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#### **Socio-economic characteristics of migrants and people with foreign background**

## **Migration data and the socioeconomic Characteristics of Immigrants in the U.S.**

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### *Abstract*

The paper provides an overview of data collected on immigrants by the U.S. Census Bureau and outlines ongoing efforts to improve data quality. The paper concludes with a snapshot of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of immigrants in the U.S.

*This report is released to inform interested parties of ongoing research and to encourage discussion of work in progress. Any views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the U.S. Census Bureau.*

## **I. Introduction**

1. The United States is often referred to as a “nation of immigrants,” and one-quarter of its population is born abroad or has parents who were born abroad (Trevelyan et al., 2016, forthcoming). Since immigrants comprise a notable proportion of the population, their well-being and social and economic integration into society are of interest to scholars, policy makers, and the general public. However, research on the socioeconomic outcomes of immigrants depends on accurate and high quality migration data. This paper summarizes U.S. Census Bureau data sources on immigrants and outlines ongoing efforts to improve data quality. The discussion of U.S. data quality improvement efforts poses several questions that welcome feedback and insights from statistical agencies around the world. The paper concludes with a snapshot of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of immigrants in the U.S.

## **II. Overview of data on immigrants collected by U.S. Census Bureau**

2. The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data every year. The primary reason for the ACS is to help Congress determine funding and policies for a wide variety of federal programs. ACS items relevant to migration research include country of birth, U.S. citizenship status, year of naturalization, year came to live in the United States, residence one year ago, race, ethnicity, ancestry, and language spoken at home. Due to its large sample size, the ACS is particularly useful for studying small levels of geography, down to the block level.<sup>1</sup> Consequently, the sample size allows for a detailed examination of the geographic distribution of immigrants throughout the U.S. The ACS was fully implemented in 2005, and data are released yearly.

3. The Current Population Survey (CPS), sponsored jointly by the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, is the primary source of labor force statistics for the United States. Although labor market information is central to the CPS, the survey provides a wealth of other demographic, social, and economic data that are widely used in both the public and private sectors. This includes several questions of interest to migration researchers, such as country of birth, U.S. citizenship status, and the year the respondent came to live in the United States. Most notably, the CPS is the only U.S. Census Bureau survey to include questions on parental place of birth for all respondents. With this information on parental place of birth, the CPS allows researchers to distinguish between first, second, and third and higher generation immigrants and thus enables research on differences in integration and socioeconomic outcomes by generational status. Furthermore, since the CPS began in the 1940's, it allows for time series analyses of some topics such as citizenship.

4. The Survey of Income and Program participation (SIPP) is a longitudinal survey whose goal is to provide accurate and comprehensive information about the income and program participation of individuals and households in the United States.

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<sup>1</sup> ACS 1-year files allow for analyses of areas with populations of 65,000 or more, 3-year files allow for analyses of areas with populations of 20,000 or more, and 5-year files allow for analyses down to the block level.

In addition to detailed information about various types of income, labor force participation, and social program participation and eligibility, SIPP collects information of interest to migration research, such as whether the respondent was born in the U.S., citizenship status, and English language ability. A migration history topical module also includes information on country of birth and immigration status upon entry to the U.S. The SIPP allows for detailed analysis of immigrants and their income and program participation, as well as longitudinal analyses of their socioeconomic well-being.

5. The decennial census is also a source of information on migration data for earlier years. Prior to 2010, censuses consisted of two questionnaire versions referred to as the “short form” and the “long form. The short form contained questions given to 100 percent of the population and included basic questions about age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, and owner/renter status. One in six households received the long form questionnaire. In addition to the basic questions included on the short form, the long form questionnaire included detailed questions about social, economic, and housing characteristics. The long form included several questions of interest to migration researchers, including country of birth, U.S. citizenship status, the year the respondent(s) came to live in the United States, residence five years ago, race, ethnicity, ancestry, and language spoken at home. The final data collection for the long form questionnaire was during the Census 2000 as part of the reengineered census. The ACS replaced the decennial census long form, so after 2000, foreign-born population data are unavailable through the decennial census.

### **III. Improvements to data and methodology**

6. An accurate understanding of the socioeconomic characteristics of immigrants is dependent on quality migration data. Consequently, the U.S. Census Bureau continually seeks ways to improve the quality of migration data and makes changes to the data collection and editing processes as necessary. Data review, respondent and data user feedback, and data quality studies assist in the identification of necessary changes.

7. The U.S. Census Bureau modified the year of entry question on the ACS in 2015 in an effort to reduce respondent burden. Prior to 2015, the question was, “When did you come to live in the United States?” In 2015, the modified question included further instructions. The question then read, “When did you come to live in the United States? If you came to live in the United States more than once, print latest year.” This instructional text sought to reduce respondent burden and assist respondents who had entered the U.S. on numerous occasions and may have found the question confusing. Furthermore, this change improves the validity of the question since responses now all refer to the same time point of the most recent arrival. The U.S. Census Bureau will examine the impact of this change.

8. One development underway is determining how best to collect data on year of entry and year of naturalization. Currently, the ACS asks for year of naturalization and year of entry into the U.S. for respondents who were born abroad. The instrument asks for a single year of entry as a write-in. An examination of the data

shows significant heaping on years ending in zero or five. In other words, respondents were more likely to report that they entered the U.S. during years that ended in these integers, such as 1995 or 2000. Figure 1 illustrates this phenomenon by showing peaks in the trend line for years that end in a five or a zero. These analyses suggest that survey questions requiring the recall of events years in the past are problematic and respondents may report answers to the nearest decade or half decade rather than identify the exact year. Items with a longer recall period may also have lower reliability.

9. Furthermore, the U.S. Census Bureau conducted a 2014 Content Review that thoroughly examined all items in the ACS to identify items with a high cost of collecting information and found that year of naturalization and year of entry warranted further examination. During this Content Review, ACS interviewers reported the level of cognitive burden, sensitivity, and overall difficulty of each item for the respondents they interviewed. The Content Review also measured the median number of seconds to answer, the median item response rates at the county level for each question, and the number of complaints to U.S. Census Bureau headquarters. The 2014 Content Review found that the year of entry and year of naturalization questions were both rated as “medium cost” on sensitivity, cognitive burden, adjusted median seconds to answer, allocation rates, and complaints (Chappell and Obenski 2014). In addition to examining high cost items such as number of weeks worked and undergraduate field of study, the U.S. Census Bureau is studying these medium cost items since they were identified as medium cost on all dimensions.

10. In order to reduce the cognitive burden and sensitivity found in these questions during the 2014 Content Review, the U.S. Census Bureau is currently testing different ways to gather information on year of entry and year of naturalization, including the use of response categories rather than single year write-in responses. The U.S. Census Bureau is testing both five and ten year ranges for response categories. However, the most recent ten years must remain as single year response categories since the net international migration component for U.S. population estimates and projections needs this level of detail in its calculation. The testing process of these potential response categories is extensive. Subject matter experts and data users meet regularly to discuss data needs and develop response options to test. The U.S. Census Bureau is conducting a first round of cognitive testing in English. Depending on the findings, there will be a second round of cognitive testing in Spanish. The U.S. Census Bureau welcomes feedback and ideas from other countries on how best to collect year of entry data when the recall period can be problematic and the question may be sensitive due to the political climate and discussions about the documentation status of immigrants.

11. A second area in which the U.S. Census Bureau is currently examining data quality and methodology relates to response rates by survey mode. At the time of its implementation in 2005, ACS data collection was accomplished through questionnaires mailed to households. Households that did not respond received contact from a field representative for interviews using computer assisted telephone interviews (CATI) and computer assisted personal interviews (CAPI). In 2013, the Census Bureau began to offer respondents an online option for completing the ACS.

Some subgroups of the population, including immigrants, have limited access to the internet and may be less likely to respond online. Therefore, the U.S. Census Bureau examined response rates by mode of interview. Any differences in response rates may affect the quality of migration data if the ACS moves increasingly towards the internet mode. In 2013, the foreign born were less likely than the native born to respond via the internet and mail (Gryn and Trevelyan 2015). They were more likely than natives to respond via CATI and CAPI, the most expensive modes of data collection. As surveys move increasingly towards the internet mode, how can the U.S. Census Bureau encourage higher response rates from the foreign-born population?

12. A final area of development currently under review pertains to citizenship data. As mentioned previously, the ACS includes items on U.S. citizenship, but currently no citizenship items are included on the decennial census questionnaire. In December 2015, the U.S. Supreme Court heard oral arguments for a case in which the appellants argued to overthrow the use of total population data for state redistricting and instead use the citizen voting age population. The current methodology uses decennial census data, but if the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the appellants, the data source for redistricting would require evaluation since the decennial census does not contain citizenship information. If states were required to use the citizen population for redistricting, possible outcomes would be, among other options, to use ACS data or even to add a U.S. citizenship question to the current decennial census questionnaire.

13. In April 2016, the Supreme Court ruled against the appellants and so states will not be required to use the citizen population for state redistricting. This ruling makes it unlikely that Congress and the Department of Justice would mandate the U.S. Census Bureau to add citizenship to the 2020 decennial census. However, the U.S. Census Bureau is still considering how they would write and edit the question in case they were required to add citizenship to a future decennial census.<sup>2</sup> The ACS assigns values for missing citizenship data using information about place of birth and year of entry. This assignment of missing values uses data from both the respondent and members of the household. For cases in which there is not enough household information to assign a value, values are imputed using hot deck imputation. This approach imputes a value based on other survey respondents with the same age, race, and Hispanic origin. Since the decennial census only contains ten questions, the ACS information would not be available for assigning missing citizenship values during the editing process. The only demographic information available would be age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin. The U.S. Census Bureau would appreciate feedback or examples from other countries regarding their methods for assigning values for citizenship when there is limited information available for respondents with missing data.

#### **IV. Characteristics of U.S. immigrants**

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<sup>2</sup> The addition of citizenship to the decennial census would require a lengthy development process, including input from the Office of Management and Budget, a Federal Register Notice that allows members of the public to comment on the proposed change, and outreach to stakeholders, the academic community, and special interest groups.

14. Although the U.S. Census Bureau continues to refine their data collection and editing processes, the migration data are still high quality and allow for a careful examination of the socioeconomic characteristics of immigrants. The remainder of the paper will use data from the 2013 Annual Social and Economic (ASEC) supplement to the CPS to provide a snapshot of the socioeconomic characteristics of immigrants in the U.S.<sup>3</sup>

#### **A. Nativity**

15. In 2013, 13 percent of the population were foreign born. The native born were younger than the foreign born as 27 percent of the native born were under 18 years old compared to six percent of the total foreign-born population (Tables 1 and 2). Marital status and educational attainment also varied by nativity. The native born were less likely to be married than the foreign born and more likely to have completed high school or more. Employment rates were similar across nativity. Ninety-two percent of the native born and foreign born were employed. However, the foreign born were more likely to live below the poverty level than the native born.

#### **B. Citizenship status**

16. Of the foreign born, 45 percent were naturalized citizens. The native-born population was younger than both naturalized citizens and non-citizens. While 27 percent of the native born were under 18 years old, only three percent of naturalized citizens and eight percent of non-citizens were under 18 (Table 1). Marriage rates also varied across citizenship status. While 48 percent of the native born were married, 65 percent of naturalized citizens and 59 percent of non-citizens were married. The native-born population had the highest proportion of never married adults. While 33 percent of the native born had never married, 31 percent of non-citizens and 16 percent of naturalized citizens had never married.

17. Naturalized citizens were concentrated at the high and low end of the educational attainment spectrum. While 37 percent of naturalized citizens had a bachelor's degree or higher, only 32 percent of the native born and 24 percent of non-citizens had attained this level of education. Naturalized citizens and non-citizens had a greater proportion of the population at the lowest levels of educational attainment than the native born. While 38 percent of non-citizens and 17 percent of naturalized citizens had less than a high school diploma, only nine percent of the native born did not complete high school.

18. Employment status and poverty status are important indicators of the economic well-being of immigrants. Naturalized citizens had the highest employment rates. While 94 percent of naturalized citizens were employed, 92 percent of the native born and 91 percent on non-citizens were employed. Poverty rates also varied across citizenship status. Naturalized citizens were the least likely to live below the poverty level. While 12 percent of naturalized citizens lived below the poverty level, 14 percent of the native born and 25 percent of non-citizens did. This higher poverty

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<sup>3</sup> For more detailed information on the foreign-born population, please see the Current Population Survey 2013 Detailed Tables available at <http://census.gov/population/foreign/data/cps2013.html>

rate for non-citizens may be due to a variety of factors, including differing employment rates, industry and occupation, and size and type of household.<sup>4</sup>

19. Although this examination of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population by citizenship status sheds light on the well-being of immigrants in the U.S., it does not take into account the varied experiences of immigrants in the U.S. Factors such as country of origin and generational status can shape how immigrants incorporate into the U.S. and their eventual socioeconomic outcomes. Since the immigrant population is diverse, the remainder of this paper will explore differences in their socioeconomic characteristics by world region of birth and generational status.

### C. World region of birth of the foreign born

20. The age distribution among the foreign-born population in the U.S. varies by world region of birth (Table 2). A greater share of the foreign born from Europe were in the oldest age group than from any other region. While 29 percent of the foreign born from Europe were 65 years and over, only 14 percent of those from Asia, ten percent of those from Latin America, and 11 percent from other areas were in the oldest age group.<sup>5</sup> The foreign born from “other areas,” including Africa, Oceania, and Northern America had the largest share of the population under 18 years of age. While seven percent of the foreign born from Asia, six percent of those from Europe, and five percent of those from Latin America were under 18 years, nine percent of the foreign born from other areas were children.<sup>6</sup>

21. A greater proportion of the foreign born from Asia and Europe were married than the foreign born from Latin America and other areas. Sixty-nine percent of the foreign born from Asia and 66 percent of the foreign born from Europe were married, compared to 57 percent of those from Latin America and other areas.<sup>7</sup> The foreign born from Europe had the lowest rate of adults who were never married. While 16 percent of the foreign born from Europe were never married, 20 percent or more of the foreign born from all other regions were never married.<sup>8</sup> The foreign born from Latin American had the lowest educational attainment. While 43 percent of the foreign born from Latin America had not completed high school, only 11 percent from Asia, nine percent from Europe, and ten percent from other areas had not done so.<sup>9</sup> Similarly, only 13 percent of those from Latin American had a

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<sup>4</sup> Additional comparisons by nativity and U.S. citizenship status are available online in the CPS 2013 Detailed Tables at <http://www.census.gov/population/foreign/data/cps2013.html>.

<sup>5</sup> The proportion 65 and older from Latin American and Other Regions are not statistically different.

<sup>6</sup> The proportion under 18 from Europe and Latin America are not statistically different.

<sup>7</sup> The percentage married is not significantly different between the population from Latin America and Other Regions.

<sup>8</sup> The percentage never married is not significantly different between the population from Latin American and Other Regions.

<sup>9</sup> The percentage that did not complete high school is not significantly different between Asia and Other regions and between Europe and Other Regions.

Bachelor's degree or higher compared to 53 percent of those from Asia, 42 percent of those from Europe, and 46 percent of those from other areas.<sup>10</sup>

22. The foreign born from Asia and Europe had slightly higher employment rates than those from Latin America and other areas. Ninety-four percent of the foreign born from Asia and Europe were employed, compared to 91 percent of those from Latin America and 92 percent of those from other areas<sup>11</sup>. Poverty rates also varied by region of birth. The foreign born from Latin America had the highest rate as 25 percent were below the poverty level. In contrast, 17 percent of those from other areas, 13 from Asia, and ten percent from Europe were below the poverty level.

#### **D. Generation status**

23. The second generation was younger than the first and third and higher generation. While the median age was 43 for the first generation and 39 for the third and higher generation, it was only 21 for the second generation (Trevelyan et al, 2013, forthcoming). These age differences are intuitive and due to several factors. Most immigrants come to the U.S. as adults, raising the average age of the first generation, and members of the second generation are often children of recent immigrants and so their median age is expectedly younger.

24. The first generation was most likely to be married and the second generation was most likely to be never married (Table 3). Sixty-two percent of the first generation were married, compared to 38 percent of the second generation and 50 percent of the third and higher generation. Forty-six percent of the second generation were never married compared to 24 percent of the first generation and 31 percent of the third and higher generation.

25. Educational attainment varied greatly across generation status, and the second generation had the highest educational attainment for the population age 25 and over. Thirty-seven percent of the second generation had a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 30 percent of the first and 31 percent of the third and higher generations. The first generation was least likely to have completed high school. While 28 percent of the first generation had less than a high school diploma, only 9.4 percent of the second generation and 8.6 percent of the third and higher generation had not completed high school.

26. The second generation had a slightly higher unemployment rate than other generations. While nine percent of the second generation were unemployed, eight percent of the first and third and higher generations were unemployed.<sup>12</sup> The first and second generations were more likely than the third and higher generation to live below the poverty level.<sup>13</sup> Around 19 percent of the first and second generations were below the poverty level compared to 14 percent of the third and higher generation.

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<sup>10</sup>The percent with a Bachelor's degree or higher is not significantly different between Europe and Other Regions.

<sup>11</sup> The percent employed was not significantly different between Latin America and Other regions or between Asia and Europe.

<sup>12</sup> The percent unemployed was not significantly different for the first and third and higher generations.

<sup>13</sup> The percent below the poverty level was not significantly different for the first and second generations.



**E. Summary**

27. The foreign born are older and more likely to be married than the native born, and a greater share of the native born completed high school compared to the foreign born. While the native and foreign born are employed at similar rates, the foreign born are more likely to live below the poverty level. Naturalized citizens are particularly concentrated at the highest and lowest ends of the educational attainment spectrum. Naturalized citizens had higher employment rates and lower poverty rates compared to non-citizens. Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the foreign born also varied by world region of birth and generation status.

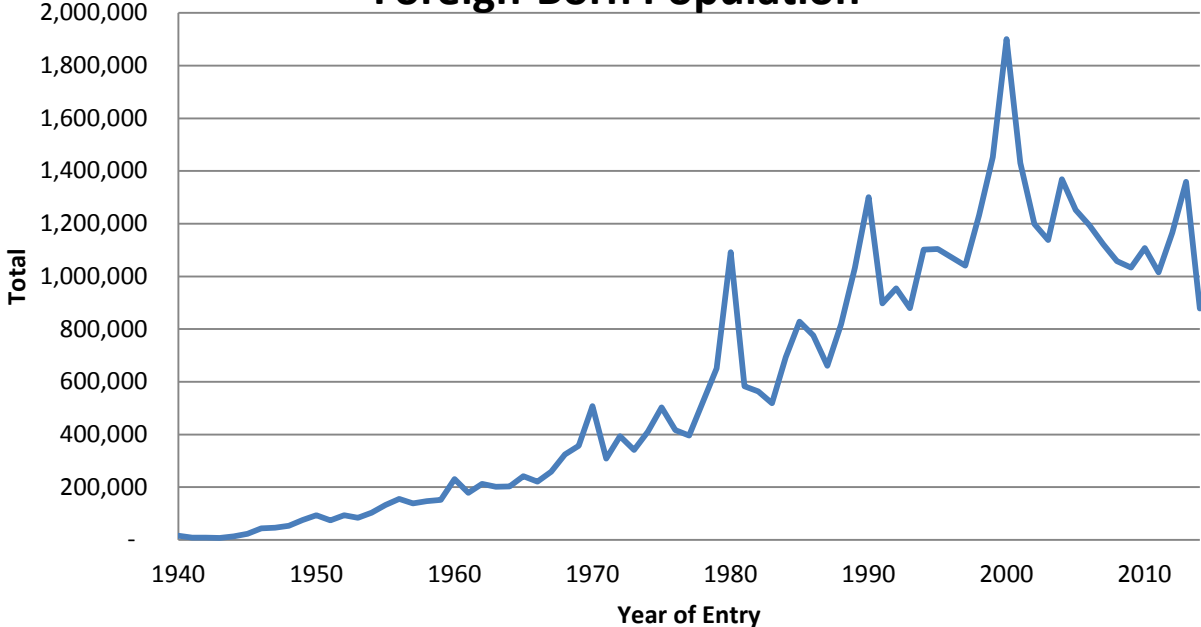
**V. Conclusion**

28. The U.S. Census Bureau has several surveys with rich data on the foreign-born population. These datasets allow for an in-depth examination of the demographic characteristics and socioeconomic outcomes of immigrants in the U.S. Researchers can use the ACS to study small levels of geography and the CPS to study generational status. The U.S. Census Bureau continually seeks to refine methodology and further strengthen the quality of the migration data. Current research is focusing on improvements to data collection processes, increased response rates, and imputation of missing data.

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**Figure 1. 2014 Year of Entry Distribution of Foreign-Born Population**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey, 1-year

**Table 1. Population by Nativity, U.S. Citizenship Status and Selected Characteristics: 2013**

	Total		Nativity and U.S. citizenship status					
			Native		Naturalized U.S. citizen		Not a U.S. citizen	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Age and sex</b>								
Total	311,116	100.0	271,010	100.0	18,200	100.0	21,906	100.0
Under 18 years	74,187	23.8	71,775	26.5	618	3.4	1,794	8.2
18 years and over	236,929	76.2	199,235	73.5	17,582	96.6	20,112	91.8
Under 65 years	267,829	86.1	232,933	86.0	14,323	78.7	20,573	93.9
65 years and over	43,287	13.9	38,077	14.0	3,877	21.3	1,334	6.1
Male	152,335	100.0	132,797	100.0	8,256	100.0	11,282	100.0
Under 18 years	37,888	24.9	36,699	27.6	289	3.5	900	8.0
18 years and over	114,447	75.1	96,098	72.4	7,967	96.5	10,382	92.0
Under 65 years	133,038	87.3	115,740	87.2	6,611	80.1	10,686	94.7
65 years and over	19,298	12.7	17,057	12.8	1,645	19.9	596	5.3
Female	158,781	100.0	138,212	100.0	9,944	100.0	10,624	100.0
Under 18 years	36,299	22.9	35,076	25.4	329	3.3	894	8.4
18 years and over	122,482	77.1	103,137	74.6	9,615	96.7	9,731	91.6
Under 65 years	134,791	84.9	117,193	84.8	7,712	77.6	9,886	93.1
65 years and over	23,990	15.1	21,020	15.2	2,232	22.4	738	6.9
<b>Marital status (15 years and over)</b>								
Total	250,023	100.0	211,505	100.0	17,794	100.0	20,723	100.0
Married <sup>1</sup>	126,096	50.4	102,350	48.4	11,612	65.3	12,135	58.6
Widowed	14,360	5.7	12,590	6.0	1,266	7.1	504	2.4
Divorced	25,402	10.2	22,811	10.8	1,522	8.6	1,069	5.2
Separated	5,603	2.2	4,414	2.1	500	2.8	688	3.3
Never married	78,562	31.4	69,341	32.8	2,894	16.3	6,327	30.5
<b>Educational attainment (25 years and over)</b>								
Total	206,899	100.0	172,437	100.0	16,710	100.0	17,752	100.0
Less than high school diploma	24,517	11.8	14,915	8.6	2,893	17.3	6,709	37.8
High school graduate or more	182,382	88.2	157,522	91.4	13,817	82.7	11,043	62.2
Bachelor's degree or more	65,506	31.7	55,118	32.0	6,176	37.0	4,212	23.7
<b>Employment status<sup>2</sup> (16 years and over)</b>								
Total	154,549	100.0	129,259	100.0	11,444	100.0	13,846	100.0
Employed	142,449	92.2	119,090	92.1	10,735	93.8	12,624	91.2
Full-time <sup>3</sup>	113,975	73.7	94,753	73.3	8,914	77.9	10,307	74.4
Part-time <sup>3</sup>	28,474	18.4	24,336	18.8	1,820	15.9	2,317	16.7
Unemployed	12,101	7.8	10,170	7.9	710	6.2	1,221	8.8
<b>Poverty status</b>								
Total	310,648	100.0	270,570	100.0	18,193	100.0	21,885	100.0
Below poverty level	46,496	15.0	38,803	14.3	2,252	12.4	5,441	24.9
At or above poverty level	264,152	85.0	231,766	85.7	15,941	87.6	16,445	75.1

<sup>1</sup> Excludes separated.<sup>2</sup> Employment status refers to the reference week of the survey. Excludes persons who are not seeking employment.<sup>3</sup> Those who report working 35 hours a week or more are employed full-time, while those who report working less than 35 hours a week are employed part-time.

Note: Numbers in thousands. Universe is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, plus Armed Forces members who live in housing units - off post or on post - with at least one other civilian adult.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2013.

**Table 2. Foreign-Born Population by World Region of Birth and Selected Characteristics: 2013**

	Total		World region of birth							
			Asia		Europe		Latin America		Other areas <sup>1</sup>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Age and sex</b>										
Total	40,107	100.0	11,763	100.0	4,441	100.0	21,047	100.0	2,856	100.0
Under 18 years	2,412	6.0	801	6.8	244	5.5	1,098	5.2	269	9.4
18 years and over	37,694	94.0	10,962	93.2	4,197	94.5	19,948	94.8	2,587	90.6
Under 65 years	34,896	87.0	10,150	86.3	3,150	70.9	19,039	90.5	2,556	89.5
65 years and over	5,211	13.0	1,613	13.7	1,291	29.1	2,007	9.5	299	10.5
Male	19,538	100.0	5,404	100.0	2,089	100.0	10,582	100.0	1,463	100.0
Under 18 years	1,189	6.1	375	6.9	129	6.2	563	5.3	123	8.4
18 years and over	18,349	93.9	5,029	93.1	1,960	93.8	10,019	94.7	1,340	91.6
Under 65 years	17,297	88.5	4,724	87.4	1,519	72.7	9,738	92.0	1,316	90.0
65 years and over	2,241	11.5	680	12.6	570	27.3	844	8.0	147	10.0
Female	20,569	100.0	6,359	100.0	2,352	100.0	10,465	100.0	1,393	100.0
Under 18 years	1,223	5.9	426	6.7	116	4.9	535	5.1	146	10.5
18 years and over	19,346	94.1	5,933	93.3	2,236	95.1	9,929	94.9	1,247	89.5
Under 65 years	17,598	85.6	5,425	85.3	1,631	69.3	9,302	88.9	1,241	89.0
65 years and over	2,970	14.4	933	14.7	721	30.7	1,163	11.1	153	11.0
<b>Marital status (15 years and over)</b>										
Total	38,517	100.0	11,184	100.0	4,288	100.0	20,371	100.0	2,674	100.0
Married <sup>2</sup>	23,746	61.7	7,707	68.9	2,829	66.0	11,687	57.4	1,523	57.0
Widowed	1,771	4.6	481	4.3	385	9.0	791	3.9	113	4.2
Divorced	2,591	6.7	513	4.6	340	7.9	1,512	7.4	226	8.5
Separated	1,188	3.1	174	1.6	59	1.4	896	4.4	59	2.2
Never married	9,221	23.9	2,310	20.7	674	15.7	5,485	26.9	752	28.1
<b>Educational attainment (25 years and over)</b>										
Total	34,462	100.0	10,046	100.0	3,931	100.0	18,117	100.0	2,368	100.0
Less than high school diploma	9,602	27.9	1,141	11.4	351	8.9	7,868	43.4	242	10.2
High school graduate or more	24,860	72.1	8,905	88.6	3,580	91.1	10,250	56.6	2,125	89.8
Bachelor's degree or more	10,388	30.1	5,282	52.6	1,651	42.0	2,370	13.1	1,084	45.8
<b>Employment status<sup>3</sup> (16 years and over)</b>										
Total	25,290	100.0	7,169	100.0	2,422	100.0	13,834	100.0	1,865	100.0
Employed	23,359	92.4	6,757	94.3	2,273	93.8	12,623	91.2	1,706	91.5
Full-time <sup>4</sup>	19,221	76.0	5,614	78.3	1,827	75.4	10,381	75.0	1,399	75.0
Part-time <sup>4</sup>	4,138	16.4	1,143	15.9	445	18.4	2,242	16.2	307	16.5
Unemployed	1,931	7.6	412	5.7	150	6.2	1,211	8.8	159	8.5
<b>Poverty status</b>										
Total	40,078	100.0	11,762	100.0	4,441	100.0	21,023	100.0	2,852	100.0
Below poverty level	7,693	19.2	1,568	13.3	438	9.9	5,190	24.7	497	17.4
At or above poverty level	32,385	80.8	10,194	86.7	4,004	90.1	15,833	75.3	2,355	82.6

<sup>1</sup> Those born in 'other areas' are from Africa, Oceania, Northern America, and Born at Sea.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes separated.

<sup>3</sup> Employment status refers to the reference week of the survey. Excludes persons who are not seeking employment.

<sup>4</sup> Those who report working 35 hours a week or more are employed full-time, while those who report working less than 35 hours a week are employed part-time.

Note: Numbers in thousands. Universe is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, plus Armed Forces members who live in housing units - off post or on post - with at least one other civilian adult.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2013.

**Table 3. Population by Generation and Selected Characteristics: 2013**

	Total		Generation <sup>1</sup>					
			First		Second		Third-and-higher	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Age and sex</b>								
Total	311,116	100.0	40,107	100.0	36,333	100.0	234,677	100.0
Under 18 years	74,187	23.8	2,412	6.0	16,206	44.6	55,570	23.7
18 years and over	236,929	76.2	37,694	94.0	20,127	55.4	179,107	76.3
Under 65 years	267,829	86.1	34,896	87.0	32,242	88.7	200,691	85.5
65 years and over	43,287	13.9	5,211	13.0	4,091	11.3	33,986	14.5
Male	152,335	100.0	19,538	100.0	18,038	100.0	114,759	100.0
Under 18 years	37,888	24.9	1,189	6.1	8,195	45.4	28,504	24.8
18 years and over	114,447	75.1	18,349	93.9	9,842	54.6	86,256	75.2
Under 65 years	133,038	87.3	17,297	88.5	16,148	89.5	99,592	86.8
65 years and over	19,298	12.7	2,241	11.5	1,890	10.5	15,167	13.2
Female	158,781	100.0	20,569	100.0	18,295	100.0	119,918	100.0
Under 18 years	36,299	22.9	1,223	5.9	8,010	43.8	27,066	22.6
18 years and over	122,482	77.1	19,346	94.1	10,285	56.2	92,852	77.4
Under 65 years	134,791	84.9	17,598	85.6	16,094	88.0	101,099	84.3
65 years and over	23,990	15.1	2,970	14.4	2,201	12.0	18,819	15.7
<b>Marital status (15 years and over)</b>								
Total	250,023	100.0	38,517	100.0	22,472	100.0	189,034	100.0
Married <sup>2</sup>	126,096	50.4	23,746	61.7	8,528	37.9	93,822	49.6
Widowed	14,360	5.7	1,771	4.6	1,443	6.4	11,147	5.9
Divorced	25,402	10.2	2,591	6.7	1,686	7.5	21,125	11.2
Separated	5,603	2.2	1,188	3.1	484	2.2	3,931	2.1
Never married	78,562	31.4	9,221	23.9	10,331	46.0	59,009	31.2
<b>Educational attainment (25 years and over)</b>								
Total	206,899	100.0	34,462	100.0	15,481	100.0	156,956	100.0
Less than high school diploma	24,517	11.8	9,602	27.9	1,457	9.4	13,458	8.6
High school graduate or more	182,382	88.2	24,860	72.1	14,025	90.6	143,498	91.4
Bachelor's degree or more	65,506	31.7	10,388	30.1	5,793	37.4	49,325	31.4
<b>Employment status<sup>3</sup> (16 years and over)</b>								
Total	154,549	100.0	25,290	100.0	12,693	100.0	116,566	100.0
Employed	142,449	92.2	23,359	92.4	11,590	91.3	107,500	92.2
Full-time <sup>4</sup>	113,975	73.7	19,221	76.0	8,866	69.8	85,887	73.7
Part-time <sup>4</sup>	28,474	18.4	4,138	16.4	2,724	21.5	21,612	18.5
Unemployed	12,101	7.8	1,931	7.6	1,103	8.7	9,066	7.8
<b>Poverty status</b>								
Total	310,648	100.0	40,078	100.0	36,272	100.0	234,298	100.0
Below poverty level	46,496	15.0	7,693	19.2	6,841	18.9	31,962	13.6
At or above poverty level	264,152	85.0	32,385	80.8	29,431	81.1	202,336	86.4

<sup>1</sup> 'First generation' refers to those who are foreign born; 'second generation' refers to those with at least one foreign-born parent; 'third-and-higher generation' includes those with two U.S. native parents.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes separated.

<sup>3</sup> Employment status refers to the reference week of the survey. Excludes persons who are not seeking employment.

<sup>4</sup> Those who report working 35 hours a week or more are employed full-time, while those who report working less than 35 hours a week are employed part-time.

Note: Numbers in thousands. Universe is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, plus Armed Forces members who live in housing units - off post or on post - with at least one other civilian adult.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement, 2013.

Appendix A. Margins of Error<sup>1</sup> for Selected Characteristics by Nativity, Citizenship Status, World Region of Birth, and Generation: 2013  
(Numbers in thousands. Universe is the civilian noninstitutionalized population<sup>2</sup>)

Selected Characteristics	Total		Nativity and U.S. Citizenship Status						World Region of Birth				Generation <sup>4</sup>			
			Native <sup>3</sup>		Naturalized U.S. Citizen		Not a U.S. Citizen		Total Latin America		Asia		First		Second	
	Margin of error	Percent margin of error	Margin of error	Percent margin of error	Margin of error	Percent margin of error	Margin of error	Percent margin of error	Margin of error	Percent margin of error	Margin of error	Percent margin of error	Margin of error	Percent margin of error	Margin of error	Percent margin of error
<b>Population by Sex and Age</b>																
Both sexes	97	X	604	X	366	X	499	X	449	X	305	X	601	X	599	X
Under 18 years	130	Z	178	0.1	68	0.4	118	0.5	84	0.4	72	0.5	129	0.3	373	0.7
18 years and over	163	Z	566	0.1	357	0.4	450	0.5	423	0.4	275	0.5	562	0.3	427	0.7
Under 65 years	177	0.1	577	0.1	310	0.7	488	0.5	419	0.4	277	0.6	564	0.4	564	0.4
65 years and over	158	0.1	226	0.1	158	0.7	101	0.5	91	0.4	85	0.6	173	0.4	163	0.4
Male	95	X	350	X	219	X	296	X	266	X	181	X	343	X	355	X
Under 18 years	96	0.1	128	0.1	41	0.5	72	0.6	54	0.5	46	0.8	81	0.4	220	0.9
18 years and over	137	0.1	337	0.1	216	0.5	271	0.6	255	0.5	163	0.8	326	0.4	258	0.9
Under 65 years	177	0.1	365	0.1	195	1.1	294	0.5	253	0.5	172	1.0	334	0.5	337	0.6
65 years and over	158	0.1	176	0.1	98	1.1	59	0.5	53	0.5	57	1.0	109	0.5	112	0.6
Female	23	X	340	X	203	X	266	X	238	X	152	X	335	X	345	X
Under 18 years	95	0.1	116	0.1	45	0.4	75	0.6	53	0.5	46	0.7	84	0.4	199	0.9
18 years and over	96	0.1	317	0.1	199	0.4	236	0.6	221	0.5	137	0.7	307	0.4	277	0.9
Under 65 years	23	Z	309	0.1	173	0.9	257	0.6	217	0.5	132	0.6	304	0.5	314	0.6
65 years and over	1	Z	105	0.1	99	0.9	65	0.6	58	0.5	48	0.6	105	0.5	122	0.6
<b>Educational Attainment of the Population 25 Years and Over by Sex<sup>5</sup></b>																
Both sexes	87	X	488	X	334	X	394	X	375	X	238	X	490	X	361	X
Less than high school graduate	461	0.2	369	0.2	144	0.8	268	1.1	279	1.1	100	1.0	310	0.7	105	0.6
High school graduate or more	482	0.2	579	0.2	294	0.8	292	1.1	278	1.1	235	1.0	406	0.7	330	0.6
<b>Employment Status of the Population 16 Years and Over<sup>6</sup></b>																
Employed	576	0.2	662	0.2	238	0.5	328	0.6	311	0.6	188	0.7	386	0.4	314	0.6
Full-time <sup>6</sup>	630	0.3	710	0.3	217	0.9	279	0.9	294	0.8	167	1.2	355	0.6	278	1.0
Part-time <sup>6</sup>	393	0.3	365	0.3	108	0.9	128	0.9	112	0.8	89	1.2	160	0.6	136	1.0
Unemployed	310	0.2	286	0.2	64	0.5	91	0.6	89	0.6	50	0.7	114	0.4	84	0.6
<b>Poverty Status of Population by Sex<sup>7</sup></b>																
Both sexes	116	X	607	X	365	X	499	X	450	X	305	X	600	X	600	X
.Below Poverty Level	899	0.3	827	0.3	159	0.8	254	1.0	251	1.1	149	1.1	304	0.6	288	0.8
.At or Above Poverty Level	917	0.3	993	0.3	337	0.8	409	1.0	397	1.1	259	1.1	499	0.6	588	0.8

X Not applicable.

Z represents zero or rounds to 0.0.

<sup>1</sup>Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error is in relation to the size of the estimate, the less reliable the estimate. When added to and subtracted from the estimate, the margin of error forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

<sup>2</sup>Plus Armed Forces members who live in housing units - off post or on post - with at least one other civilian adult.

<sup>3</sup>Native includes anyone who was a U.S. citizen or U.S. national at birth.

<sup>4</sup>The foreign born are considered first generation. Natives with at least one foreign born parent are considered second generation. Natives with two native parents are considered third-and-higher generation.

<sup>5</sup>Educational attainment is measured as highest level of school completed or degree received.

<sup>6</sup>Those who report working 35 hours a week or more are employed full-time, while those who report working less than 35 hours a week are employed part-time.

<sup>7</sup>For details on how the Census Bureau measures poverty, see U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, (Appendix B) *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2013*. Poverty status estimates exclude unrelated individuals under 15 years of age, and refer to the preceding calendar year.