

The Foreign Born in the US Labor Force: Numbers and Trends

President Bush's initiative on immigration reform has raised questions about the participation of the foreign born in the civilian labor market of the United States. The Migration Policy Institute has compiled the following information on immigrant workers from census and survey data.

The foreign born make up 14 percent of the total civilian labor force in the United States.

There were approximately 20.3 million foreign-born workers in the civilian labor force age 16 years and older in 2002. This accounted for 14 percent of the 144.1 million total, according to the results of the US Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. Of the 14 percent, 5 percent were naturalized citizens while 9 percent were non-citizens. Non-citizens include all foreign born who have not naturalized, for example, legal non-immigrants, such as refugees and persons on student or work visas, and persons illegally residing in the United States. (*See Graph 1 and Table 1.*)

The majority of foreign-born workers in the United States are non-citizens.

According to the 2002 Current Population Survey, of the 20.3 million foreign-born workers in the civilian labor force, 12.7 million or 63 percent were non-citizens while 7.6 million or 37 percent were naturalized citizens. (*See Table 1.*)

Non-citizens in the labor force are more likely to be unemployed than either naturalized citizens or natives.

In 2002, the unemployment rate for non-citizens in the civilian labor force was 7.9 percent, which was higher than the rate for either naturalized citizens (5.3 percent) or natives (6.1 percent). (*See Tables 3 and 4.*)

The percentage of foreign born in the civilian labor force increased between 1990 and 2002.

According to the 1990 Census, there were approximately 11.6 million foreign born in the civilian labor force, representing 9 percent of the total 123.5 million. By 2002, the proportion of foreign-born in the civilian labor force increased to 14 percent, or 20.3 million, of the 144.1 million total, according to the results of the Current Population Survey. (*See Graph 2 and Tables 1 and 2.*)

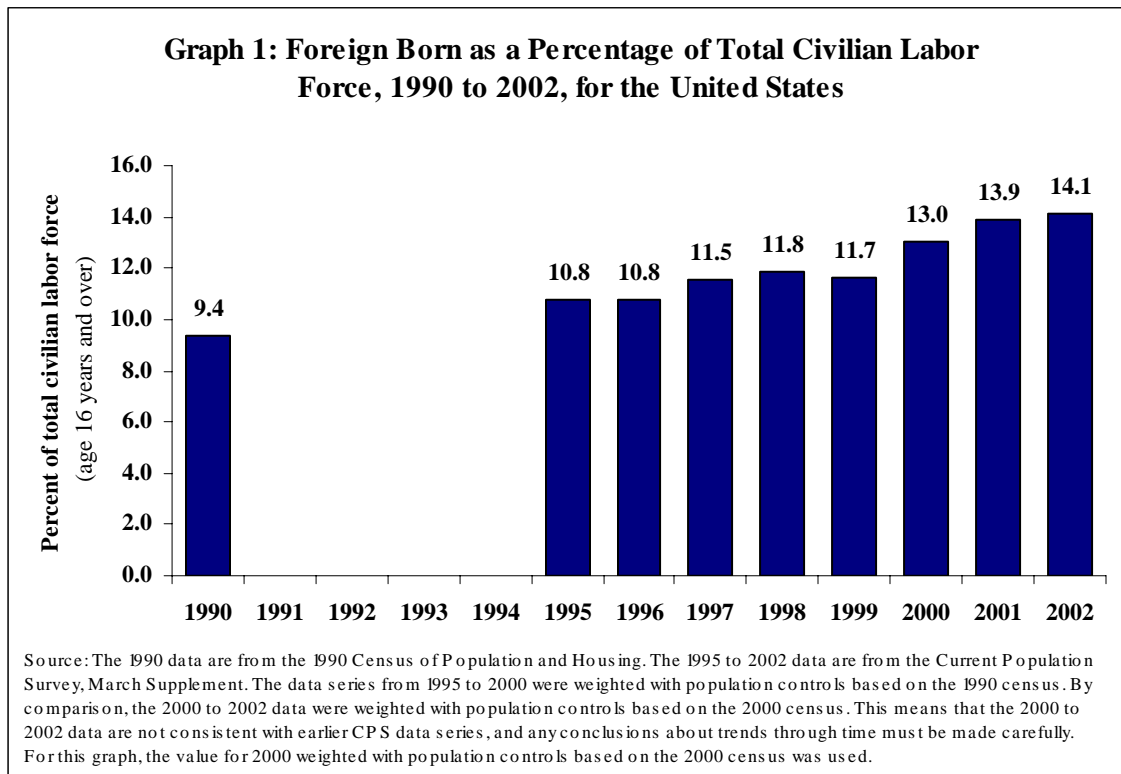
The number of foreign born in the labor force increased at a faster rate than the number of natives.

There were approximately 11.6 million foreign born in the civilian labor force, according to the 1990 census, compared with 111.9 million native workers. By 2002, there were

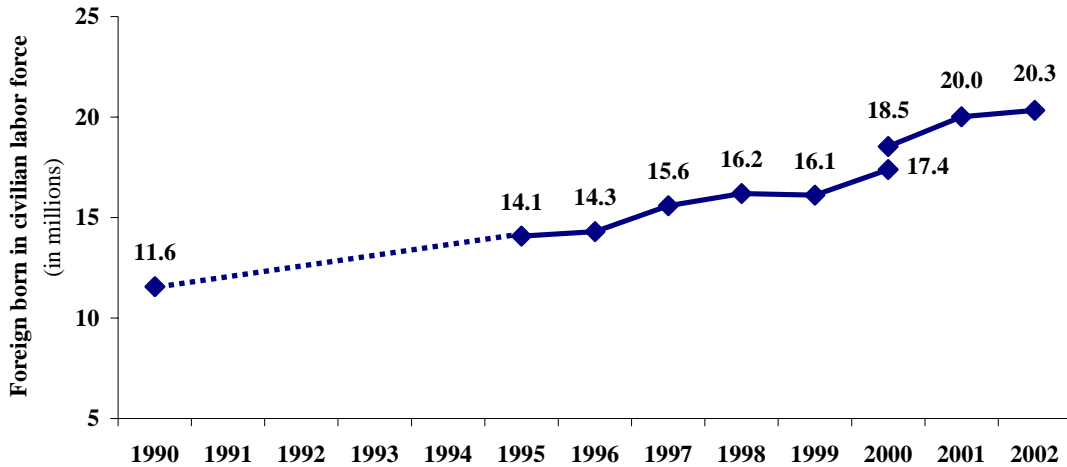
approximately 20.3 million foreign born workers compared with 123.8 million native workers in the civilian labor force, according to the Current Population Survey. This suggests a growth rate of approximately 76 percent for the foreign born compared 11 percent for natives. The growth rate for the total civilian labor force was approximately 17 percent, from 123.5 million in 1990 to 144.1 million in 2002. (See Table 1.)

The number of non-citizens in the labor force increased at a faster rate than the number of naturalized citizens.

According to the 1990 Census, there were 6.9 million non-citizens in the civilian labor force, compared with 4.7 million naturalized citizens. By 2002, there were about 12.7 million non-citizens in the civilian labor force, compared with 7.6 million naturalized citizens, according to the Current Population Survey. This suggests the growth rate of 86 percent for non-citizens compared with 62 percent for citizens. (See Table 1 and Graph 3.)

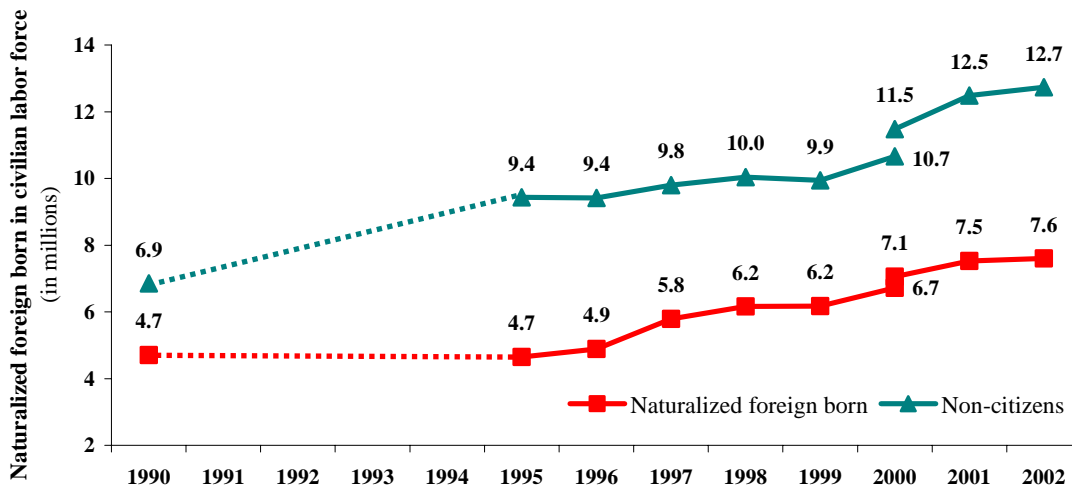


Graph 2. Number of Foreign Born in the Civilian Labor Force, 1990 to 2002, for the United States



Source: The 1990 data are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. The 1995 to 2002 data are from the Current Population Survey, March Supplement. The data series from 1995 to 2000 were weighted with population controls based on the 1990 census. By comparison, the 2000 to 2002 data were weighted with population controls based on the 2000 census. This means that the 2000 to 2002 data are not consistent with earlier CPS data series, and any conclusions about trends through time must be made carefully. This graph shows two values for 2000, the first weighted to the 1990 census and the second weighted to the 2000 census.

Graph 3. Number of Foreign Born in the Civilian Labor Force, Showing Naturalized Foreign Born and Non-Citizens, 1990 to 2002, for the United States



Source: The 1990 data are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. The 1995 to 2002 data are from the Current Population Survey, March Supplement. The data series from 1995 to 2000 were weighted with population controls based on the 1990 census. By comparison, the 2000 to 2002 data were weighted with population controls based on the 2000 census. This means that the 2000 to 2002 data are not consistent with earlier CPS data series, and any conclusions about trends through time must be made carefully. This graph shows two values for 2000, the first weighted to the 1990 census and the second weighted to the 2000 census.

Table 1. Employment Status for Native and Foreign Born, Age 16 and Over, 1990 to 2002, for the United States (in thousands)

Employment status	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(a)	2000(b)	2001	2002
NUMBERS										
Total civilian labor force	123,473	130,928	132,324	135,227	136,926	138,120	140,454	142,013	143,705	144,100
Native	111,909	116,845	118,026	119,635	120,725	122,006	123,070	123,483	123,691	123,764
Foreign born	11,565	14,083	14,299	15,592	16,201	16,114	17,384	18,530	20,014	20,336
Naturalized citizen	4,706	4,652	4,883	5,792	6,160	6,171	6,720	7,056	7,529	7,601
Not a citizen	6,858	9,431	9,416	9,800	10,041	9,943	10,664	11,474	12,485	12,735
PERCENTS										
Total civilian labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Native	90.6	89.2	89.2	88.5	88.2	88.3	87.6	87.0	86.1	85.9
Foreign born (as a percent of total civilian labor force)	9.4	10.8	10.8	11.5	11.8	11.7	12.4	13.0	13.9	14.1
Naturalized citizen	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3
Not a citizen	5.6	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.6	8.1	8.7	8.8
Foreign born (as a percent of foreign born in labor force)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Naturalized citizen	40.7	33.0	34.1	37.1	38.0	38.3	38.7	38.1	37.6	37.4
Not a citizen	59.3	67.0	65.9	62.9	62.0	61.7	61.3	61.9	62.4	62.6

Notes:

(a) Weighted using population controls from the 1990 Census

(b) Weighted using population controls from Census 2000

Source notes:

Data compiled by the Migration Policy Institute. The 1990 data are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. The 1995 to 2002 data are from the Current Population Survey, March Supplement. Note the data series from 1995 to 2000 were weighted with population controls based on the 1990 census. By comparison, the 2000 to 2002 data were weighted with population controls based on the 2000 census. This means that the 2000 to 2002 data are not consistent with earlier CPS data series, and any conclusions about trends through time must be made carefully.

Table 2. Employment Status of the Total Foreign Born, Age 16 Years and Over, 1990 to 2002, for the United States (in thousands)

Employment status	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(a)	2000(b)	2001	2002
Civilian labor force	11,565	14,083	14,299	15,592	16,201	16,114	17,384	18,530	20,014	20,336
Employed	10,665	12,980	13,204	14,523	15,260	15,237	16,532	17,616	18,979	18,933
Unemployed	900	1,104	1,095	1,069	940	877	852	914	1,035	1,403
Not in labor force	6,467	--	--	--	--	--	8,715	9,074	9,317	9,654
Employment rate	92.2	92.2	92.3	93.1	94.2	94.6	95.1	95.1	94.8	93.1
Unemployment rate	7.8	7.8	7.6	6.9	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.2	6.9

Notes:

(a) Weighted using population controls from the 1990 Census

(b) Weighted using population controls from Census 2000

Source notes:

Data compiled by the Migration Policy Institute. The 1990 data are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. The 1995 to 2002 data are from the Current Population Survey, March Supplement. Note the data series from 1995 to 2000 were weighted with population controls based on the 1990 census. By comparison, the 2000 to 2002 data were weighted with population controls based on the 2000 census. This means that the 2000 to 2002 data are not consistent with earlier CPS data series, and any conclusions about trends through time must be made carefully.

Table 3. Employment Status of the Naturalized Foreign Born, Age 16 Years and Over, 1990 to 2002, for the United States (in thousands)

Employment status	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(a)	2000(b)	2001	2002
Civilian labor force	4,706	4,652	4,883	5,792	6,160	6,171	6,720	7,056	7,529	7,601
Employed	4,451	4,398	4,674	5,542	5,927	5,915	6,499	6,821	7,288	7,202
Unemployed	255	255	209	250	232	256	221	235	241	399
Not in labor force	2,993	--	--	--	--	--	3,582	3,679	3,893	3,997
Employment rate	94.6	94.5	95.7	95.7	96.2	95.9	96.7	96.7	96.8	94.7
Unemployment rate	5.4	5.5	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	5.3

Notes:

(a) Weighted using population controls from the 1990 Census

(b) Weighted using population controls from Census 2000

Source notes:

Data compiled by the Migration Policy Institute. The 1990 data are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. The 1995 to 2002 data are from the Current Population Survey, March Supplement. Note the data series from 1995 to 2000 were weighted with population controls based on the 1990 census. By comparison, the 2000 to 2002 data were weighted with population controls based on the 2000 census. This means that the 2000 to 2002 data are not consistent with earlier CPS data series, and any conclusions about trends through time must be made carefully.

Table 4: Employment Status of Non-Citizens, Age 16 Years and Over, 1990 to 2002, for the United States (in thousands)

Employment status	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000(a)	2000(b)	2001	2002
Civilian labor force	6,858	9,431	9,416	9,800	10,041	9,943	10,664	11,474	12,485	12,735
Employed	6,214	8,582	8,530	8,981	9,333	9,322	10,033	10,795	11,691	11,731
Unemployed	645	849	866	819	708	621	631	679	794	1,004
Not in labor force	3,474	--	--	--	--	--	5,133	5,395	5,424	5,657
Employment rate	90.6	91.0	90.6	91.6	92.9	93.8	94.1	94.1	93.6	92.1
Unemployment rate	9.4	9.0	9.2	8.4	7.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.4	7.9

Notes:

(a) Weighted using population controls from the 1990 Census

(b) Weighted using population controls from Census 2000

Source notes:

Data compiled by the Migration Policy Institute. The 1990 data are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. The 1995 to 2002 data are from the Current Population Survey, March Supplement. Note the data series from 1995 to 2000 were weighted with population controls based on the 1990 census. By comparison, the 2000 to 2002 data were weighted with population controls based on the 2000 census. This means that the 2000 to 2002 data are not consistent with earlier CPS data series, and any conclusions about trends through time must be made carefully.

GLOSSARY

Who are the foreign born?

The term *foreign born* refers to people residing in the United States who were not United States citizens at birth. The foreign-born population includes immigrants, legal non-immigrants (e.g., refugees and persons on student or work visas), and persons illegally residing in the United States.

By comparison, the term *native* refers to people residing in the United States who were United States citizens in one of three categories: (1) people born in one of the 50 states and the District of Columbia; (2) people born in United States Insular Areas such as Puerto Rico or Guam; or (3) people who were born abroad to at least one parent who was a United States citizen.

Defining the civilian labor force.

The *civilian labor force* includes all civilians 16 years and over who were classified as *employed* or *unemployed* during the reference week of the survey or census.

The term *employed* refers to all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work” — those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work” — those who did not work during the reference week, but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around their own house (painting, repairing, or own home housework) or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations. Also excluded are all institutionalized people and people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

The term *unemployed* refers to all civilians 16 years old and over were classified as unemployed if they were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, were looking for work during, and were available to start a job. Also included as unemployed were civilians 16 years old and over who: did not work at all during the reference week, were on temporary layoff from a job, had been informed that they would be recalled to work within the next 6 months or had been given a date to return to work, and were available to return to work during the reference week, except for temporary illness. Examples of job seeking activities include registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register

Not in labor force refers to all people 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, individuals taking care of home or family, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off-season who were not looking for

work, institutionalized people (all institutionalized people are placed in this category regardless of any work activities they may have done in the reference week), and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (fewer than 15 hours during the reference week).

The term *labor force* includes all people classified in the civilian labor force (i.e., “employed” and “unemployed” people), plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

DATA SOURCES.

The 1990 data are from the 1990 Census of Population and Housing. The 2002 data are from the Current Population Survey, March supplement.

This information was compiled by Elizabeth Grieco, MPI’s Data Manager, in January 2004. For questions or to arrange an interview with a data expert or policy analyst, please contact Colleen Coffey at 202-266-1910 or ccoffey@migrationpolicy.org. Please visit us at www.migrationpolicy.org.

For more information on immigration to the United States and worldwide, visit the Migration Information Source, MPI’s online publication, at www.migrationinformation.org. The Source provide fresh thought, authoritative data from numerous global organizations and governments, and global analysis of international migration trends.