



May 8, 2013

Honorable Paul Ryan
Chairman
Committee on the Budget
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Re: A Description of the Immigrant Population—2013 Update

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In response to your request, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has updated the information in its June 2011 report *A Description of the Immigrant Population: An Update*. The data and time available have allowed for updating 15 of the 20 exhibits contained in that report and adding one new exhibit. Those exhibits that could be updated in their entirety have been, and a few others have been updated partially. In a few instances, the period covered was altered to focus on the span since the previous report. CBO's updated exhibits regarding the immigrant population are attached to this letter, along with a list of the agency's recent reports and selected recent cost estimates for legislation related to immigration.

The Size and Composition of the Foreign-Born Population (Exhibits 1-3)

In 2012, about 40 million foreign-born people lived in the United States, making up about 13 percent of the U.S. population—the largest share since 1920. The number of immigrants was about the same in 2011, the latest year for which certain data on immigrants are available. Of that total in 2011, naturalized citizens (foreign-born people who have fulfilled the requirements for U.S. citizenship) accounted for about 18 million, and noncitizens (foreign-born people authorized to live and work in the United States either temporarily or permanently and people who are not authorized to live or work in the United States) accounted for about 22 million. About half of the noncitizens were people without authorization to live or work in the United States, either temporarily or permanently.

In 2011, about 37 percent of foreign-born people in the United States were from Mexico or Central America; the next-largest group came from Asia and constituted about 28 percent of the total foreign-born population. In that year, about one-fifth of all naturalized U.S. citizens in the country were from Mexico or

Central America; more than one-third were from Asia. About half of the noncitizens living in the United States were from Mexico or Central America, and about one-fifth were from Asia. Of noncitizens unauthorized to live in the United States, an estimated 59 percent were from Mexico, and an estimated 14 percent were from El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras.

Lawful Permanent Residents (Exhibits 4-6)

From 2000 to 2012, more than 13 million people were granted lawful permanent resident (LPR) status in the United States, an average of about 1 million per year. Lawful permanent residents are permitted to live, work, and study in the United States, and receiving LPR status is an important milestone on the path to U.S. citizenship. Roughly two-thirds of new LPRs were immediate relatives of U.S. citizens or were admitted under family-sponsored preferences.

Demographic Characteristics of the Foreign-Born Population (Exhibits 7-13)

Foreign-born people represent a substantial fraction of the population in some states. In 2012, about 1 in 4 people in California and about 1 in 5 people in New York and in New Jersey were born in another country. However, in another 31 states, taken together, only about 1 person in 20 was foreign born. Between 1999 and 2012, the share of the population constituted by foreign-born people increased in all but two states and, for the nation as a whole, rose by 2.8 percentage points, to roughly 13 percent.

Foreign-born people as a group differ in several important ways from their native-born counterparts. Compared with the native-born population, the foreign-born population includes relatively few people under the age of 25. In 2012, only 14 percent of the foreign-born population was under that age, compared with 37 percent of the native-born population. In contrast, nearly three-quarters of the foreign-born population was of working age (between 25 and 64 years old), compared with about half of the native-born population.

Educational attainment is somewhat less, on average, among foreign-born people than among native-born people, and it varies considerably depending on immigrants' country of origin. In 2012, 27 percent of the foreign-born population between the ages of 25 and 64 had not completed high school, compared with 7 percent of the native-born population. More than half of the people from Mexico and Central America, 54 percent, had not finished high school, but only about 9 percent of the people from Asia and 5 percent of the people from Europe and Canada had less than a high school education. In addition, about 55 percent of the people from Asia had at least a bachelor's degree, as did 51 percent of the people from Europe and Canada; just 33 percent of the native-born population had earned at least a bachelor's degree.

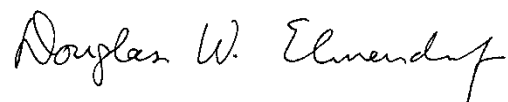
**Labor Market Characteristics of the Foreign-Born Population
(Exhibits 14-20)**

Foreign-born men are more likely to be working or looking for work (that is, to be in the labor force) than are native-born men; foreign-born women, however, are less likely than native-born women to be in the labor force. In 2012, 92 percent of men ages 25 to 64 from Mexico and Central America were in the labor force, compared with 88 percent of their counterparts from Asia and 83 percent of such men born in this country. In contrast, 58 percent of women in that age group from Mexico and Central America were in the labor force in 2012, as were 71 percent of their counterparts from Asia and 72 percent of such women born in this country.

The differences in educational attainment and participation in the labor force (as well as in groups' concentration in particular occupations) were reflected in differences in annual earnings. The amount and distribution of annual earnings were similar for naturalized and native-born citizens, but earnings tended to be much lower among noncitizens. The amount of annual earnings among foreign-born workers also varied greatly by their country of origin. For example, in 2011, the median annual earnings of male workers from Mexico and Central America was \$24,000—whereas among male workers from Asia, the median was \$50,000; among their counterparts from Europe and Canada, it was \$55,000; and among native-born male workers, \$46,000. Among female workers from Mexico and Central America, median annual earnings were \$17,000—whereas among their counterparts from Asia, the median was \$30,000; among those from Europe and Canada, it was \$35,000; and among native-born female workers, \$32,000.

I hope that you find the information in this letter and the attached compilation to be useful. If you wish further details, please contact me or CBO staff. The primary staff contacts are Melissa Merrell and Jonathan Schwabish.

Sincerely,



Douglas W. Elmendorf
Director

Attachments

cc: Honorable Chris Van Hollen
Ranking Minority Member

Exhibits

1. Foreign-Born Population in the United States, 1860 to 2010
2. Naturalized Citizens, by Period of Arrival in the United States and Birthplace, 2011
3. Noncitizens, by Period of Arrival in the United States and Birthplace, 2011

Grants of Lawful Permanent Resident Status

4. Grants of Lawful Permanent Resident Status, 2000 to 2012
5. Percentage of Grants of Lawful Permanent Resident Status by Birthplace, 2000 to 2012
6. Grants of Lawful Permanent Resident Status, by Time and Major Category of Admission, Fiscal Years 2004, 2009, and 2012

Demographic Characteristics of the Foreign-Born and Native-Born Populations

7. Foreign-Born Population, by State of Residence, 2012
9. U.S. Population, by Age and Birthplace, 2012
11. Educational Attainment of People Ages 25 to 64, by Birthplace, 2012
12. A. Unauthorized Foreign-Born Population, by Birthplace and Age, 2000, 2009, and 2011
B. Total Unauthorized Foreign-Born Population, 2000 and 2005 to 2011
13. Unauthorized Foreign-Born Population, by State of Residence, 2000, 2009, and 2011

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

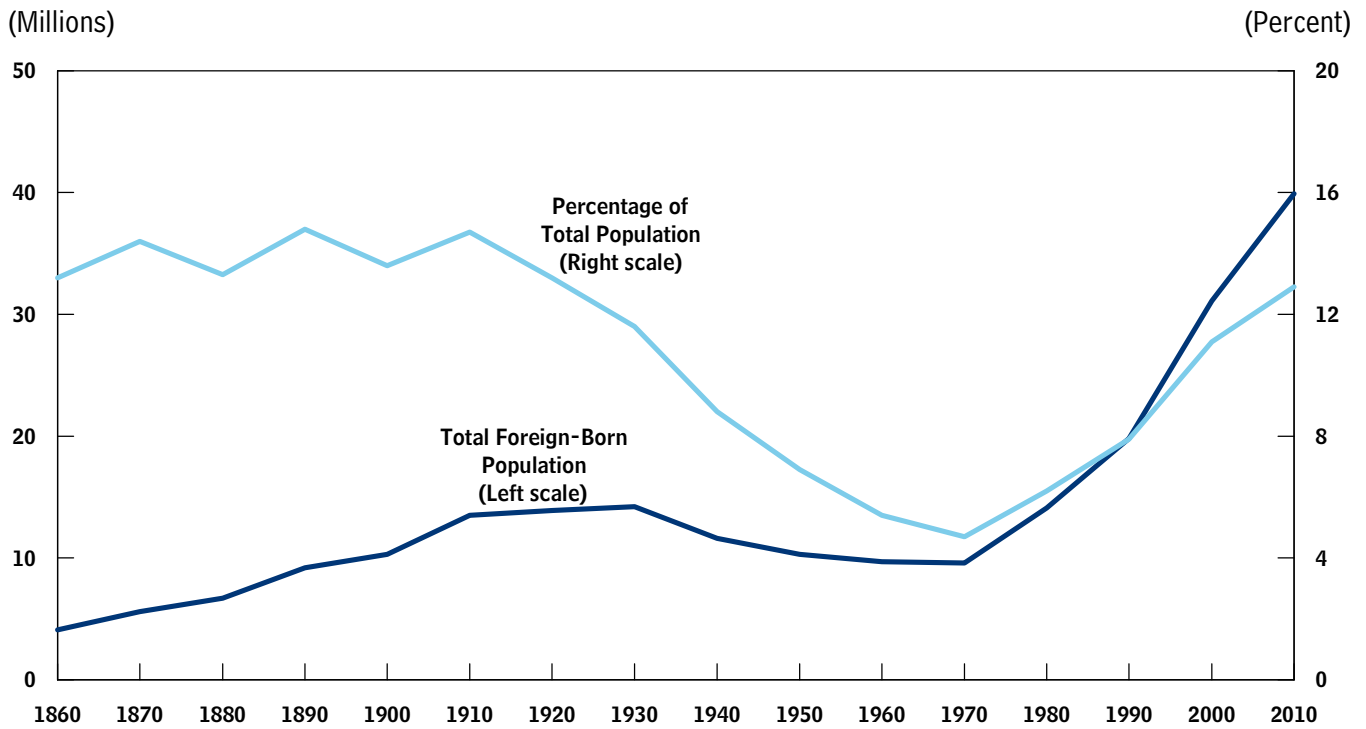
14. Labor Force Status of Men and Women Ages 16 to 64, by Age and Birthplace, 2012
17. Unemployment Rate of People Ages 25 to 64, by Birthplace, 1994 to 2012
18. Annual Earnings of Workers Ages 25 to 64, by Sex, Citizenship, Birthplace, and Earnings Percentile, 2011
20. Percentage of the Population Living in Families with Income Below the Poverty Threshold, by Age, Sex, and Citizenship, 2011

Notes: The numbering of exhibits is based on that in CBO's June 2011 report *A Description of the Immigrant Population: An Update*. Exhibits 8, 10, 15, 16, and 19 in that report have not been updated and are not included here. Exhibit 12B here has been added and did not appear in the earlier publication.

Numbers in the exhibits may not add up to totals because of rounding.

Exhibit 1.

Foreign-Born Population in the United States, 1860 to 2010



Sources: Congressional Budget Office based on data from Campbell J. Gibson and Emily Lennon, *Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-Born Population of the United States: 1950–1990*, Working Paper 29 (Census Bureau, Population Division, February 1999), <http://go.usa.gov/TKFG>; Nolan Malone and others, *The Foreign-Born Population: 2000*, Census 2000 Brief (Census Bureau, December 2003), www.census.gov/prod/2003pubs/c2kbr-34.pdf (473 KB); and Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009, 2010, and 2011, www.census.gov/acs/www.

Note: In 2011, the total foreign-born population exceeded 40 million people and accounted for 13 percent of the total U.S. population.

Exhibit 2.**Naturalized Citizens, by Period of Arrival in the United States and Birthplace, 2011**

(Percent)

Birthplace	Percentage of Naturalized Citizens from the Birthplace, by Period of Arrival				Number (Millions)	As a Percentage of:	
	Before 1990	1990-1999	2000-2011	Total		Naturalized Citizens in the United States	Foreign-Born
							Population in the United States from the Birthplace ^a
Mexico and Central America	70	21	9	100	3.8	21	26
Mexico	71	20	9	100	2.8	16	24
El Salvador	70	22	8	100	0.4	2	30
Asia	56	30	14	100	6.6	36	58
China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan	54	31	14	100	1.3	7	58
Philippines	58	27	15	100	1.2	6	65
India	43	40	17	100	0.9	5	47
Vietnam	53	36	11	100	1.0	5	76
Korea	71	19	10	100	0.6	3	56
Caribbean and South America	62	25	13	100	3.3	18	52
Cuba	73	17	10	100	0.6	3	55
Dominican Republic	54	33	13	100	0.4	2	48
Europe and Canada	64	26	10	100	3.6	20	61
Canada	77	17	6	100	0.4	2	46
Africa and Oceania ^b	35	35	29	100	0.8	5	46
All Areas	61	27	13	100	18.1	100	45

Sources: Congressional Budget Office based on data from Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011, www.census.gov/acs/www.

Note: The resident U.S. population in 2011 was about 312 million. The countries shown were presented in Congressional Budget Office, *A Description of the Immigrant Population: An Update* (June 2011), www.cbo.gov/publication/41453.

- a. The foreign-born population is the sum of the naturalized and noncitizen populations (see Exhibit 3 for the noncitizen population).
b. Includes Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands.

Exhibit 3.**Noncitizens, by Period of Arrival in the United States and Birthplace, 2011**

(Percent)

Birthplace	Percentage of Noncitizens from the Birthplace, by Period of Arrival				Number (Millions)	As a Percentage of:	
	Before 1990	1990- 1999	2000- 2011	Total		Noncitizens in the United States	Foreign-Born Population in the United States
							from the Birthplace ^a
Mexico and Central America	22	33	44	100	11.0	49	74
Mexico	23	34	43	100	8.9	40	76
El Salvador	22	31	47	100	0.9	4	70
Asia	10	17	73	100	4.8	22	42
China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan	6	20	74	100	0.9	4	42
Philippines	13	17	69	100	0.6	3	35
India	4	13	82	100	1.0	4	53
Vietnam	15	24	61	100	0.3	1	24
Korea	12	21	67	100	0.5	2	44
Caribbean and South America	17	24	59	100	3.1	14	48
Cuba	17	19	64	100	0.5	2	45
Dominican Republic	20	27	53	100	0.5	2	52
Europe and Canada	27	21	51	100	2.3	10	39
Canada	33	21	45	100	0.4	2	54
Africa and Oceania ^b	9	18	74	100	1.0	4	54
All Areas	19	27	55	100	22.2	100	55

Sources: Congressional Budget Office based on data from Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011, www.census.gov/acs/www.

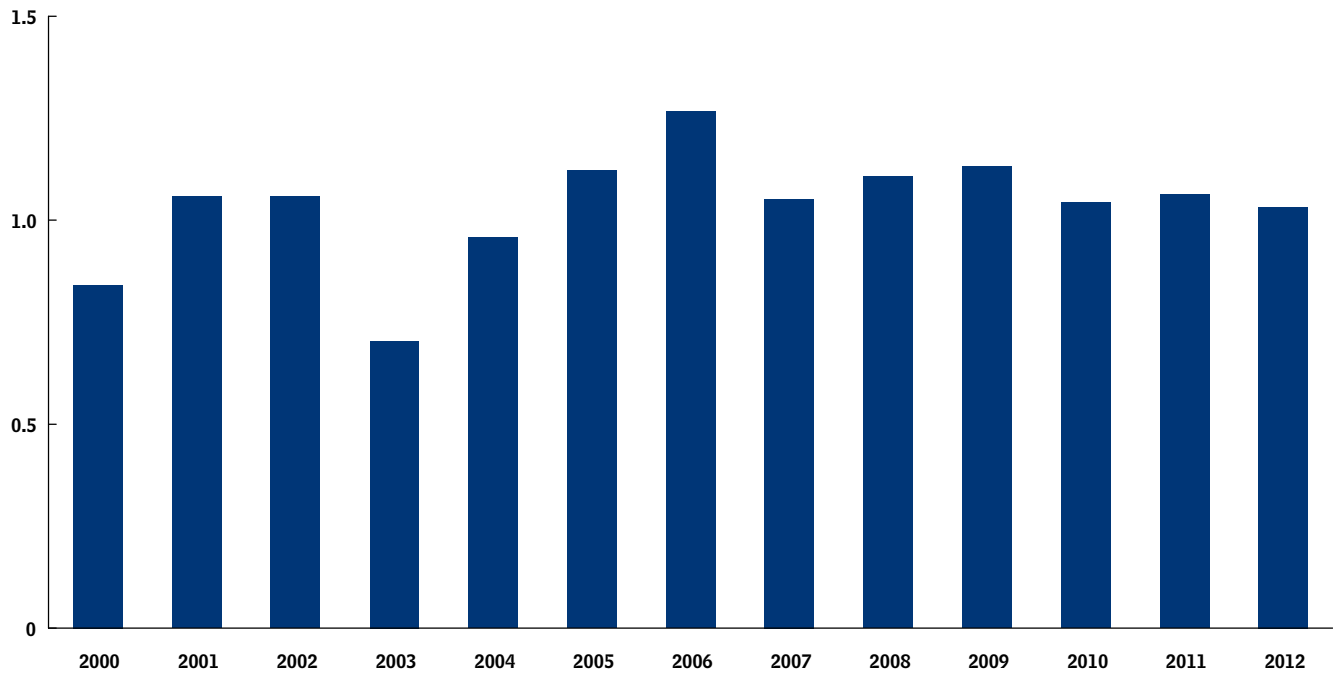
Note: The resident U.S. population in 2011 was about 312 million. The countries shown were presented in Congressional Budget Office, *A Description of the Immigrant Population: An Update* (June 2011), www.cbo.gov/publication/41453.

- a. The foreign-born population is the sum of the naturalized and noncitizen populations (see Exhibit 2 for the naturalized population).
- b. Includes Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands.

Exhibit 4.

Grants of Lawful Permanent Resident Status, 2000 to 2012

(Millions of people)

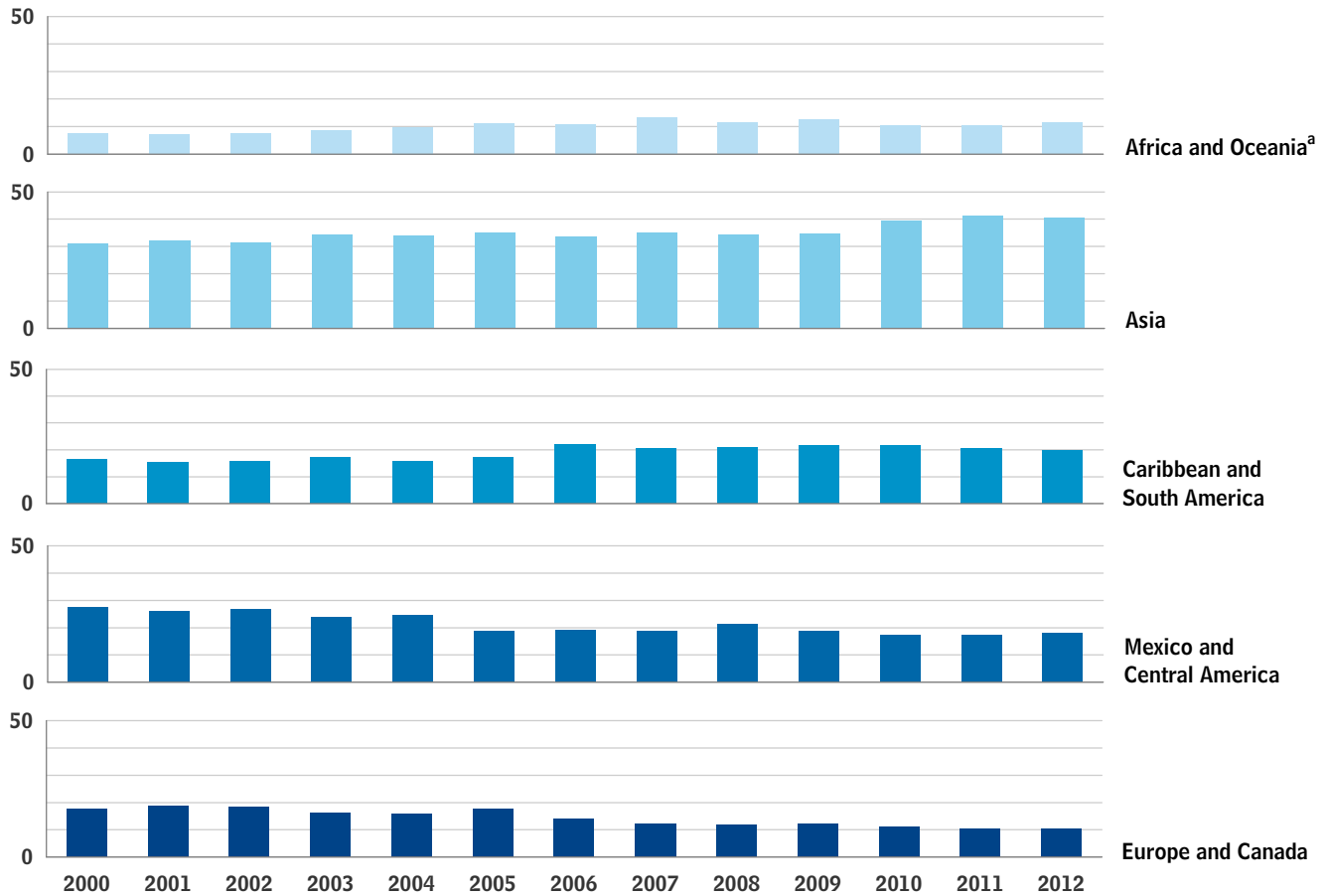


Source: Congressional Budget Office based on data from Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, *2012 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (March 2013), www.dhs.gov/yearbook-immigration-statistics.

Exhibit 5.

Percentage of Grants of Lawful Permanent Resident Status, by Birthplace, 2000 to 2012

(Percent)



Source: Congressional Budget Office based on data from Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, *2012 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (March 2013), www.dhs.gov/yearbook-immigration-statistics.

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

Exhibit 6.**Grants of Lawful Permanent Resident Status, by Time and Major Category of Admission, Fiscal Years 2004, 2009, and 2012**

	2004		2009		2012		Percentage Change, 2004 to 2012
	Number (Thousands)	Percentage of Total	Number (Thousands)	Percentage of Total	Number (Thousands)	Percentage of Total	
Time of Admission							
First-Time Admission to the U.S.	374	39	463	41	484	47	29
Admitted Previously, Status Changed to Legal Permanent Resident	584	61	668	59	548	53	-6
Total	958	100	1,131	100	1,032	100	8
Category of Admission							
Uncapped							
Immediate relatives of U.S citizens	418	44	536	47	479	46	15
Humanitarian ^a	120	13	195	17	167	16	38
Capped							
Family-sponsored preferences	214	22	212	19	202	20	-6
Employment-based preferences	155	16	141	12	144	14	-7
Diversity Program ^b	50	5	48	4	40	4	-19
Total	958	100	1,131	100	1,032	100	8

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on data from Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, *2012 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (March 2013), www.dhs.gov/yearbook-immigration-statistics.

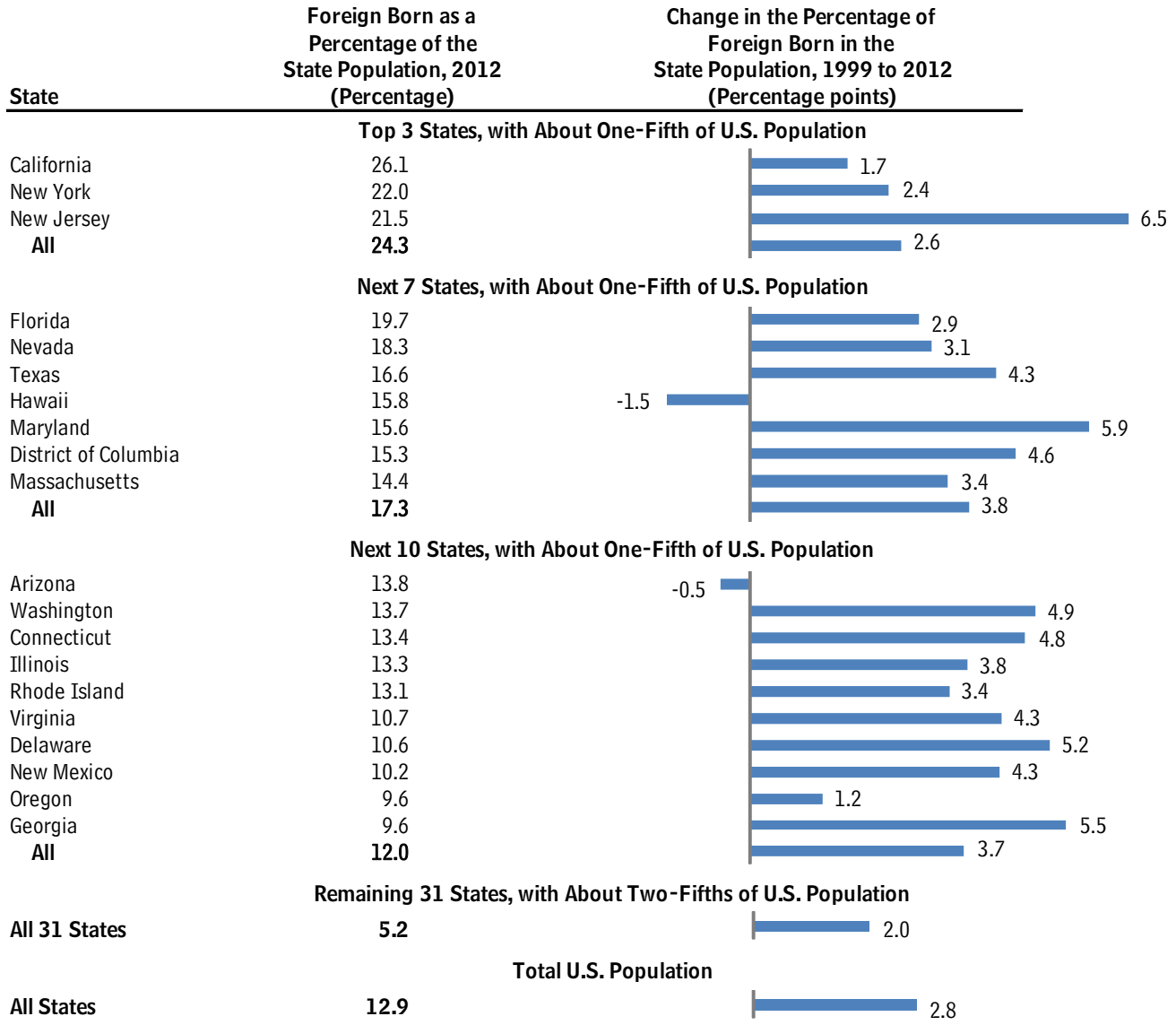
Note: In its latest publication on the topic, the Department of Homeland Security revised the values for the "Humanitarian" and "Employment-based preferences" categories for 2009, so the figures presented here differ from those presented in Congressional Budget Office, *A Description of the Immigrant Population: An Update* (June 2011), www.cbo.gov/publication/41453.

a. Primarily consists of grants to refugees and asylum seekers.

b. The program grants legal permanent resident status to up to 50,000 people annually who are randomly selected from all applicants from countries with low rates of immigration to the United States and who meet strict eligibility requirements. See Congressional Budget Office, *Immigration Policy in the United States: An Update* (December 2010), www.cbo.gov/publication/21921.

Exhibit 7.

Foreign-Born Population, by State of Residence, 1999 to 2012



Source: Congressional Budget Office based on monthly data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Outgoing Rotation Groups, 1999 and 2012, www.census.gov/cps.

Exhibit 9.

U.S. Population, by Age and Birthplace, 2012

(Percent)

	Under 25	25 to 44	44 to 64	65 or Older
Native-Born	37	24	26	14
Foreign-Born	14	41	32	13
Mexico and Central America	15	50	28	7
Asia	14	39	33	13
Caribbean and South America	13	35	37	14
Canada and Europe	11	28	33	29
Africa and Oceania ^a	18	42	33	7

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on monthly data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Outgoing Rotation Groups, 2012, www.census.gov/cps.

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

Exhibit 11.

Educational Attainment of People Ages 25 to 64, by Birthplace, 2012

(Percent)

	Less Than High School Diploma or GED	High School Diploma or GED	Some College or Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree or More
Native-Born	7	30	30	22	11
Foreign-Born	27	25	17	19	12
Mexico and Central America	54	27	12	5	2
Asia	9	20	17	32	23
Caribbean and South America	14	33	25	19	9
Canada and Europe	5	23	21	28	23
Africa and Oceania ^a	9	24	23	28	17

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on monthly data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Outgoing Rotation Groups, 2012, www.census.gov/cps.

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

Exhibit 12A.**Unauthorized Foreign-Born Population, by Birthplace and Age, 2000, 2009, and 2011**

	2000		2009		2011		Average Annual Percentage Change, 2000 to 2011
	Population (Millions)	Percentage of Total	Population (Millions)	Percentage of Total	Population (Millions)	Percentage of Total	
All	8.5	100	10.8	100	11.5	100	3
Birthplace							
Mexico	4.7	55	6.7	62	6.8	59	3
El Salvador	0.4	5	0.5	5	0.7	6	4
Guatemala	0.3	3	0.5	4	0.5	5	5
Honduras	0.2	2	0.3	3	0.4	3	8
Other countries	2.9	34	2.8	26	3.2	27	1
Age (Years)							
Under 18	n.a.	n.a.	1.3	12	1.4	12	n.a.
18 to 24	n.a.	n.a.	1.4	13	1.6	14	n.a.
25 to 34	n.a.	n.a.	3.7	34	3.7	32	n.a.
35 to 44	n.a.	n.a.	2.9	27	3.1	27	n.a.
45 to 54	n.a.	n.a.	1.0	10	1.3	11	n.a.
55 or older	n.a.	n.a.	0.4	4	0.5	4	n.a.

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on data from Michael Hoefer, Nancy Rytina, and Bryan C. Baker, "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2009," *Population Estimates* (Department of Homeland Security, January 2010), <http://go.usa.gov/TKMC> (pdf, 361 KB), and "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2011," *Population Estimates* (Department of Homeland Security, March 2012), <http://go.usa.gov/TKMW> (pdf, 331 KB).

Notes: Because of changes in the data that the Department of Homeland Security used to produce these estimates, figures for 2000 and 2009 may not be strictly comparable to those for 2011; see Exhibit 12B.

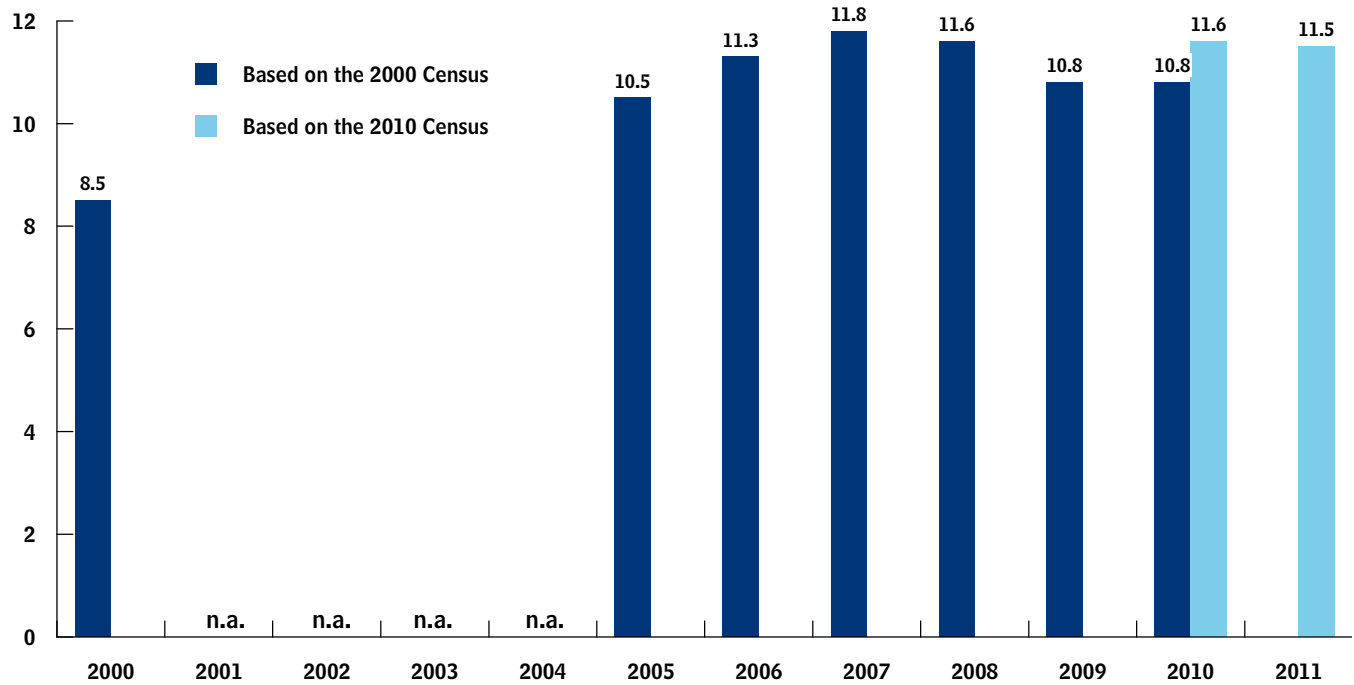
To estimate the size and characteristics of the unauthorized foreign-born population, the Department of Homeland Security begins with a count of the total foreign-born population and then subtracts the legal foreign-born population (legal permanent residents, asylum seekers, refugees, and nonimmigrants).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

n.a. = not available.

Exhibit 12B.

Total Unauthorized Foreign-Born Population, 2000 and 2005 to 2011

(Millions)



Source: Congressional Budget Office based on data from Michael Hoefer, Nancy Rytina, and Bryan C. Baker, "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2011," *Population Estimates* (Department of Homeland Security, March 2012), <http://go.usa.gov/TKMW> (pdf, 331 KB).

Notes: To estimate the size and characteristics of the unauthorized foreign-born population, the Department of Homeland Security begins with a count of the total foreign-born population and then subtracts the legal foreign-born population (legal permanent residents, asylum seekers, refugees, and nonimmigrants). The department then adjusts the estimates for mortality and emigration and for undercounts in the number of legal permanent residents and other groups of foreign-born people. It follows a similar process for estimating the distribution of the unauthorized foreign-born population in various subcategories. The Department of Homeland Security revised the estimate for 2010 in order to be consistent with information from the 2010 Census.

n.a. = not available. Estimates were not produced for 2001 to 2004.

Exhibit 13.**Unauthorized Foreign-Born Population, by State of Residence, 2000, 2009, and 2011**

State of Residence	2000		2009		2011		Average Annual Percentage Change, 2000 to 2011
	Population (Millions)	Percentage of State Population	Population (Millions)	Percentage of State Population	Population (Millions)	Percentage of State Population	
California	2.5	7	2.6	7	2.8	8	1
Texas	1.1	5	1.7	7	1.8	7	5
Florida	0.8	5	0.7	4	0.7	4	-1
New York	0.5	3	0.6	3	0.6	3	1
Illinois	0.4	4	0.5	4	0.6	4	2
Georgia	0.2	3	0.5	5	0.4	4	7
New Jersey	0.4	4	0.4	4	0.4	5	2
North Carolina	0.3	4	0.4	4	0.4	4	4
Arizona	0.3	7	0.5	7	0.4	5	1
Washington	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.3	4	n.a.
Nevada	0.2	9	0.3	10	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
All Other States	1.8	1	2.7	2	3.1	2	5
United States	8.5	3	10.8	4	11.5	4	3

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on data from Michael Hoefer, Nancy Rytina, and Bryan C. Baker, "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2009," *Population Estimates* (Department of Homeland Security, January 2010), <http://go.usa.gov/TKMC> (pdf, 361 KB), and "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2011," *Population Estimates* (Department of Homeland Security, March 2012), <http://go.usa.gov/TKMW> (pdf, 331 KB); and monthly data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Outgoing Rotation Groups, 2000, 2009, and 2011, www.census.gov/cps.

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

n.a. = not available.

Exhibit 14.**Labor Force Status of Men and Women Ages 16 to 64, by Age and Birthplace, 2012**

(Millions)

Birthplace	Men			Women		
	Percentage in the Labor Force	Percentage Employed	Unemployment Rate	Percentage in the Labor Force	Percentage Employed	Unemployment Rate
Ages 25 to 64						
Native Born	83	78	6.8	72	67	6.5
Foreign Born	90	83	7.0	65	59	8.0
Mexico and Central America	92	85	7.2	58	53	9.8
Asia	88	80	6.0	71	66	6.4
Caribbean and South America	88	83	8.5	66	61	7.7
Europe and Canada	88	84	4.7	71	66	5.9
Africa and Oceania ^a	88	78	10.3	69	62	11.2
All	84	79	6.8	71	66	6.8
Ages 16 to 24 and Not in School						
Native Born	81	66	18.5	74	62	16.0
Foreign Born	86	75	12.6	57	47	18.1
Mexico and Central America	89	80	10.4	53	44	18.0
Asia	83	64	12.9	69	51	13.1
Caribbean and South America	78	68	22.9	54	47	26.2
Europe and Canada	82	75	8.8	69	61	11.8
Africa and Oceania ^a	77	68	17.8	61	48	24.1
All	81	67	17.8	72	60	16.2

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on monthly data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Outgoing Rotation Groups, 2012, www.census.gov/cps.

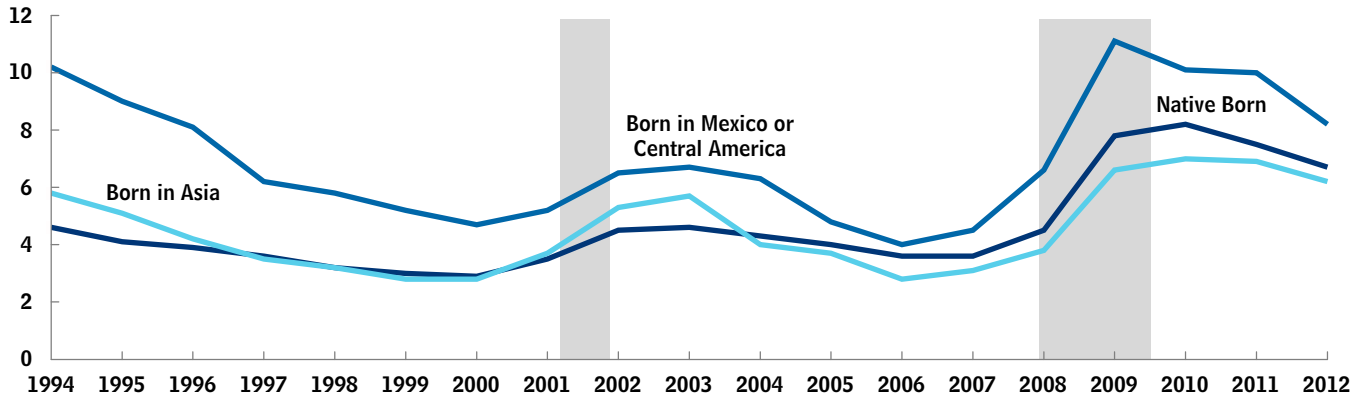
Note: The labor force includes people with jobs and those looking for work. The unemployment rate is the percentage of the labor force looking for work.

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

Exhibit 17.

Unemployment Rate of People Ages 25 to 64, by Birthplace, 1994 to 2012

(Percent)



	Change (Percentage points)											
	1990s		2000s									
	1994	1997	2000	2003	2006	2009	2012	1994-2000	2000-2003	2003-2006	2006-2009	2009-2012
Native Born	4.6	3.6	2.9	4.6	3.6	7.8	6.7	-2	2	-1	4	-1
Foreign Born	7.6	5.3	3.7	6.2	3.5	9.1	7.4	-4	3	-3	6	-2
Mexico and Central America	10.2	6.2	4.7	6.7	4.0	11.1	8.2	-6	2	-3	7	-3
Asia	5.8	3.5	2.8	5.7	2.8	6.6	6.2	-3	3	-3	4	0
Caribbean and South America	8.1	7.3	4.0	6.6	3.9	9.5	8.1	-4	3	-3	6	-1
Canada and Europe	4.8	3.7	2.6	5.0	3.0	6.5	5.3	-2	2	-2	4	-1
Africa and Oceania ^a	7.0	7.3	3.8	6.4	4.3	10.5	10.7	-3	3	-2	6	0
All	4.9	3.8	3.0	4.9	3.6	8.0	6.8	-2	2	-1	4	-1

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on monthly data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Outgoing Rotation Groups, 1994 to 2012, www.census.gov/cps.

Notes: Shaded bars indicate periods of recession, which extend from the peak of a business cycle to its trough. On the basis of monthly data, the National Bureau of Economic Research has determined that the most recent recession ended in June 2009.

The estimated unemployment rates, calculated annually, identify the proportion of the workforce that is jobless but available for and actively seeking work.

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

Exhibit 18.**Annual Earnings of Workers Ages 25 to 64, by Sex, Citizenship, Birthplace, and Earnings Percentile, 2011**

Citizenship and Birthplace	Workers' Annual Earnings (Thousands of 2009 dollars)			Percentage Difference in Earnings from Native-Born Workers		
	10th Percentile	50th Percentile	90th Percentile	10th Percentile	50th Percentile	90th Percentile
Men						
Native Born	14	46	112	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Foreign Born	12	31	98	-17	-32	-13
Citizenship						
Naturalized	15	42	120	4	-9	7
Noncitizen	10	26	80	-31	-43	-29
Birthplace						
Mexico and Central America	10	24	50	-31	-47	-55
Asia	15	50	124	4	9	11
Caribbean and South America	11	33	80	-24	-28	-29
Europe and Canada	20	55	150	37	20	34
Africa and Pacific Islands ^a	10	35	103	-34	-24	-8
Women						
Native Born	8	32	75	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Foreign Born	7	24	72	-13	-25	-4
Citizenship						
Naturalized	9	30	80	13	-6	7
Noncitizen	5	19	55	-32	-41	-27
Birthplace						
Mexico and Central America	6	17	40	-30	-47	-47
Asia	8	30	90	0	-6	20
Caribbean and South America	8	26	69	-2	-19	-8
Europe and Canada	9	35	92	10	9	23
Africa and Oceania ^a	7	26	82	-19	-19	10

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March Supplement, 2012, www.census.gov/cps.

Notes: For each group by citizenship and birthplace, the percentiles were calculated by arranging workers' earnings in 2011 from the lowest amounts and proceeding upward. The bottom 10 percent of workers earns less than the amount that delineates the 10th percentile; at the 50th percentile (that is, the median), half of all workers earn more and half earn less; and at the 90th percentile, 90 percent of the workers earn less.

n.a. = not applicable.

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

Exhibit 20.

Percentage of the Population Living in Families with Income Below the Poverty Threshold, by Age, Sex, and Citizenship, 2011

Age (Years)	Total U.S. Population	Native Born	Foreign Born		
			All	Naturalized Citizen	Noncitizen
All Males and Females					
Under 18	22	22	32	20	36
18 to 64	14	13	18	11	23
65 or Older	9	8	16	15	19
All Ages	15	14	19	12	24
Males					
Under 18	22	21	31	15	35
18 to 64	12	11	17	10	21
65 or Older	6	5	14	12	19
All Ages	14	13	17	11	22
Females					
Under 18	22	22	33	25	36
18 to 64	16	15	20	12	26
65 or Older	11	10	17	17	19
All Ages	16	16	21	14	27

Source: Congressional Budget Office based on data from Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, March Supplement, 2012, www.census.gov/cps.

The Congressional Budget Office's Recent Reports on Immigration and Selected Cost Estimates for Legislation Related to Immigration

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