construction	14	Production	9
New York	Construction	17	Farming	11	Service	10
North Carolina	Farming	34	Construction	21	Production	9
North Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ohio	Farming	14	Construction	2	Service	2
Oklahoma	Farming	18	Construction	15	Production	7
Oregon	Farming	37	Service	9	Construction	8
Pennsylvania	Farming	23	Construction	3	Production	3
Rhode Island	Farming	20	Production	16	Service	9
South Carolina	Farming	25	Construction	13	Service	5
South Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	Farming	17	Construction	16	Service	5
Texas	Farming	33	Construction	28	Production	18
Utah	Farming	31	Construction	17	Production	12
Vermont	*	*	*	*	*	*
Virginia	Farming	22	Construction	19	Service	10
Washington	Farming	44	Construction	10	Production	7
West Virginia	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wisconsin	Farming	16	Production	4	Service	3
Wyoming	*	*	*	*	*	*

Note: Data shown only for states with at least 5,000 unauthorized immigrants in the labor force. Percentages calculated from unrounded numbers. Rankings based on unrounded percentages. The occupation groups shown correspond to the Census Bureau classifications for Major Occupation Groups. The names have been shortened for display purposes. See the methodology appendix for the full Census Bureau classifications.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

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TABLE A6

Detailed Occupations with Highest Shares of Unauthorized Immigrant Workers, 2012

In thousands (unless otherwise specified)

Detailed Occupation	Total Workers	Unauthorized Immigrants		U.S.-born Share (%)	Legal Immigrant Share (%)
		Workers	Share (%)		
Total, Civilian Labor Force (with an occupation)	156,660	7,900	5	83	12
Drywall Installers, Ceiling Tile Installers, and Tapers	150	50	34	52	14
Miscellaneous Agricultural Workers	910	275	30	47	23
Roofers	260	70	27	60	13
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	1,760	425	25	50	25
Painters, Construction and Maintenance	670	160	24	61	15
Brickmasons, Blockmasons, and Stonemasons	170	35	22	64	14
Carpet, Floor, and Tile Installers and Finishers	180	40	22	63	15
Grounds Maintenance Workers	1,580	350	21	64	14
Sewing Machine Operators	220	45	21	48	31
Packaging and Filling Machine Operators and Tenders	290	60	21	59	20
Construction Laborers	1,930	400	20	66	14
Butchers and Other Meat, Poultry, and Fish Processing Workers	320	65	20	61	19
Dishwashers	370	70	19	67	14
Packers and Packagers, Hand	590	110	19	61	20
Laundry and Dry-Cleaning Workers	220	40	18	61	21
Dining Room and Cafeteria Attendants and Bartender Helpers	380	65	17	70	13
Cooks	2,590	425	17	69	14
Carpenters	1,330	210	16	73	11
Bakers	230	35	16	66	18
Cleaners of Vehicles and Equipment	420	65	15	71	13
Other "unauthorized occupations"***	33,430	2,650	8	78	14
All other occupations	108,650	2,300	2	87	11

Note: Occupations included in this table have at least 100,000 workers nationally and more than triple the national share of unauthorized immigrant workers. ***"Unauthorized occupations" have a higher percentage of workers who are unauthorized immigrants than the national average but do not qualify for a separate listing. All numbers are rounded independently and are not adjusted to sum to the total, civilian labor force or other totals. Percentages calculated from unrounded numbers. See Methodology for rounding rules. Occupations ranked by share of unauthorized immigrants and based on unrounded percentages.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

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TABLE A7

Detailed Industries with Highest Shares of Unauthorized Immigrant Workers, 2012*In thousands (unless otherwise specified)*

Detailed Industry	Total Workers	Unauthorized Immigrants		U.S.-born Share (%)	Legal Immigrant Share (%)
		Workers	Share (%)		
Total, Civilian Labor Force (with an Industry)	156,160	7,900	5	83	12
Landscaping services	1,430	350	24	62	15
Private households	990	230	23	54	23
Cut and sew apparel manufacturing	260	50	20	49	31
Crop production	1,220	240	20	61	19
Dry cleaning and laundry services	330	65	19	57	24
Services to buildings and dwellings	1,460	275	19	61	20
Support activities for agriculture and forestry	180	35	19	61	20
Animal slaughtering and processing	520	95	18	64	18
Car washes	200	35	18	71	12
Bakeries, except retail	240	40	16	64	19
Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty food manufacturing	190	25	13	69	18
Animal production	580	75	13	79	9
Construction	10,270	1,250	12	77	11
Retail bakeries	180	20	12	70	17
Traveler accommodation	1,650	200	12	67	21
Specialty food stores	250	30	11	73	16
Seafood and other miscellaneous foods, n.e.c.	220	25	11	73	16
Eating & drinking places	10,390	1,100	11	78	11
Miscellaneous wood products	220	25	10	80	9
Other "unauthorized industries"***	18,970	1,350	7	79	14
All other industries	106,400	2,450	2	87	11

Note: Industries included in this table have at least 100,000 workers nationally and more than double the national share of unauthorized immigrant workers. ***"Unauthorized industries" have a higher percentage of workers who are unauthorized immigrants than the national average but do not qualify for a separate listing. All numbers are rounded independently and are not adjusted to sum to the total, civilian labor force or other totals. Percentages calculated from unrounded numbers. See Methodology for rounding rules. Industries ranked by share of unauthorized immigrants based on unrounded percentages.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates and based on augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

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Table A8

Major Industry Groups, by Nativity and Status, 2012

Major Industry Group	Total	U.S. born	Legal Immigrants	Unauthorized Immigrants
Total, Civilian Labor Force (with an industry)	156,160	Civilian Labor Force (in thousands)		7,900
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	2,210	129,610	18,600	350
Mining	940	1,520	325	30
Construction	10,270	850	55	1,250
Manufacturing	16,350	7,920	1,100	1,050
Wholesale and retail trade	22,540	13,150	2,150	950
Transportation and utilities	7,540	19,180	2,400	250
Information	3,240	6,350	925	90
Financial activities	3,240	2,820	325	230
Professional and business services	10,000	8,650	1,100	1,100
Educational and health services	17,450	14,030	2,300	600
Leisure and hospitality	35,040	30,140	4,300	1,400
Other services	15,620	12,380	1,850	625
Public Administration	7,710	5,960	1,100	(x)
	7,260	6,680	575	
		Share of Industry (%)		
Total, Civilian Labor Force (with an industry)	100.0	83.0	11.9	5.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	100.0	68.8	15.1	16.1
Mining	100.0	90.9	6.0	3.1
Construction	100.0	77.1	10.7	12.2
Manufacturing	100.0	80.4	13.2	6.3
Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	85.1	10.7	4.2
Transportation and utilities	100.0	84.3	12.4	3.3
Information	100.0	86.9	10.3	2.8
Financial activities	100.0	86.5	11.1	2.3
Professional and business services	100.0	80.4	13.3	6.4
Educational and health services	100.0	86.0	12.3	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	100.0	79.3	11.8	9.0
Other services	100.0	77.3	14.6	8.2
Public Administration	100.0	91.9	8.1	(x)
		Share of Status Group (%)		
Total, Civilian Labor Force (with an industry)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.4	1.2	1.8	4.5
Mining	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4
Construction	6.6	6.1	5.9	15.8
Manufacturing	10.5	10.1	11.6	13.0
Wholesale and retail trade	14.4	14.8	13.0	11.9
Transportation and utilities	4.8	4.9	5.0	3.2
Information	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.2
Financial activities	6.4	6.7	6.0	3.0
Professional and business services	11.2	10.8	12.4	14.0
Educational and health services	22.4	23.3	23.2	7.4
Leisure and hospitality	10.0	9.5	9.8	17.7
Other services	4.9	4.6	6.0	7.9
Public Administration	4.7	5.2	3.1	(x)

Note: Figures in **boldface** under the Share of Industry indicates an over-representation of legal immigrants or unauthorized immigrants compared with their share of the overall labor force. **Boldface** figures under the Share of Status Group indicates an over-representation of legal immigrants or unauthorized immigrants compared with the U.S. born population within each industry. (x) – Not applicable. All numbers are rounded independently and are not adjusted to sum to the total, civilian labor force or other totals. Percentages calculated from unrounded numbers. See Methodology for rounding rules.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

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Table A9

Major Occupation Groups, by Nativity and Status, 2012

Major Occupation Group	Total	U.S. born	Legal Immigrants	Unauthorized Immigrants
Civilian Labor Force (in thousands)				
Total, Civilian Labor Force (with an occupation)	156,660	130,090	18,700	7,900
Management, business, and financial	21,720	18,880	2,400	425
Professional and related	32,660	27,790	4,300	575
Service	29,340	22,700	4,050	2,600
Sales and related	17,260	14,990	1,700	550
Office and administrative support	21,230	18,900	1,850	450
Farming, fishing and forestry	1,220	640	275	325
Construction and extraction	8,470	6,320	950	1,200
Installation, maintenance and repair	5,200	4,440	500	250
Production	9,540	7,300	1,350	875
Transportation and material moving	10,030	8,130	1,250	675
Share of Occupation (%)				
Total, Civilian Labor Force (with an occupation)	100.0	83.0	11.9	5.1
Management, business, and financial	100.0	86.9	11.2	1.9
Professional and related	100.0	85.1	13.1	1.8
Service	100.0	77.4	13.8	8.8
Sales and related	100.0	86.9	10.0	3.2
Office and administrative support	100.0	89.0	8.8	2.2
Farming, fishing and forestry	100.0	52.4	21.8	25.8
Construction and extraction	100.0	74.7	11.1	14.2
Installation, maintenance and repair	100.0	85.5	9.4	5.0
Production	100.0	76.5	14.4	9.1
Transportation and material moving	100.0	81.0	12.3	6.7
Share of Status Group (%)				
Total, Civilian Labor Force (with an occupation)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Management, business, and financial	13.9	14.5	13.0	5.3
Professional and related	20.8	21.4	23.0	7.4
Service	18.7	17.4	21.8	32.6
Sales and related	11.0	11.5	9.2	6.9
Office and administrative support	13.6	14.5	10.0	5.8
Farming, fishing and forestry	0.8	0.5	1.4	4.0
Construction and extraction	5.4	4.9	5.0	15.2
Installation, maintenance and repair	3.3	3.4	2.6	3.3
Production	6.1	5.6	7.3	11.0
Transportation and material moving	6.4	6.2	6.6	8.4

Note: Figures in **boldface** under the Share of Occupation indicates an over-representation of legal immigrants or unauthorized immigrants compared with their share of the overall labor force. **Boldface** figures under the Share of Status Group indicates an over-representation of legal immigrants or unauthorized immigrants compared with the U.S. born population within each occupation. All numbers are rounded independently and are not adjusted to sum to the total, civilian labor force or other totals. Percentages calculated from unrounded numbers. See Methodology for rounding rules.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

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Appendix B. Methodology and Terminology

The unauthorized immigrant estimates throughout this report are produced using a multistage method that subtracts the legal foreign-born population from the total adjusted foreign-born population; the residual then is used as the source of information about unauthorized immigrants. The main source of data for estimates from 2005 on is the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey; estimates for 1995 and 2000 use the bureau’s March Current Population Surveys. See Passel and Cohn 2014 for more detail.

“Foreign born” refers to an individual who is not a U.S. citizen at birth or who, in other words, was born outside the U.S., Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories and whose parents were not U.S. citizens. The terms “foreign born” and “immigrant” are used interchangeably. “U.S. born” refers to an individual who is a U.S. citizen at birth, including people born in the United States, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories, as well as those born elsewhere to parents who were U.S. citizens. When referring to children of unauthorized immigrants, the terms “U.S. born” and “U.S. citizen” are used interchangeably; a small number of these children may be naturalized citizens.

The “legal immigrant” population is defined as people who have been granted legal permanent residence; those granted asylum; people admitted as refugees; and people admitted to the U.S. under a set of specific authorized temporary statuses for longer-term residence and work. This group includes “naturalized citizens,” legal immigrants who have become U.S. citizens through naturalization; “legal permanent resident aliens” who have been granted permission to stay indefinitely in the U.S. as permanent residents, asylees or refugees; and “legal temporary migrants” (including students, diplomats and “high-tech guest workers”) who are allowed to live and, in some cases, work in the U.S. for specific periods of time (usually longer than one year).

“Unauthorized immigrants” are all foreign-born noncitizens residing in the country who are not “legal immigrants.” These definitions reflect standard and customary usage by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and academic researchers. The vast majority of unauthorized immigrants entered the country without valid documents or arrived with valid visas but stayed past their visa expiration date or otherwise violated the terms of their admission. Some who entered as unauthorized immigrants or violated terms of admission have obtained work authorization by applying for adjustment to legal permanent status, obtaining Temporary Protected Status (TPS) or receiving Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) status. Data are very limited, but this “quasi-legal” group could account for as much as 10% of the unauthorized immigrant population. Many could also revert to unauthorized status.

The “labor force” refers to people ages 16 and older who are employed or looking for work.

Rounding of Estimates. All estimates for immigrant populations, legal and unauthorized, are presented as rounded numbers to avoid the appearance of unwarranted precision in the estimates. The rounding conventions for immigrant estimates, dependent somewhat on data sources, are:

Greater than 10,000,000	Nearest 100,000
1,000,000-10,000,000	Nearest 50,000
250,000-1,000,000	Nearest 25,000
100,000-250,000	Nearest 10,000
5,000-100,000	Nearest 5,000
<5,000	Shown as <5,000

State and national data for the total and U.S.-born populations are rounded to the nearest 10,000. Unrounded numbers are used for significance tests, for plotting charts and for computations of differences and percentages. Where differences are reported, they are computed from unrounded estimates and then rounded separately. Because each figure is rounded separately, the rounded estimates may not add to rounded totals. Similarly, percentages computed from rounded numbers may differ from the percentages shown in this report.

Industry and Occupation Category Labels. For ease of presentation, the full titles of many industry and occupation categories have been condensed from the Census Bureau’s terminology. Data on what are called “major” industry categories are shown in Tables A2, A4 and A8, as well as in some figures in the text. Table A8 includes the full names of the industry categories, but in Tables A2 and A4 and the text, they are shortened as follows:

Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	Agriculture
Mining	no change
Construction	no change
Manufacturing	no change
Wholesale and retail trade	Wholesale/retail
Transportation and utilities	no change
Information	no change
Financial activities	no change
Professional and business services	Business services
Educational and health services	Transport/utilities
Leisure and hospitality	Leisure/hospitality
Other services	no change
Public administration	no change

Data on “major” occupation categories are shown in Tables A3, A5 and A9, as well as in some figures in the text. Table A9 includes the full names of the industry categories, but in Tables A3 and A5 and the text, they are shortened as follows:

Management, business, and financial	Management
Professional and related	Professional
Service	no change
Sales and related	Sales
Office and administrative support	Office support
Farming, fishing, and forestry	Farming (sometimes agricultural)
Construction and extraction	Construction
Installation, maintenance, and repair	Maintenance
Production	no change
Transportation and material moving	Transportation

The specific, detailed categories for industries and occupations used in Tables A6 and A7 are not condensed. References in the text, text charts and tables can be cross-referenced to the lists above.

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