
International Immigration to Maryland Demographic Profile of the State's Immigrant Community

**Department of Legislative Services
Office of Policy Analysis
Annapolis, Maryland**

January 2011

For further information concerning this document contact:

Library and Information Services
Office of Policy Analysis
Department of Legislative Services
90 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401

Baltimore Area: 410-946-5400 • Washington Area: 301-970-5400

Other Areas: 1-800-492-7122, Extension 5400

TTY: 410-946-5401 • 301-970-5401

TTY users may also use the Maryland Relay Service
to contact the General Assembly.

E-mail: libr@mlis.state.md.us

Home Page: <http://mlis.state.md.us>

The Department of Legislative Services does not discriminate on the basis of age, ancestry, color, creed, marital status, national origin, race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or disability in the admission or access to its programs, services, or activities. The Department's Information Officer has been designated to coordinate compliance with the nondiscrimination requirements contained in Section 35.107 of the Department of Justice Regulations. Requests for assistance should be directed to the Information Officer at the telephone numbers shown above.



DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES
OFFICE OF POLICY ANALYSIS
MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Karl S. Aro
Executive Director

Warren G. Deschenaux
Director

January 12, 2011

The Honorable Thomas V. Mike Miller, Jr., President of the House
The Honorable Michael E. Busch, Speaker of the House of Delegates
Honorable Members of the Maryland General Assembly

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Immigration policy is increasingly becoming a topic of interest for many people in Maryland and throughout the nation. With comprehensive immigration reform stalled at the federal level, State and local officials are being asked to address various issues relating to immigration and, in particular, the perceived effects of unauthorized immigration. To gain a broader understanding of the economic and fiscal issues surrounding immigration, the General Assembly passed legislation in 2008 establishing the Commission to Study the Impact of Immigrants in Maryland. The commission began its deliberations in May 2010.

As one of the statutorily assigned staffing agencies for the commission, the Department of Legislative Services was requested to review and compile demographic data on the foreign-born population in Maryland and selected states. This report provides a summary of the demographic and socioeconomic profile of the immigrant community presented to the commission. Data used in the report was taken primarily from the U.S. Census Bureau *2006-2008 American Community Survey*.

The study was prepared by Hiram Burch and reviewed by John Rohrer; the manuscript was prepared by Mindy McConville. The Department of Legislative Services trusts that this report will be useful to individuals interested in immigration related issues.

Sincerely,

Warren G. Deschenaux
Director

WGD/HLB/mlm

Executive Summary

Introduction

Immigration policy is increasingly becoming a topic of interest for many people in Maryland and throughout the nation. With comprehensive immigration reform stalled at the federal level, State and local officials are being asked to address various issues relating to immigration and, in particular, the perceived effects of unauthorized immigration. To gain a broader understanding of the economic and fiscal issues surrounding immigration, the General Assembly passed legislation in 2008 establishing the Commission to Study the Impact of Immigrants in Maryland.

The commission began its deliberations in 2010 by examining the demographic profile of the State's immigrant community. The following is a summary of the demographic profile for the immigrant community presented to the commission.

Immigration to the United States

Since 1820, over 75 million immigrants to the United States have obtained legal permanent status with millions more entering the country without proper documentation.

Today, around 1.0 million immigrants enter the United States each year. Six states (California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, and New Jersey) have become homes for almost two-thirds of new immigrants and historically have been traditional destinations for immigrants. This trend is rapidly changing, with new

immigrants dispersing throughout the country and locating in states that have not until recently been destinations for immigrants, including Maryland.

Immigration to Maryland

Maryland had its beginning shaped by European immigration. Maryland was established as an English colony in 1632 and since that time thousands of immigrants have made Maryland their home.

Today, Maryland is a dynamic and culturally enriched State comprising people from 180 different countries. The State remains a major destination for both legal and unauthorized immigrants, with nearly 200,000 immigrants coming to the State over a nine-year period, from 2000 to 2009. This was the thirteenth largest gain from immigration among all states during that period.

Immigration to Maryland is concentrated in the suburban Washington region which includes Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties. Montgomery County is the most popular locality for immigrants, with nearly 50% of all recent immigrants deciding to live in the county.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States and Maryland has been decreasing in the last three years, reflecting both the economic downturn as well as increased enforcement along the U.S.-Mexican border. Immigration to the United States in 2009 declined by 15% from 2006 levels, while immigration to Maryland declined by 16%. Even with this recent

decline in the number of new immigrants, international immigration remains an important factor affecting the overall population growth in Maryland and select counties. International immigration accounted for 47.5% of Maryland's total population growth between 2000 and 2009.

Unauthorized Immigration

The unauthorized immigrant population is defined by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security as all foreign-born noncitizens who are not legal residents. Most unauthorized immigrants either enter the United States without inspection or were admitted temporarily and stayed past the date they were required to leave. The department estimates that 10.8 million unauthorized immigrants were living in the United States in 2009.

A significant portion of Maryland's immigrants are unauthorized, according to estimates made by private research organizations. The Pew Hispanic Center, which does not take positions on policy issues, estimated that there were between 210,000 and 300,000 unauthorized immigrants in Maryland in 2009. Based on this estimate, Maryland had the tenth highest number of unauthorized immigrants among the states that year.

Age Distribution and Birth Rates

The arrival of foreign immigrants to Maryland has significantly impacted the State's workforce, providing both needed talent for the growing bio-technology and health sciences sectors and additional workers for the service and construction industries. Over 70% of foreign-born residents in Maryland are between the ages

of 18 and 54 years, compared to 50.6% of native-born residents.

The foreign-born population tends to have larger families and households than the native-born population. The foreign-born population also has a significantly higher birth rate than native-born residents. Due to these factors, children of foreign-born parents represent a sizeable and growing portion of our population. According to the *2006-2008 American Community Survey*, 24.8% of children under the age of six in Maryland had at least one foreign-born parent, with 18.1% having both parents being foreign born.

World Region of Origin

Immigrants come to Maryland from all regions of the world and compared to other states, the foreign-born population in Maryland is more ethnically diverse. Maryland has a relatively high percentage of foreign-born residents from Africa and Asia compared to other states and a relatively low percentage of foreign-born residents from Latin America. The percentage of Maryland's foreign-born population from Asia ranks thirteenth among the states. However, the State's percentage of foreign-born residents from Latin America ranks thirty-fourth among the states, and its percentage of foreign-born residents from Mexico ranks forty-fifth.

El Salvador is the leading country of origin for legal immigrants to Maryland. In addition, Salvadorans account for 10% of the State's foreign-born population, more than any other nationality.

Educational Attainment

Maryland's foreign-born population is relatively well educated compared to the native population; however, the educational attainment of the foreign born varies greatly based on their world region of birth. The foreign-born population from Asia has the highest educational attainment, with 30.0% having attained a bachelor's degree and another 30.5% having attained a graduate or professional degree. The foreign-born population from Latin America; however, has the lowest educational attainment, with 37.1% having attained less than a high school education and another 25.5% having only graduated from high school.

Economic Characteristics

Maryland's economy is heavily dependent on immigrant labor. Foreign-born workers comprise approximately 16% of the State's civilian labor force, of which 46% are naturalized U.S. citizens and 54% are non-U.S. citizens. The strong work ethic of Maryland's immigrant community is demonstrated by high labor participation rates and low unemployment rates. Over 70% of foreign-born individuals age 16 and older are currently employed compared to 64% of native-born individuals.

In addition, unemployment rates for foreign-born workers who are U.S. citizens are lower than for native-born workers. Foreign-born workers, particularly those who are non-U.S. citizens, are more likely to be employed in construction and service-related occupations that tend to have lower annual salaries. Consequently, the annual income of native-born workers is typically higher than foreign-born workers;

however, foreign-born workers who are naturalized citizens have a higher annual income than native-born workers.

There are dramatic differences in the earnings and income of the foreign born depending on their world region of birth. The same immigrant groups with high levels of educational attainment also have relatively high earnings and income. Of the foreign-born population from Europe and Asia, 37.9% and 33.4%, respectively, earn \$75,000 or more a year. The median household income of the foreign born from Asia is significantly higher than that of the native born. In contrast, the foreign born from Latin America and Africa, with lower levels of educational attainment, had lower income and earnings and higher rates of poverty.

Future Outlook

With around one-fourth of children in Maryland having at least one immigrant parent, the future of Maryland will be influenced by the social development and success of immigrant-born children. Several issues, particularly those relating to the educational and social needs of low-income immigrant families, need to be explored further in order to fully understand the total impact of immigration to Maryland.

International Immigration to Maryland: Demographic Profile of the State's Immigrant Community

The United States is a country of immigrants. European immigration to the United States began a few decades after Columbus discovered the new world in 1492 with Spanish colonists establishing the first settlements in present day Florida and New Mexico. Nearly 50 years after the Spaniards arrived in the United States, the first permanent English settlement was established at Jamestown, Virginia in 1607. Maryland was established as an English colony in 1632 when King Charles I granted a charter to Cecelius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. Lord Calvert and his group of English settlers landed on St. Clement's Island in 1634, marking the official origin of Maryland.

Maryland is today a dynamic and culturally enriched State comprising people from 180 different countries speaking a multitude of languages. Approximately 12.3% of Maryland's residents were born in a foreign country. This is accentuated by the fact that Maryland continues to be a major destination for immigrants, with around 20,000 legal immigrants coming to the State each year. This increased diversity brings with it unique challenges and opportunities. State and local governments are altering the way they deliver services and are adding additional programs to meet the needs of their new residents.

Extent of Immigration to Maryland

Approximately 1 million immigrants enter the United States each year. California remains the top destination for immigrants with 20.3% of new immigrants calling the state home. Other leading states include Texas, Florida, New York, Illinois, and New Jersey. Together, these six states are home to 58.6% of new immigrants and historically have been traditional destinations for immigrants. However, new immigrants are beginning to disperse throughout the country and are locating in states that have not until recently been destinations for immigrants, such as Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and Maryland.

Maryland is an attractive state for immigrants, due to the proximity to the nation's capital and the relatively strong business climate in recent years. International immigration added nearly 200,000 people to the State's population between 2000 and 2009, according to population estimates prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau (**Table 1**). This was the thirteenth largest gain from immigration among all states during that period. From 2000 to 2009, Maryland accounted for 2.1% of the total national population gain from international immigration. In the most recent year, the State gained 19,600 people through international immigration or 2.3% of the national total.

Immigration to Maryland is concentrated in the suburban Washington region which includes Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties. Approximately 65.5% of

foreign-born residents in Maryland live in these counties (**Table 1**). Montgomery County is the most popular locality for immigrants to Maryland, with nearly one-half of all foreign-born residents deciding to live in the county. However, recent trends indicate that the foreign born population is becoming more dispersed throughout the State with a lower percentage residing in Montgomery County. For example, in 2000, around 45.0% of the State's foreign-born population lived in Montgomery County compared to 40.5% today (**Table 2**). While both Montgomery and Prince George's counties still account for the majority of the growth in the foreign-born population since the 2000 census, several jurisdictions have seen sharp increases in their foreign-born population (**Table 3**). Frederick County leads the State in the percentage growth in foreign born residents followed by Caroline, Washington, and Carroll counties.

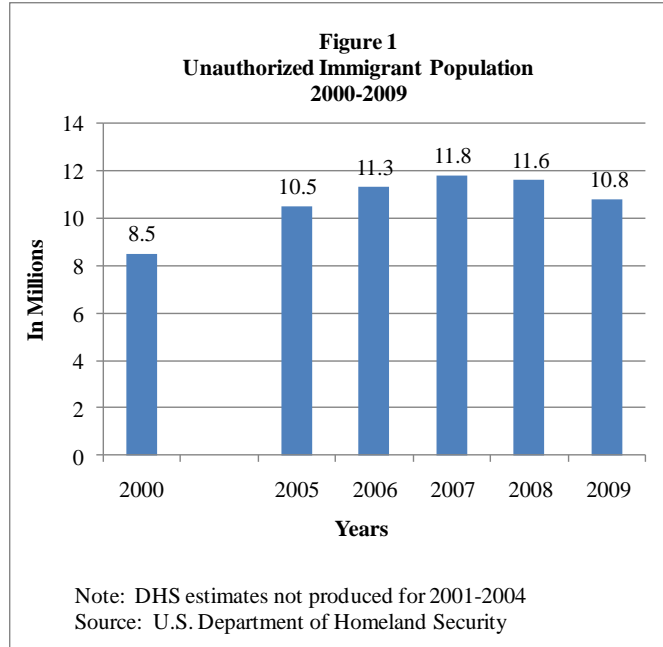
Impact on Population Growth

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States and Maryland has been decreasing in the last three years, reflecting both the economic downturn as well as increased enforcement along the U.S.-Mexican border. Immigration to the United States in 2009 declined by 15% from 2006 levels, while immigration to Maryland declined by 16%. Even with this recent decline in the number of new immigrants, international immigration remains an important factor affecting the overall population growth in Maryland and select counties. International immigration accounted for 47.5% of Maryland's total population growth between 2000 and 2009. During that period, Maryland gained a total of 402,900 residents, of whom 191,300 came to the State through immigration.

The impact of immigration on population growth varies greatly among Maryland's jurisdictions; it is most pronounced in Montgomery and Prince George's counties, major destinations for immigrants. Between 2000 and 2009, immigration accounted for 91.0% of Montgomery County's population growth. In Prince George's County, 142.0% of the county's population gain was due to immigration. These numbers suggest that immigration greatly facilitated the economic and, therefore, the population growth within these counties. Furthermore, if recent demographic trends continue, immigration will be a major factor in Maryland's projected future population growth. The Maryland Department of Planning projects that by 2030 Maryland will have gained 1.4 million more residents than it had in 2000, an increase of 26.2%. This projection is based on the 2000 census and assumes that trends in fertility, mortality, domestic migration, and international immigration continue.

Unauthorized Immigrants in the United States

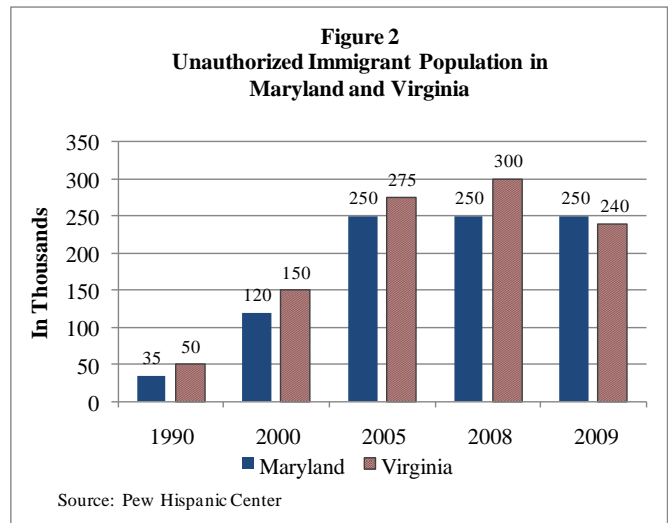
The unauthorized immigrant population is defined by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security as all foreign-born noncitizens who are not legal residents. Most unauthorized immigrants either enter the United States without inspection or were admitted temporarily and stayed past the date they were required to leave. The department estimates that 10.8 million unauthorized immigrants were living in the United States in 2009 (**Figure 1**). Between 2000 and 2009, the unauthorized population grew by 27.1%. However, in the last two years, the unauthorized population has declined from a record high of 11.8 million in 2007. Of all unauthorized immigrants living in the United States in 2009, 36.7% entered since 2000, and 61.9% were from Mexico. The Central American nations of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras were the next leading source countries for unauthorized immigrants, accounting for 12.4% of all unauthorized immigrants in 2009.



California continues to be the leading state of residence of unauthorized immigrants, with 2.6 million or 24.2% of the nation's total unauthorized immigrant population. The next leading states include Texas, with 1.7 million unauthorized immigrants, and Florida with 720,000. Since 2000, the unauthorized immigrant population increased by 3.0% in California and 54.0% in Texas. Florida realized a 10.0% decrease in its unauthorized population during this period. Georgia, with 480,000 unauthorized immigrants, and Nevada, with 260,000 unauthorized immigrants, realized the largest increases in the unauthorized immigrant population between 2000 and 2009. During this period, the unauthorized immigrant population increased by 115.0% in Georgia and by 55.0% in Nevada.

Unauthorized Immigrants in Maryland

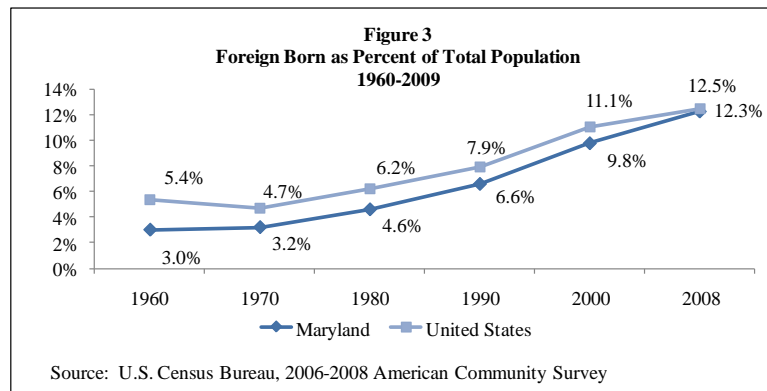
A significant portion of Maryland's immigrants are unauthorized, according to estimates made by private research organizations. The Pew Hispanic Center, which does not take positions on policy issues, estimated that there were 250,000 unauthorized immigrants in the State in 2009, with a range of between 210,000 and 300,000 (**Figure 2**). Based on this estimate, Maryland had the tenth highest number of unauthorized immigrants among the states that year. Over the last two decades, the presence of unauthorized immigrants in Maryland has increased dramatically, from an estimated population of 35,000 in 1990 and 120,000 in 2000. Today, unauthorized immigrants account for 6.3% of the State's labor force and 4.5% of the State's population. Nationally, unauthorized immigrants account for 5.1% of the labor force and 3.7% of total population.



Estimates from the Pew Hispanic Center are in line with projections made by other private research organizations. The Center for Immigration Studies, which advocates reducing immigration, estimated that there were 268,000 unauthorized immigrants in Maryland in 2007. This estimate was based on an analysis of data from the U.S. Census Bureau's *2007 Current Population Survey*. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security, which provides projections on unauthorized immigrants at the national level and for selected states, has not prepared projections at the state level for Maryland.

Foreign-born Population

Another measure of immigration to Maryland is the number of residents who were born in another country. The U.S. Census Bureau indicates that 12.3% of Maryland residents are foreign born compared to 12.5% at the national level (**Figure 3**). Among the states, Maryland had the twelfth highest percentage of residents who were foreign born.



The foreign-born population in Maryland is concentrated in the Baltimore/Washington corridor. Montgomery County is home to 40.5% of the State's foreign-born population, and Prince George's County is home to 22.3% (**Table 4**). Nearly one-third of Montgomery County's population is foreign born, the highest share in Maryland. The next leading county is Prince George's, where 18.7% of county residents are foreign born. The share of residents that are foreign born is below 10% in Baltimore City and Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties.

Foreign-born residents have steadily increased in number over the last four decades from 94,200 in 1960 to 691,300 in the 2006-2008 time period. In 1960, the foreign-born population accounted for 3.0% of the State's population and 5.4% of the national population.

Age Distribution and Birth Rates

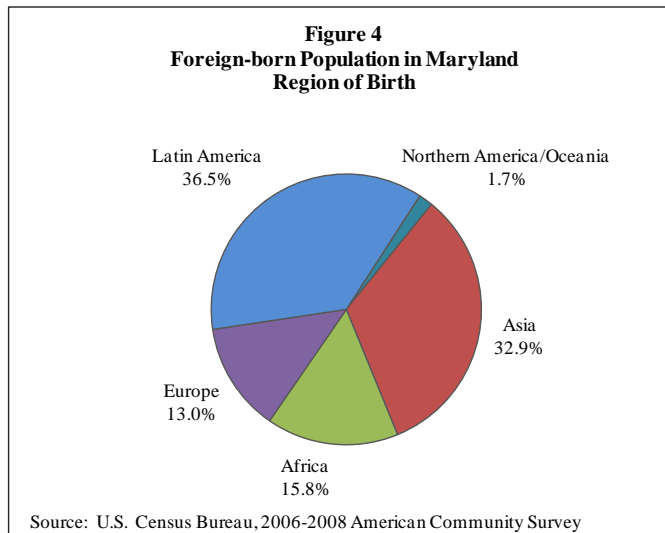
The arrival of foreign immigrants to Maryland has significantly impacted the State's workforce, providing both needed talent for the growing bio-technology and health sciences sectors and additional workers for the service and construction industries. Over 70% of foreign-born residents in Maryland are between the ages of 18 and 54 years, compared to 50.6% of native-born residents (**Table 5**). With a high percentage of foreign-born residents being of working age, the State's labor force has been able to expand which tends to benefit employers and the overall business community. For recently arrived immigrants (those arriving in the United States since 2000), nearly 75% are of working age with relatively few being under the age of 5 or over the age of 65.

The foreign-born population tends to have larger families and households than the native-born population (**Table 6**). In addition, foreign-born residents are more likely to live within a married couple household. In regards to English language skills, 37.9% of foreign-born residents are limited English proficient, which is defined as the inability to speak English very well. This percentage ranges from 27.9% for naturalized citizens, 46.3% for noncitizens, and 48.1% for recently arrived immigrants. The foreign-born population also has a significantly higher birth rate than native-born residents. According to the *2006-2008 American Community Survey*, the birth rate per 1,000 women averaged 51 for native-born women and 84 for foreign-born women. This difference is partly due to the foreign-born population having a younger profile than native-born residents (*i.e.*, birth rates are not controlled for age.)

Children of foreign-born parents represent a sizeable and growing portion of our population. According to the *2006-2008 American Community Survey*, 24.8% of children under the age of six in Maryland had at least one foreign-born parent, with 18.1% having both parents being foreign born (**Table 7**). Most of these children (93.7%) were U.S. citizens. In Montgomery County, a majority of children under the age of six (50.3%) had at least one foreign-born parent, with most of these children also being U.S. citizens. Nationally, 18.3% of children under the age of six had two foreign-born parents with another 6.4% having one foreign-born parent.

World Region of Origin

Immigrants come to Maryland from all regions of the world and compared to other states, the foreign-born population in Maryland is more ethnically diverse. Maryland has a relatively high percentage of foreign-born residents from Africa and Asia compared to other states and a relatively low percentage of foreign-born residents from Latin America (**Table 8**). The percentage of Maryland's foreign-born population from Asia ranks thirteenth among the states. However, the State's percentage of foreign-born residents from Latin America ranks thirty-fourth among the states, and its percentage of foreign-born residents from Mexico ranks forty-fifth. For example, 36.5% of the State's foreign-born population came from Latin America compared to 53.4% nationally (**Figure 4**). Asians represent 32.9% of the State's foreign-born population compared to 26.9% nationally; whereas, Africans account for 15.8% of the State's foreign-born population compared to 3.7% nationally. Europeans account for 13.0% of the foreign-born population in Maryland and 13.2% nationally.

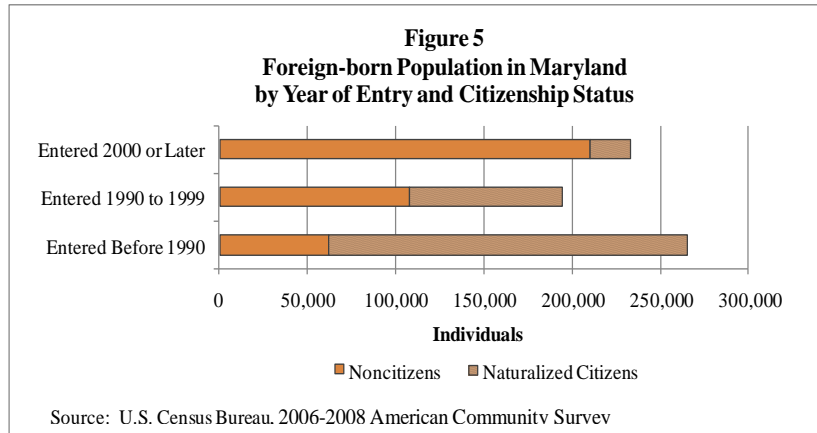


For immigrants who arrived in Maryland since 2000, a higher share is from Latin America and Africa; whereas Asians and Europeans represent a smaller share of the foreign-born population (**Table 9**). This transformation is most pronounced in Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Montgomery counties. Individuals from Latin America represent 45.4% of the newly arrived foreign-born population in Anne Arundel County, up from 31.0% for the total foreign-born population. In Baltimore and Montgomery counties, newly arrived immigrants from Africa account for a larger share of the foreign-born population of both jurisdictions. In all jurisdictions, the share of newly arrived immigrants from Europe is on the decline, representing less than 2% of the foreign-born population in Prince George's County and 10% in Montgomery County. Nationally, 9.2% of newly arrived immigrants come from Europe, while 56.0% come from Latin America and 26.7% come from Asia.

El Salvador, located in Central America, is the leading country of origin for Maryland's immigrant community, with Salvadorans accounting for 10% of the foreign-born population. Over 1 million foreign-born Salvadorans reside in the United States with over 68,000 residing in Maryland. India, Korea, Mexico, and China represent other leading countries of origin for Maryland's foreign-born population.

Year of Entry and Citizenship

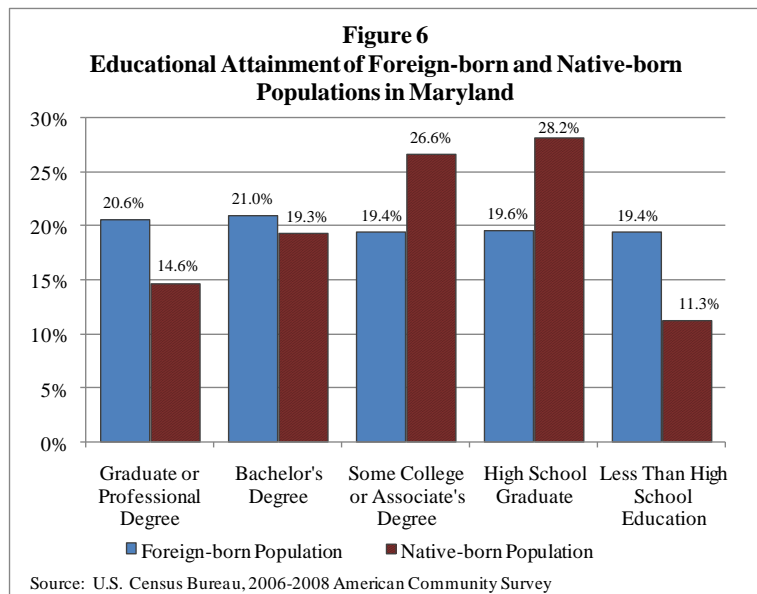
The longer Maryland's foreign born are present in the country, the more likely they are to become naturalized citizens. The 2006-2008 American Community Survey shows that 38.3% of Maryland's foreign-born population entered the country before 1990, and 76.7% of those immigrants have become citizens (**Figure 5**). Of the 28.1% who entered between



1990 and 1999, 44.5% have become citizens. Of the 33.6% who entered the country in 2000 or later, just 9.9% have become naturalized citizens. This lower rate is primarily due to the residency requirement for naturalization that requires an individual to have been a permanent resident for the past five years. In total, 45.2% of the foreign-born population in Maryland has become naturalized citizen. This compares with 42.5% nationally. In Maryland, the percent of foreign-born residents who became naturalized citizens ranged from 37.4% in Prince George's County to 50.3% in Anne Arundel County.

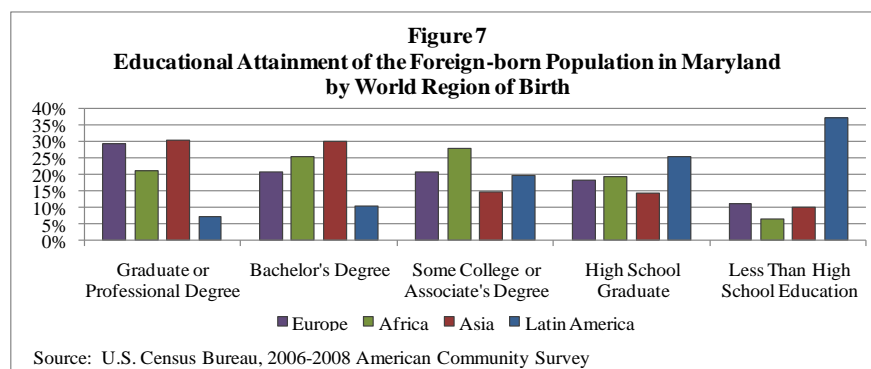
Educational Attainment

Maryland's foreign-born population is relatively well educated compared to the native population. Twenty-one percent of the State's foreign-born population over the age of 25 has a graduate or professional degree, compared to 14.6% of the native population (**Figure 6**). While 21.0% of the foreign-born population has bachelor's degrees, 19.3% of the native population does. Of the remainder of the foreign-born population, 19.4% have some college or an associate's degree, 19.6% are high school graduates, and 19.4% have less than a high



school education. This compares with 26.6% of the native population who have some college or an associate's degree, 28.2% who are high school graduates, and 11.3% who have less than a high school education. An area of concern is the relative high percentage of foreign-born individuals who have not graduated from high school. Foreign-born individuals who are non-U.S. citizens are more than twice as likely to have not completed high school than native-born individuals. This percentage increases to over 50% for foreign-born individuals from Mexico and Central America. **Table 10** compares the educational attainment of foreign- and native-born residents who have less than a high school education. **Table 11** compares the education attainment for individuals who have at least a bachelor's degree. **Table 12** shows the educational attainment level of the foreign-born population. **Table 13** shows the educational level for the newly arrived foreign-born population (entered the United States since 2000).

The educational attainment of the foreign born in Maryland varies greatly based on their world region of birth (**Figure 7**). The foreign-born population from Asia has the highest educational attainment, with 30.0% having attained a bachelor's



degree and another 30.5% having attained a graduate or professional degree (**Table 14**). Within the Asian foreign-born population, individuals from South Central Asia and Western Asia have the highest educational attainment, with around 40% holding graduate or professional degrees.

The foreign-born population from Latin America has the lowest educational attainment, with 37.1% having attained less than a high school education and another 25.5% having only graduated from high school (**Table 15**). Among the Latin American foreign-born population, individuals from Mexico and Central America have the lowest levels of educational attainment, with 53.6 and 54.9%, respectively, having less than a high school education. The foreign-born population from Europe has a relatively high level of education (**Table 16**), while the foreign-born population from Africa falls in the middle of the spectrum of educational attainment (**Table 17**).

While statewide the educational attainment levels for the foreign-born population are relatively high, wide disparities exist within several Maryland counties between the native- and foreign-born populations, particularly as it relates to the share of population without a high school education. The disparities are most pronounced in Montgomery and Prince George's counties. In Montgomery County, only 3.8% of the native-born population has not graduated from high school compared to 17.5% of the foreign-born population. Among the county's foreign-born population, 11.6% of naturalized citizens and 23.6% of noncitizens have not graduated from high school. Furthermore, 62.9% of the native-born population in Montgomery

County has a bachelor's degree or higher compared to only 45.6% of the foreign-born population. Among the county's foreign-born population, 50.6% of naturalized citizens and 40.2% of noncitizens have at least a bachelor's degree. In Prince George's County, 40.1% of noncitizens have not graduated from high school compared to 8.9% of the native-born population. Naturalized citizens in Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, and Prince George's counties tend to have higher educational levels than the native-born population.

Economic Characteristics

Maryland's economy is heavily dependent on immigrant labor. Foreign-born workers comprise approximately 16% of the State's civilian labor force, of which 46% are naturalized U.S. citizens and 54% are non-U.S. citizens. The strong work ethic of Maryland's immigrant community is demonstrated by high labor participation rates and low unemployment rates. Over 70% of foreign-born individuals age 16 and older are currently employed compared to 64% of native-born individuals. In addition, unemployment rates for foreign-born workers who are U.S. citizens are lower than for native-born workers. Foreign-born workers, particularly those who are non-U.S. citizens, are more likely to be employed in construction and service-related occupations that tend to have lower annual salaries. Consequently, the annual income of native-born workers is typically higher than foreign-born workers; however, foreign-born workers who are naturalized citizens have higher annual incomes than native-born workers. **Table 18** provides a snapshot of selected economic statistics for Maryland's native-born and foreign-born population during 2006-2008.

Between 2006 and 2008, foreign-born households had average annual earnings of \$88,400, and native-born households had average annual earnings of \$90,300 or 2.2% greater than foreign-born households. However, the average annual earnings for naturalized citizens (\$101,300) were considerably higher than for native-born households; whereas non-U.S. citizens had significantly lower average annual earnings (\$74,000). **Table 19** shows annual earnings for native-born households and the two types of foreign-born households.

Occupation and Employment Status

Native-born residents in Maryland and naturalized citizens are predominately employed in management/professional and sales/office occupations; whereas, noncitizens are more likely to be employed in service- and construction-related occupations. For naturalized citizens, 50.3% are employed in management/professional-related occupations compared to 43.2% of native-born residents and 30.9% of noncitizens. In contrast, 44.7% of noncitizens are employed in service/construction-related occupations compared to 22.6% for native-born residents and 22.5% for naturalized citizens. **Table 20** provides information on the employment status of the foreign-born population, and **Table 21** provides information for immigrants who entered the United States since 2000. **Table 22** indicates the average number of workers per household for both the native- and foreign-born populations. **Tables 23** through **32** provide data on the type of occupations held by the native-born and foreign-born populations.

Income Levels

Immigrant households in Maryland generally earn somewhat less than native-born households; however, naturalized citizens tend to have higher incomes than native-born households. Noncitizen households tend to have significantly lower income levels than both naturalized citizens and the native-born population. The average annual household earnings for the native-born population are 2.2% higher than for foreign-born households, with median household income for the native-born population being 3.9% higher than for foreign-born households. However, the average annual household earnings for naturalized citizens are 12.2% higher than the native-born population and 37.0% higher than for noncitizen households.

While statewide the income levels for naturalized citizens are higher than the native-born population, census data indicates that when comparing income levels on a county basis, native-born households in many Maryland counties tend to have income levels that are higher than both the overall foreign-born population and that for naturalized citizens. In Anne Arundel County, median household income for the native-born population is 16.3% higher than foreign-born households and 2.1% higher than naturalized citizens. The income disparity is even higher in Montgomery County, where the median household income for the native-born population is 32.7% higher than foreign-born households and 16.2% higher than naturalized citizens. In addition, the median household income for native-born households in Montgomery County is 56.8% higher than noncitizen households and 68.7% higher than for immigrants who entered the United States since 2000. Naturalized citizens in Prince George's County, however, have a slightly higher median household income than native-born residents.

Average Annual Household Earnings

The average annual earnings for native-born households in Maryland in 2006-2008 were \$90,300, according to the *American Community Survey*. That compares with \$88,400 in average annual earnings for foreign-born households. Foreign-born households with naturalized citizens had average annual earnings of \$101,300; however, noncitizen households had average annual earnings of \$74,000. Naturalized citizens accounted for 55.0% of the foreign-born households and 7.2% of total households in Maryland.

Median Household Income

Median household income in Maryland for 2006-2008 totaled \$70,300 for the native-born population and \$67,700 for the foreign-born population (**Table 33**). Naturalized citizens had a median household income of \$78,900; whereas, noncitizens had a median household income of \$58,100. For immigrants who entered the United States since 2000, the median household income totaled only \$52,700 or approximately one-fourth less than the amount for native-born Marylanders. When comparing median household income among the State's foreign-born population, Montgomery County had the highest median household income at \$77,500 followed by Anne Arundel County at \$72,400. Income levels for naturalized citizens in Anne Arundel,

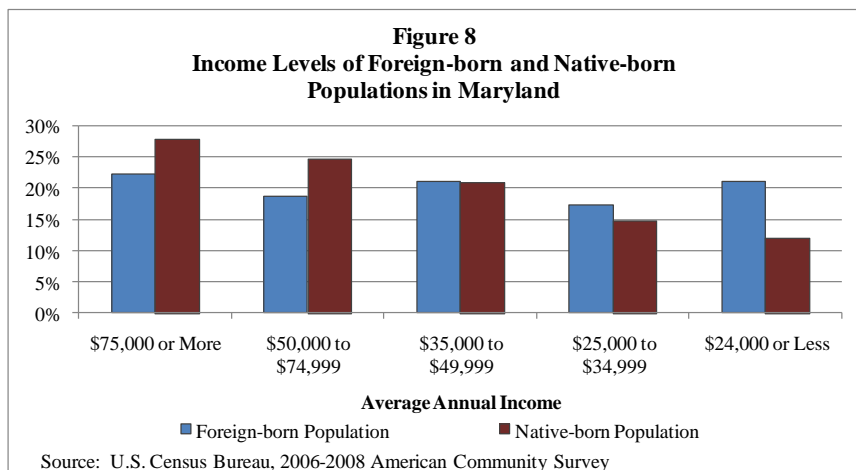
Montgomery, and Prince George's counties are also higher than the statewide average for the native-born population.

Average Annual Earnings for Individuals

Of foreign-born individuals who were full-time, year-round workers in 2006-2008, 22.3% made \$75,000 or more; and 18.6% made between \$50,000 and \$74,999. This compares with 27.8% of native-born, full-time, year-round workers who made \$75,000 or more during this same period, and 24.6% who made between \$50,000 and \$74,999. Of the foreign-born workers, 38.2% made between \$25,000 and \$49,999, and 21.0% made \$24,999 or less. This compares with 12.0% of native workers who made \$24,999 or less. According to estimates prepared by the Center for Immigration Studies, which advocates reducing immigration, unauthorized immigrants earn significantly less than the native born. The average household income for unauthorized immigrants was \$58,100 in 2007 and \$84,000 for the native born. **Figure 8** compares income levels of foreign-born residents in Maryland and natives.

Poverty Rates

The poverty rate for foreign-born residents in Maryland is slightly higher than the rate for native-born residents; however, naturalized citizens have a very low poverty rate (**Table 34**). Nationally, 15.9% of foreign-born residents live in poverty compared to only 8.6% in Maryland. Among naturalized



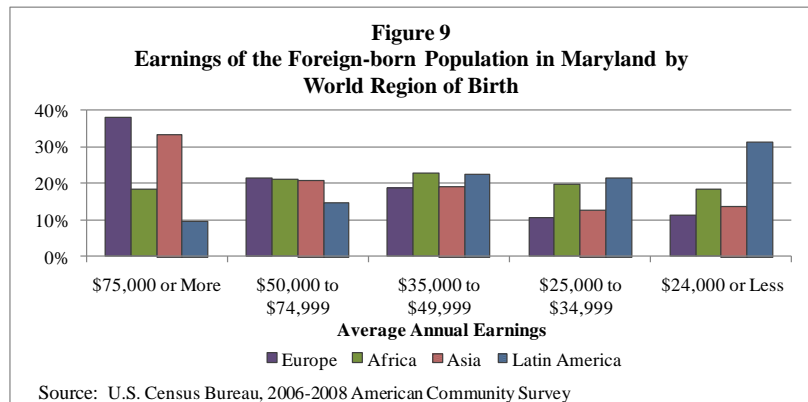
citizens, the poverty rate averages 5.5% in Maryland compared to 9.6% at the national level. However, the poverty rate is considerably higher for immigrants who recently arrived in the United States since 2000. For this population group, the poverty rate averages 13.7% in Maryland and 22.9% nationally. However, due to federal restrictions on the eligibility for public assistance programs, very few foreign-born individuals currently receive public cash assistance or food stamps. For recently arrived immigrants (those arriving in the United States since 2000), only 1.4% receive public cash assistance compared to 1.8% for native-born residents; while 3.8% of recently arrived immigrants receive food stamp assistance compared to 5.2% for native-born residents.

Unemployment Rates

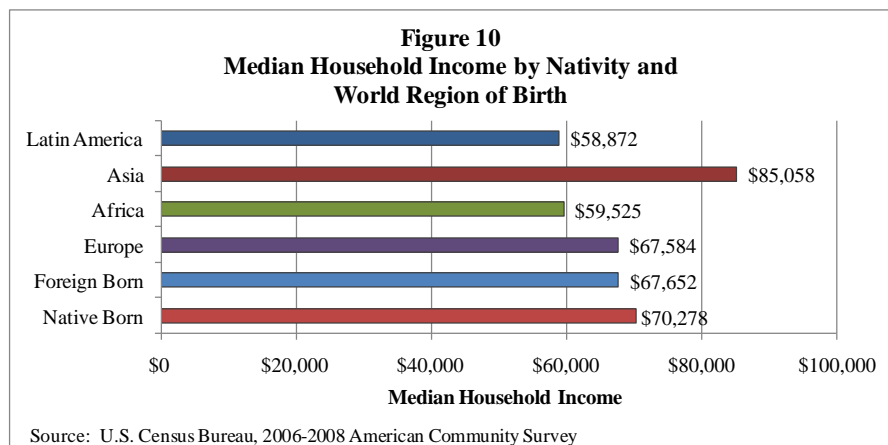
The unemployment rate for foreign-born residents in Maryland for 2006-2008 was slightly lower than the rate for native-born residents due primarily to the high educational and skills levels of naturalized citizens (**Table 35**). Naturalized citizens in Maryland had a 2.4% unemployment rate in 2006-2008 compared to a 3.7% unemployment rate for native-born residents. In Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties, the unemployment rate in 2006-2008 for naturalized citizens was below 2%. For recently arrived immigrants (those arriving in the United States since 2000), the unemployment rate was significantly higher at 5.3%.

Occupation and Income Differences by World Region of Origin

There are dramatic differences in the earnings and income of the foreign born depending on their world region of birth (**Figure 9**). The same immigrant groups with high levels of educational attainment also have relatively high earnings and income. Of the foreign-born population from Europe and Asia, 37.9% and 33.4%, respectively, earn \$75,000 or more a year. The median household income of the foreign born from Asia is significantly higher than that of the native-born population, with the income of the Asian households at \$85,100 and of native-born households at \$70,300. European households had a lower median income at \$67,600.

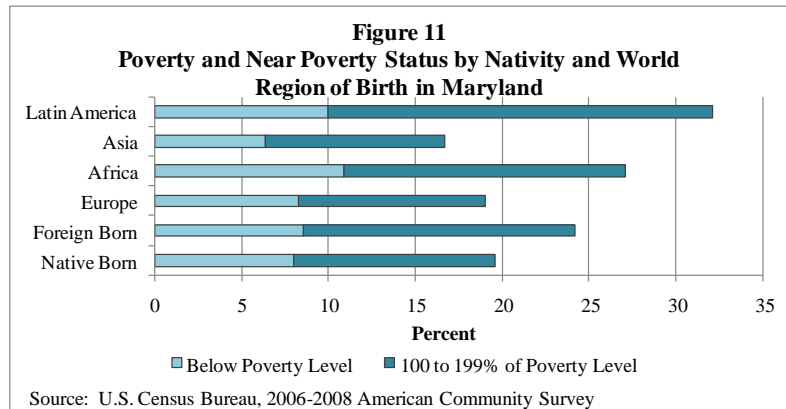


The foreign born from Latin America and Africa, with lower levels of educational attainment, also have lower income and earnings and higher rates of poverty. Of the foreign born from Latin America, 31.5% earned \$24,999 or less, as did 18.2% of the foreign born from Africa. Only 9.6% of individuals from Latin America had earnings of \$75,000 or more while 18.4% of



Latin America had earnings of \$75,000 or more while 18.4% of

Africans did. The median household income of the foreign born from Latin America was \$58,900 and, of the foreign born from Africa, \$59,500. That was significantly lower than the median household income of the immigrant population as a whole, \$67,700, and of the native population, \$70,300. Of the foreign born from Latin America and Africa, the percentage of people living in poverty was 10.0% and 10.9%, respectively, slightly higher than the poverty rate for the foreign-born population as a whole and the native-born population. More significantly, the percentage of those living near the poverty level was 22.1% for immigrants from Latin America and 16.2% for immigrants from Africa, while those living near poverty accounted for 15.6% of the foreign-born population as a whole and 11.6% of the native-born population. **Figure 10** shows median household income by nativity and world region of birth, and **Figure 11** shows poverty rates for the different groups.



Asia

Foreign-born Asians are concentrated in management and professional-related occupations. Professional, scientific, and management-related fields account for 19.0% of employment, and education and health-related fields account for 22.4%. The median earnings for full-time, year-round workers were \$62,900 for men and \$46,400 for women. Men born in Western Asia, which includes Israel, Lebanon, and Turkey, had the highest median earnings at \$73,900. Women from South Eastern Asia, which includes the Philippines and Vietnam, had the lowest median earnings at \$40,300. The labor participation rate for Asians was 70.3%, and the unemployment rate was 2.8%. **Table 36** provides information on the employment status of foreign-born residents from Asia.

Latin America

Foreign-born individuals from Latin America are concentrated in service and construction-related occupations, particularly immigrants from Mexico and Central America. Service-related occupations account for 30.7% of employment for Latin Americans, 30.8% for Mexicans and 37.2% for Central Americans; whereas construction-related occupations account for 24.8% of employment for Latin Americans, 40.1% for Mexicans, and 32.3% for Central Americans. The median earnings for the foreign born from this region were \$34,800 for men and \$30,600 for women; however, the amounts were lower for immigrants from Mexico and Central America. For foreign-born Mexicans, median earnings were \$29,200 for men and \$22,400 for women. For the foreign born from Central America, median earnings were \$31,800

for men and \$22,900 for women. While the labor participation rate was 79.7% for all foreign born from Latin America, the rate was 80.6% for Mexicans and 83.0% for people from Central America. The poverty rate for the foreign born from Latin America was 10.0%, with the rate being higher for both Mexicans (12.8%) and Central Americans (11.2%). A sizeable number of people from Latin America also live near poverty. The near poverty rate was 22.1% of the foreign born from Latin America, increasing to 32.5% for Mexicans and 24.5% for Central Americans. **Table 37** provides information on the employment status of foreign-born residents from Latin America.

Europe

Europeans are employed mostly in professional and sales/office-related occupations. Management, professional, and related occupations account for 56.3% of employment; sales and office occupations account for 17.9% of employment. The median earnings for full-time, year-round workers were \$71,100 for men and \$48,100 for women. Foreign-born Europeans had a low labor participation rate of 61.0%; however, the unemployment rate was also low at 1.9%. The poverty rate for foreign-born Europeans was 8.3%; the rate was lower (6.3%) for Northern and Western Europeans and higher (9.7%) for Southern and Eastern Europeans. **Table 38** provides information on the employment status of foreign-born residents from Europe.

Africa

Foreign-born individuals from Africa are concentrated in professional and service-related occupations. Education and health-related fields account for 34.2% of employment; professional, scientific, and management-related fields account for 13.6% of employment; and retail trade accounts for 12.5%. The median earnings for full-time, year-round workers were \$44,900 for men and \$39,300 for women. Africans also had a high labor participation rate at 81.2%. Approximately 4.7% of the foreign born from Africa were unemployed. **Table 39** provides information on the employment status of foreign-born residents from Africa.

Future Outlook

Newly arriving immigrants will continue to shape Maryland's communities and contribute to the vitality of the State's economy. The growing high technology and biotechnology sectors, along with institutions of higher education serve to attract many immigrants to Maryland. These immigrants tend to be highly educated which translates into higher salaries and broader employment opportunities, not only for immigrants but for native-born residents as well. However, business creation and population growth in Maryland have resulted in waves of new immigrants to fill employment needs in lower paying industries, such as the services and construction sectors. These immigrants tend to have lower educational levels, which unfortunately impacts the individuals' employment potential, particularly in situations when the individuals cannot speak English very well. In addition, the lower educational levels of certain immigrant groups can also impact the educational outcomes of their

children, particularly those who are limited English proficient. With around one-fourth of children in Maryland having at least one immigrant parent, the future of Maryland will be influenced by the social development and success of immigrant-born children.

Upon reviewing the demographic indicators included in this report, several issues may need to be explored further in order to grasp the full impact of immigration to Maryland. A few key issues include the following:

- Wide disparities in educational attainment among certain immigrant groups, particularly those from Latin America.
- Availability of resources to address educational and social needs of low-income immigrant families, particularly those coming from less educated backgrounds.
- Achievement gaps among limited English proficient students, with a focus on above average high school dropout rates and low graduation rates among Hispanic students.
- Access to affordable higher education for children from immigrant families, including those who are unauthorized.
- Availability of English language classes within immigrant community.
- Access to recreational and cultural programs for immigrant families and children at both the State and local level.
- Ensuring that public policies are relevant for children in immigrant families.

Data Tables

Table 1
Foreign-born Population in Maryland
2006-2008 American Community Survey

County	Total Population	Foreign Born Population	Percent Foreign Born	State Ranking	Share of State Total	State Ranking
Allegany	72,419	856	1.2%	23	0.1%	23
Anne Arundel	510,778	33,578	6.6%	6	4.9%	6
Baltimore City	639,343	38,270	6.0%	7	5.5%	5
Baltimore	785,549	73,078	9.3%	4	10.6%	3
Calvert	88,126	2,654	3.0%	21	0.4%	14
Caroline	32,715	1,687	5.2%	8	0.2%	16
Carroll	168,773	5,623	3.3%	17	0.8%	10
Cecil	99,271	2,370	2.4%	22	0.3%	15
Charles	140,032	5,830	4.2%	11	0.8%	9
Dorchester	31,734	1,017	3.2%	19	0.1%	20
Frederick	223,787	18,797	8.4%	5	2.7%	7
Garrett	29,647	64	0.2%	24	0.0%	24
Harford	239,650	9,887	4.1%	12	1.4%	8
Howard	272,412	44,076	16.2%	3	6.4%	4
Kent	19,943	944	4.7%	9	0.1%	21
Montgomery	942,747	279,841	29.7%	1	40.5%	1
Prince George's	825,924	154,512	18.7%	2	22.3%	2
Queen Anne's	46,475	1,442	3.1%	20	0.2%	18
St. Mary's	100,117	3,955	4.0%	13	0.6%	13
Somerset	26,014	888	3.4%	16	0.1%	22
Talbot	36,127	1,291	3.6%	14	0.2%	19
Washington	144,343	5,047	3.5%	15	0.7%	11
Wicomico	93,120	4,010	4.3%	10	0.6%	12
Worcester	49,204	1,624	3.3%	18	0.2%	17
Maryland	5,618,250	691,341	12.3%		100.0%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 2
Foreign-born Population in Maryland
2000 Census

County	Total Population	Foreign Born Population	Percent Foreign Born	State Ranking	Share of State Total	State Ranking
Allegany	74,930	924	1.2%	23	0.2%	19
Anne Arundel	489,656	23,211	4.7%	5	4.5%	6
Baltimore City	651,154	29,638	4.6%	6	5.7%	4
Baltimore	754,292	53,784	7.1%	4	10.4%	3
Calvert	74,563	1,643	2.2%	18	0.3%	14
Caroline	29,772	756	2.5%	15	0.1%	20
Carroll	150,897	3,046	2.0%	19	0.6%	11
Cecil	85,951	1,567	1.8%	22	0.3%	15
Charles	120,546	3,470	2.9%	12	0.7%	9
Dorchester	30,674	604	2.0%	20	0.1%	22
Frederick	195,277	7,779	4.0%	7	1.5%	7
Garrett	29,846	251	0.8%	24	0.0%	24
Harford	218,590	7,364	3.4%	9	1.4%	8
Howard	247,842	28,113	11.3%	3	5.4%	5
Kent	19,197	562	2.9%	11	0.1%	23
Montgomery	873,341	232,996	26.7%	1	45.0%	1
Prince George's	801,515	110,481	13.8%	2	21.3%	2
Queen Anne's	40,563	972	2.4%	17	0.2%	18
St. Mary's	86,211	2,432	2.8%	13	0.5%	13
Somerset	24,747	620	2.5%	16	0.1%	21
Talbot	33,812	1,109	3.3%	10	0.2%	17
Washington	131,923	2,477	1.9%	21	0.5%	12
Wicomico	84,644	3,264	3.9%	8	0.6%	10
Worcester	46,543	1,252	2.7%	14	0.2%	16
Maryland	5,296,486	518,315	9.8%		100.0%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 3
Change in the Foreign-born Population in Maryland
2000 Census and the 2006-2008 American Community Survey

County	Foreign Born Population			State Ranking	% Difference	State Ranking
	2000 Census	2006-2008 ACS	Difference			
Allegany	924	856	-68	23	-7.4%	23
Anne Arundel	23,211	33,578	10,367	6	44.7%	13
Baltimore City	29,638	38,270	8,632	7	29.1%	19
Baltimore	53,784	73,078	19,294	3	35.9%	16
Calvert	1,643	2,654	1,011	13	61.5%	9
Caroline	756	1,687	931	14	123.1%	2
Carroll	3,046	5,623	2,577	8	84.6%	4
Cecil	1,567	2,370	803	15	51.2%	11
Charles	3,470	5,830	2,360	11	68.0%	6
Dorchester	604	1,017	413	18	68.4%	5
Frederick	7,779	18,797	11,018	5	141.6%	1
Garrett	251	64	-187	24	-74.5%	24
Harford	7,364	9,887	2,523	10	34.3%	17
Howard	28,113	44,076	15,963	4	56.8%	10
Kent	562	944	382	19	68.0%	7
Montgomery	232,996	279,841	46,845	1	20.1%	21
Prince George's	110,481	154,512	44,031	2	39.9%	15
Queen Anne's	972	1,442	470	17	48.4%	12
St. Mary's	2,432	3,955	1,523	12	62.6%	8
Somerset	620	888	268	21	43.2%	14
Talbot	1,109	1,291	182	22	16.4%	22
Washington	2,477	5,047	2,570	9	103.8%	3
Wicomico	3,264	4,010	746	16	22.9%	20
Worcester	1,252	1,624	372	20	29.7%	18
Maryland	518,315	691,341	173,026		33.4%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 4
Foreign-born Population and Citizenship Status

Jurisdiction	Foreign-born Population	Percent of Total Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2000 or Later
Anne Arundel	33,578	6.6%	50.3%	49.7%	32.9%
Baltimore City	38,270	6.0%	40.1%	59.9%	43.6%
Baltimore	73,078	9.3%	46.8%	53.2%	38.8%
Montgomery	279,841	29.7%	46.6%	53.4%	30.7%
Prince George's	154,512	18.7%	37.4%	62.6%	36.1%
Maryland	691,341	12.3%	45.2%	54.8%	33.6%
United States	37,679,592	12.5%	42.5%	57.5%	27.6%
Arizona	945,226	14.9%	30.1%	69.9%	32.4%
California	9,855,606	27.1%	43.8%	56.2%	22.0%
Virginia	784,015	10.2%	43.7%	56.3%	33.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 5
Age Distribution for Native- and Foreign-born Population in Maryland

	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2000 or Later
Under 5 years	6.6%	7.4%	1.0%	0.4%	1.4%	2.9%
5 to 17 years	17.5%	18.9%	7.2%	4.0%	9.8%	15.3%
18 to 54 years	52.9%	50.6%	70.1%	61.2%	77.4%	74.5%
55 to 64 years	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	16.8%	6.4%	4.3%
65 years and over	11.8%	12.0%	10.6%	17.5%	5.0%	3.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 6
Family Characteristics for Native- and Foreign-born Population in Maryland

	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2000 or Later
Average Family Size	3.21	3.14	3.62	3.50	3.78	3.62
Average Household Size	2.62	2.54	3.19	3.00	3.43	3.25
Married Couple Family	58.7%	58.1%	63.6%	68.1%	59.9%	59.0%
Median Age	37.4	36.8	40.2	48.2	34.8	30.4
Gender – Male	48.4%	48.3%	49.0%	46.4%	51.2%	51.4%
Limited English Proficient	5.9%	1.1%	37.9%	27.9%	46.3%	48.1%
Speaks English Only	85.1%	94.4%	23.0%	27.1%	19.6%	16.6%
Birth Rate (per 1,000 women)	56	51	84	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 7
Children Under the Age of Six
Nativity of Parents

Jurisdiction	Native-born Parents		Foreign-born Parents		Native/Foreign-born Parents	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Anne Arundel	34,072	86.6%	3,207	8.1%	2,084	5.3%
Baltimore City	42,816	87.6%	4,056	8.3%	2,022	4.1%
Baltimore	45,835	83.8%	5,632	10.3%	3,214	5.9%
Montgomery	37,924	49.7%	29,948	39.3%	8,368	11.0%
Prince George's	37,670	57.4%	23,813	36.3%	4,177	6.4%
Maryland	318,095	75.2%	76,660	18.1%	28,193	6.7%
United States	17,688,594	75.2%	4,311,745	18.3%	1,508,671	6.4%
Arizona	384,206	68.3%	133,884	23.8%	44,213	7.9%
California	1,504,545	50.0%	1,153,086	38.3%	349,275	11.6%
Virginia	461,472	79.0%	87,702	15.0%	34,932	6.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 8
Foreign-born Population – Region of Birth
Percent of Total

Jurisdiction	Europe	Asia	Africa	Latin America	Northern America	Oceania
Anne Arundel	21.0%	37.5%	6.8%	31.0%	3.2%	0.6%
Baltimore City	18.7%	25.1%	15.0%	38.5%	2.3%	0.5%
Baltimore	21.2%	38.9%	13.8%	24.2%	1.6%	0.2%
Montgomery	12.1%	37.6%	14.0%	35.0%	1.1%	0.2%
Prince George's	3.7%	16.0%	27.1%	52.2%	0.8%	0.1%
Maryland	13.0%	32.9%	15.8%	36.5%	1.4%	0.3%
United States	13.2%	26.9%	3.7%	53.4%	2.2%	0.6%
Arizona	9.5%	13.1%	2.1%	71.2%	3.7%	0.3%
California	6.9%	34.2%	1.5%	55.3%	1.4%	0.8%
Virginia	12.5%	40.2%	9.1%	36.1%	1.7%	0.4%

Note: Northern America includes Canada, Bermuda, and Greenland. Mexico and the Caribbean are listed as part of Latin America. Oceania includes Australia, New Zealand, and islands in the South Pacific.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 9
Foreign-born Population – Region of Birth
Entered U.S. 2000 or Later
Percent of Total

Jurisdiction	Europe	Asia	Africa	Latin America	Northern America	Oceania
Anne Arundel	12.8%	30.3%	9.5%	45.4%	1.6%	0.4%
Baltimore City	11.5%	31.0%	16.5%	38.4%	2.3%	0.3%
Baltimore	11.1%	43.8%	19.8%	24.1%	1.0%	0.2%
Montgomery	10.0%	30.4%	21.9%	36.6%	0.9%	0.2%
Prince George's	1.9%	13.1%	32.4%	52.1%	0.4%	0.1%
Maryland	8.6%	29.2%	21.5%	39.3%	1.0%	0.4%
United States	9.2%	26.7%	5.8%	56.0%	1.7%	0.7%
Arizona	5.2%	12.5%	4.0%	74.7%	3.2%	0.3%
California	5.4%	34.8%	1.9%	56.1%	1.0%	0.9%
Virginia	9.7%	34.1%	12.9%	41.8%	1.2%	0.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 10
Educational Attainment of Foreign-born Population
Less than High School Graduate

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2000 or Later
Anne Arundel	9.8%	9.4%	13.5%	9.0%	18.9%	11.4%
Baltimore City	24.2%	24.2%	24.4%	20.2%	27.6%	25.3%
Baltimore	11.4%	11.0%	14.5%	11.9%	17.2%	15.0%
Montgomery	8.9%	3.8%	17.5%	11.6%	23.6%	16.8%
Prince George's	13.8%	8.9%	29.3%	13.7%	40.1%	33.9%
Maryland	12.5%	11.3%	19.4%	11.8%	26.8%	21.3%
United States	15.5%	12.3%	32.2%	22.5%	40.7%	31.1%
Arizona	16.3%	10.3%	42.5%	27.1%	50.6%	46.1%
California	19.7%	9.7%	37.4%	25.2%	48.8%	36.0%
Virginia	14.3%	13.3%	21.1%	13.1%	28.3%	23.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 11
Educational Attainment of Foreign-born Population
Bachelor's Degree or Higher

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2000 or Later
Anne Arundel	35.3%	34.9%	40.9%	46.1%	34.7%	35.5%
Baltimore City	24.2%	22.9%	41.1%	39.6%	42.1%	46.6%
Baltimore	34.4%	32.9%	46.4%	49.1%	43.6%	49.3%
Montgomery	56.5%	62.9%	45.6%	50.6%	40.2%	45.8%
Prince George's	30.0%	30.5%	28.9%	37.8%	22.6%	28.5%
Maryland	35.2%	33.9%	41.6%	47.6%	35.8%	41.5%
United States	27.4%	27.5%	26.9%	32.2%	22.3%	32.0%
Arizona	25.3%	27.2%	17.1%	24.6%	13.2%	18.9%
California	29.4%	32.1%	24.6%	31.8%	17.9%	30.6%
Virginia	33.3%	32.4%	39.0%	44.4%	34.2%	40.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 12
Educational Attainment of Foreign-born Population
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Less than High School	High School Graduate	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
Anne Arundel	13.5%	22.0%	23.5%	22.3%	18.6%
Baltimore City	24.4%	19.9%	14.6%	17.6%	23.5%
Baltimore	14.5%	19.5%	19.6%	24.6%	21.8%
Montgomery	17.5%	18.3%	18.6%	21.6%	24.0%
Prince George's	29.3%	22.1%	19.8%	16.7%	12.2%
Maryland	19.4%	19.6%	19.4%	21.0%	20.6%
United States	32.2%	23.2%	17.7%	16.0%	10.9%
Arizona	42.5%	23.3%	17.1%	10.1%	7.0%
California	37.4%	20.3%	17.7%	15.9%	8.7%
Virginia	21.1%	20.4%	19.4%	22.2%	16.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 13
Educational Attainment of Foreign-born Population
Entered U.S. 2000 or Later

Jurisdiction	Less than High School	High School Graduate	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
Anne Arundel	11.4%	26.8%	26.3%	23.0%	12.5%
Baltimore City	25.3%	17.0%	11.1%	19.1%	27.5%
Baltimore	15.0%	17.4%	18.2%	24.2%	25.1%
Montgomery	16.8%	18.9%	18.4%	23.5%	22.3%
Prince George's	33.9%	21.5%	15.9%	15.4%	13.1%
Maryland	21.3%	19.4%	17.9%	21.5%	20.0%
United States	31.1%	22.8%	14.1%	18.8%	13.2%
Arizona	46.1%	22.5%	12.5%	11.4%	7.5%
California	36.0%	20.1%	13.3%	19.8%	10.8%
Virginia	23.6%	21.3%	14.9%	23.9%	16.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 14
Educational Attainment of Foreign-born Population from Asia
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Less than High School	High School Graduate	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
Anne Arundel	7.5%	21.5%	21.5%	28.1%	21.4%
Baltimore City	11.9%	15.6%	12.2%	27.9%	32.4%
Baltimore	12.8%	12.9%	13.4%	32.3%	28.6%
Montgomery	9.8%	14.1%	13.7%	29.0%	33.5%
Prince George's	11.7%	14.2%	18.1%	31.7%	24.2%
Maryland	10.2%	14.4%	14.8%	30.0%	30.5%
United States	16.0%	17.6%	18.0%	28.5%	20.0%
Arizona	14.7%	17.4%	19.7%	26.5%	21.8%
California	16.3%	17.1%	21.2%	30.1%	15.3%
Virginia	12.1%	16.8%	17.4%	30.2%	23.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 15
Educational Attainment of Foreign-born Population from Latin America
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Less than High School	High School Graduate	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
Anne Arundel	28.7%	29.5%	18.6%	14.0%	9.3%
Baltimore City	40.8%	23.2%	16.4%	11.5%	8.1%
Baltimore	24.0%	31.4%	23.4%	13.3%	8.0%
Montgomery	33.9%	24.9%	20.8%	11.8%	8.5%
Prince George's	47.7%	25.0%	15.7%	7.0%	4.6%
Maryland	37.1%	25.5%	19.5%	10.6%	7.4%
United States	47.5%	25.8%	15.2%	7.8%	3.7%
Arizona	55.4%	24.4%	13.3%	4.6%	2.2%
California	56.8%	22.6%	13.5%	5.1%	2.0%
Virginia	39.4%	24.4%	17.7%	11.9%	6.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 16
Educational Attainment of Foreign-born Population from Europe
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Less than High School	High School Graduate	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
Anne Arundel	7.6%	17.8%	26.2%	23.5%	24.9%
Baltimore City	19.3%	19.6%	12.7%	12.3%	36.1%
Baltimore	12.9%	20.8%	20.5%	24.2%	21.6%
Montgomery	8.7%	12.4%	18.1%	21.9%	38.8%
Prince George's	18.1%	20.8%	24.6%	14.0%	22.5%
Maryland	11.3%	18.2%	20.7%	20.8%	29.1%
United States	16.6%	25.3%	22.6%	18.1%	17.5%
Arizona	12.8%	26.1%	29.3%	17.5%	14.3%
California	11.6%	19.1%	26.5%	21.7%	21.2%
Virginia	9.7%	19.3%	24.5%	22.6%	23.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 17
Educational Attainment of Foreign-born Population from Africa
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Less than High School	High School Graduate	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
Anne Arundel	7.6%	11.1%	36.7%	20.0%	24.6%
Baltimore City	8.6%	22.4%	18.4%	24.4%	26.3%
Baltimore	6.5%	14.9%	29.3%	24.0%	25.3%
Montgomery	7.3%	19.9%	28.9%	24.1%	19.8%
Prince George's	6.5%	21.3%	27.9%	26.6%	17.7%
Maryland	6.7%	19.4%	27.8%	25.2%	21.0%
United States	11.7%	20.4%	25.9%	25.0%	17.1%
Arizona	13.8%	14.7%	31.3%	21.9%	18.3%
California	7.9%	16.3%	26.8%	28.9%	20.1%
Virginia	10.5%	24.6%	26.3%	24.3%	14.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 18
Economic Characteristics of Maryland's Immigrant Community

	<u>Native-born</u>	<u>Foreign-born U.S. Citizen</u>	<u>Foreign-born Non-U.S. Citizen</u>
Median Household Income	\$70,278	\$78,871	\$58,147
Below 100% of Poverty Level	8.0%	5.5%	11.2%
Workers per Household	1.30	1.54	1.76
In Civilian Labor Force	68.0%	73.0%	75.0%
In Professional Occupations	43.2%	50.3%	30.9%
In Sales/Office Occupations	26.0%	19.7%	15.0%
In Service Occupations	14.4%	16.7%	26.6%
In Construction Occupations	8.2%	5.8%	18.1%
Unemployment Rate	3.7%	2.4%	4.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 19
Average Annual Earnings
Percent of Households in Maryland

<u>Income Level</u>	<u>Native-born</u>	<u>Total</u>	Foreign-born Population	
			<u>U.S. Citizen</u>	<u>Non-U.S. Citizen</u>
\$1-\$24,999	12.0%	21.0%	12.6%	29.1%
\$25,000-\$49,999	35.5%	38.2%	34.7%	41.5%
\$50,000-\$74,999	24.6%	18.6%	22.2%	15.2%
\$75,000 or more	27.8%	22.3%	30.5%	14.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 20
Employment Status of Foreign-born Population
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Median Household Income	Workers Per Household	Poverty Rate	In Labor Force	Unemployment Rate
Anne Arundel	\$72,444	1.61	5.4%	72.9%	2.4%
Baltimore City	39,960	1.29	18.3%	68.5%	3.4%
Baltimore	55,550	1.38	11.9%	69.0%	2.5%
Montgomery	77,455	1.71	7.4%	74.3%	3.6%
Prince George's	62,101	1.84	8.8%	80.3%	4.9%
Maryland	67,652	1.64	8.6%	74.3%	3.6%
United States	48,317	1.50	15.9%	67.6%	3.8%
Arizona	39,419	1.53	21.5%	65.2%	3.4%
California	51,846	1.60	15.3%	66.3%	4.0%
Virginia	66,634	1.62	10.0%	73.4%	3.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 21
Employment Status of Foreign-born Population
Entered U.S. 2000 or Later

Jurisdiction	Median Household Income	Workers Per Household	Poverty Rate	In Labor Force	Unemployment Rate
Anne Arundel	\$52,514	1.83	7.0%	76.8%	3.5%
Baltimore City	39,433	1.51	22.6%	73.1%	5.5%
Baltimore	47,279	1.46	17.3%	70.5%	3.5%
Montgomery	60,938	1.74	11.5%	72.5%	5.3%
Prince George's	51,522	2.01	14.4%	78.8%	7.3%
Maryland	52,660	1.72	13.7%	73.5%	5.3%
United States	39,330	1.61	22.9%	67.9%	4.7%
Arizona	31,585	1.75	29.3%	65.8%	3.3%
California	40,871	1.66	23.4%	65.0%	5.1%
Virginia	51,561	1.70	16.3%	70.6%	4.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 22
Economic Status of Foreign-born Population
Average Number of Workers per Household

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2000 or Later
Anne Arundel	1.37	1.35	1.61	1.46	1.83	1.83
Baltimore City	1.13	1.12	1.29	1.08	1.49	1.51
Baltimore	1.27	1.26	1.38	1.31	1.47	1.46
Montgomery	1.45	1.33	1.71	1.60	1.84	1.74
Prince George's	1.43	1.32	1.84	1.71	1.96	2.01
Maryland	1.35	1.30	1.64	1.54	1.76	1.72
United States	1.24	1.19	1.50	1.41	1.60	1.61
Arizona	1.24	1.19	1.53	1.36	1.63	1.75
California	1.34	1.22	1.60	1.51	1.70	1.66
Virginia	1.28	1.24	1.62	1.56	1.69	1.70

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 23
Types of Occupations for Foreign-born Population
Management/Professional Related

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2000 or Later
Anne Arundel	43.1%	43.6%	37.8%	47.0%	28.7%	24.6%
Baltimore City	35.5%	35.0%	41.1%	40.1%	41.6%	37.9%
Baltimore	41.1%	40.7%	44.4%	50.0%	39.2%	42.7%
Montgomery	55.5%	62.7%	42.8%	52.5%	33.6%	32.8%
Prince George's	39.1%	42.2%	30.0%	44.5%	20.4%	19.9%
Maryland	42.7%	43.2%	40.0%	50.3%	30.9%	30.4%
United States	34.5%	35.9%	27.5%	36.9%	20.3%	22.8%
Arizona	32.9%	36.1%	19.2%	32.3%	13.4%	14.9%
California	35.4%	40.2%	26.4%	37.1%	17.7%	21.5%
Virginia	40.2%	40.8%	36.0%	46.8%	27.2%	26.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 24
Types of Occupations for Foreign-born Population
Sales and Office Related

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2000 or Later
Anne Arundel	27.1%	27.5%	22.4%	23.7%	21.1%	25.8%
Baltimore City	25.2%	26.2%	14.5%	21.6%	10.2%	11.7%
Baltimore	26.8%	28.2%	15.8%	19.1%	12.7%	14.0%
Montgomery	19.9%	21.1%	17.7%	19.4%	16.1%	18.2%
Prince George's	25.5%	28.8%	15.5%	19.2%	13.0%	15.0%
Maryland	24.6%	26.0%	17.2%	19.7%	15.0%	16.7%
United States	25.6%	27.0%	18.1%	22.6%	14.7%	14.4%
Arizona	27.0%	29.7%	15.4%	23.2%	11.9%	9.8%
California	25.6%	29.0%	19.2%	23.5%	15.6%	15.7%
Virginia	24.0%	24.8%	18.5%	21.4%	16.1%	16.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 25
Types of Occupations for Foreign-born Population
Service Related

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2000 or Later
Anne Arundel	12.8%	12.2%	20.2%	16.8%	23.6%	24.5%
Baltimore City	22.3%	22.1%	24.5%	22.3%	25.8%	24.4%
Baltimore	14.8%	14.2%	19.7%	14.8%	24.2%	23.4%
Montgomery	14.4%	9.5%	22.9%	16.6%	28.9%	29.4%
Prince George's	17.3%	14.9%	24.6%	20.7%	27.2%	28.5%
Maryland	15.6%	14.4%	22.0%	16.7%	26.6%	27.3%
United States	16.8%	15.6%	23.0%	18.6%	26.3%	27.3%
Arizona	18.2%	16.0%	27.9%	21.0%	31.0%	34.4%
California	17.1%	14.4%	22.2%	17.5%	26.1%	26.8%
Virginia	15.3%	14.4%	21.2%	16.4%	25.2%	25.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 26
Types of Occupations for Foreign-born Population
Construction Related

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2000 or Later
Anne Arundel	9.7%	9.6%	10.2%	4.4%	15.8%	16.3%
Baltimore City	6.6%	6.3%	10.0%	5.4%	12.8%	16.7%
Baltimore	8.2%	8.1%	9.6%	6.4%	12.4%	10.4%
Montgomery	6.0%	3.7%	10.1%	5.3%	14.5%	13.3%
Prince George's	9.8%	6.4%	20.3%	8.2%	28.3%	26.6%
Maryland	8.9%	8.2%	12.3%	5.8%	18.1%	17.1%
United States	9.6%	9.0%	13.1%	7.4%	17.5%	17.2%
Arizona	11.8%	9.5%	22.0%	10.2%	27.2%	26.9%
California	9.1%	7.8%	11.6%	7.2%	15.2%	13.9%
Virginia	9.7%	9.1%	13.7%	6.9%	19.3%	18.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 27
Types of Occupations for Foreign-born Population
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Management/ Professional	Sales/Office	Service	Construction	Farming
Anne Arundel	37.8%	22.4%	20.2%	10.2%	0.6%
Baltimore City	41.1%	14.5%	24.5%	10.0%	0.5%
Baltimore	44.4%	15.8%	19.7%	9.6%	0.1%
Montgomery	42.8%	17.7%	22.9%	10.1%	0.1%
Prince George's	30.0%	15.5%	24.6%	20.3%	0.3%
Maryland	40.0%	17.2%	22.0%	12.3%	0.3%
United States	27.5%	18.1%	23.0%	13.1%	1.9%
Arizona	19.2%	15.4%	27.9%	22.0%	1.9%
California	26.4%	19.2%	22.2%	11.6%	3.3%
Virginia	36.0%	18.5%	21.2%	13.7%	1.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 28
Types of Occupations for Foreign-born Population
Entered U.S. 2000 or Later

Jurisdiction	Management/ Professional	Sales/Office	Service	Construction	Farming
Anne Arundel	24.6%	25.8%	24.5%	16.3%	1.3%
Baltimore City	37.9%	11.7%	24.4%	16.7%	0.3%
Baltimore	42.7%	14.0%	23.4%	10.4%	0.0%
Montgomery	32.8%	18.2%	29.4%	13.3%	0.2%
Prince George's	19.9%	15.0%	28.5%	26.6%	0.3%
Maryland	30.4%	16.7%	27.3%	17.1%	0.6%
United States	22.8%	14.4%	27.3%	17.2%	3.0%
Arizona	14.9%	9.8%	34.4%	26.9%	2.3%
California	21.5%	15.7%	26.8%	13.9%	5.9%
Virginia	26.6%	16.9%	25.2%	18.7%	2.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 29
Types of Occupations for Foreign-born Population from Asia
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Management/ Professional	Sales/Office	Service	Construction	Farming
Anne Arundel	41.2%	27.4%	18.5%	3.3%	0.0%
Baltimore City	60.0%	11.0%	18.7%	0.6%	0.0%
Baltimore	54.8%	16.6%	14.9%	4.2%	0.0%
Montgomery	60.5%	17.2%	12.9%	3.7%	0.0%
Prince George's	52.4%	20.2%	16.1%	4.3%	0.0%
Maryland	56.9%	18.3%	14.1%	3.7%	0.0%
United States	46.5%	22.0%	16.1%	3.8%	0.2%
Arizona	48.9%	21.1%	17.5%	2.8%	0.0%
California	45.5%	24.6%	15.1%	4.2%	0.2%
Virginia	50.0%	21.5%	15.9%	4.4%	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 30
Types of Occupations for Foreign-born Population from Latin America
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Management/ Professional	Sales/Office	Service	Construction	Farming
Anne Arundel	20.6%	17.0%	28.2%	20.2%	1.8%
Baltimore City	17.8%	17.6%	33.7%	21.0%	1.1%
Baltimore	25.4%	14.4%	27.2%	21.5%	0.1%
Montgomery	20.8%	16.0%	35.5%	20.3%	0.3%
Prince George's	15.7%	12.8%	27.5%	33.4%	0.5%
Maryland	19.5%	14.8%	30.7%	24.8%	0.8%
United States	13.4%	15.2%	28.2%	19.5%	3.3%
Arizona	9.3%	12.6%	31.9%	28.3%	2.4%
California	11.1%	15.6%	27.8%	16.9%	5.7%
Virginia	17.0%	12.8%	28.6%	28.1%	2.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 31
Types of Occupations for Foreign-born Population from Europe
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Management/ Professional	Sales/Office	Service	Construction	Farming
Anne Arundel	56.4%	22.6%	12.9%	5.7%	0.0%
Baltimore City	67.2%	10.3%	16.4%	2.8%	0.0%
Baltimore	46.0%	19.5%	16.7%	6.6%	0.4%
Montgomery	60.2%	16.3%	13.1%	7.0%	0.1%
Prince George's	52.2%	24.5%	10.2%	8.2%	0.0%
Maryland	56.3%	17.9%	13.4%	6.5%	0.1%
United States	42.9%	20.6%	16.3%	9.1%	0.2%
Arizona	41.7%	24.7%	16.5%	7.5%	0.8%
California	53.5%	20.4%	13.0%	6.3%	0.4%
Virginia	53.0%	22.1%	13.3%	4.9%	0.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 32
Types of Occupations for Foreign-born Population from Africa
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Management/ Professional	Sales/Office	Service	Construction	Farming
Anne Arundel	38.6%	25.4%	17.4%	8.8%	0.0%
Baltimore City	39.7%	17.7%	19.7%	4.2%	0.0%
Baltimore	49.5%	12.5%	22.2%	4.7%	0.0%
Montgomery	37.9%	25.2%	24.9%	2.7%	0.0%
Prince George's	42.8%	17.4%	25.2%	5.1%	0.0%
Maryland	42.3%	20.6%	23.3%	4.1%	0.0%
United States	37.3%	21.2%	22.9%	3.8%	0.1%
Arizona	36.4%	23.7%	26.5%	3.7%	0.1%
California	47.4%	22.5%	17.8%	3.4%	0.1%
Virginia	33.3%	24.4%	24.4%	4.7%	0.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 33
Economic Status of Foreign-born Population
Median Household Income

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2000 or Later
Anne Arundel	\$83,398	\$84,236	\$72,444	\$82,508	\$60,127	\$52,514
Baltimore City	39,083	38,974	39,960	38,515	42,100	39,433
Baltimore	63,043	63,703	55,550	63,669	48,635	47,279
Montgomery	93,999	102,820	77,455	88,523	65,582	60,938
Prince George's	71,242	73,548	62,101	74,522	54,654	51,522
Maryland	70,005	70,278	67,652	78,871	58,147	52,660
United States	52,175	52,758	48,317	57,055	40,943	39,330
Arizona	51,124	53,518	39,419	48,529	35,046	31,585
California	61,154	65,478	51,846	63,372	42,361	40,871
Virginia	61,044	60,379	66,634	78,395	56,216	51,561

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 34
Economic Status of Foreign-born Population
Poverty Rate

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2000 or Later
Anne Arundel	4.5%	4.4%	5.4%	5.3%	5.5%	7.0%
Baltimore City	19.6%	19.7%	18.3%	15.8%	20.0%	22.6%
Baltimore	8.2%	7.8%	11.9%	7.9%	15.4%	17.3%
Montgomery	5.2%	4.2%	7.4%	5.1%	9.4%	11.5%
Prince George's	7.4%	7.1%	8.8%	4.4%	11.4%	14.4%
Maryland	8.0%	8.0%	8.6%	5.5%	11.2%	13.7%
United States	13.2%	12.8%	15.9%	9.6%	20.6%	22.9%
Arizona	14.3%	13.1%	21.5%	12.1%	25.6%	29.3%
California	12.9%	12.1%	15.3%	8.5%	20.6%	23.4%
Virginia	9.9%	9.9%	10.0%	5.4%	13.7%	16.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 35
Economic Status of Foreign-born Population
Unemployment Rate

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2000 or Later
Anne Arundel	2.9%	2.9%	2.4%	1.5%	3.2%	3.5%
Baltimore City	6.2%	6.5%	3.4%	2.1%	4.3%	5.5%
Baltimore	3.3%	3.4%	2.5%	1.8%	3.2%	3.5%
Montgomery	3.1%	2.8%	3.6%	2.2%	5.0%	5.3%
Prince George's	4.9%	4.9%	4.9%	3.4%	5.8%	7.3%
Maryland	3.7%	3.7%	3.6%	2.4%	4.7%	5.3%
United States	4.1%	4.2%	3.8%	2.9%	4.5%	4.7%
Arizona	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%	2.7%	3.7%	3.3%
California	4.4%	4.7%	4.0%	3.0%	4.9%	5.1%
Virginia	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%	2.3%	3.7%	4.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 36
Employment Status of Foreign-born Population from Asia
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Median Household Income	Workers Per Household	Poverty Rate	In Labor Force	Unemployment Rate
Anne Arundel	\$81,902	1.68	3.2%	70.0%	2.8%
Baltimore City	45,350	1.06	19.5%	63.6%	4.0%
Baltimore	65,318	1.43	11.8%	65.2%	1.8%
Montgomery	96,628	1.61	5.1%	70.5%	2.6%
Prince George's	77,758	1.72	4.7%	72.9%	3.8%
Maryland	85,058	1.57	6.4%	70.3%	2.8%
United States	66,622	1.47	11.7%	66.0%	3.2%
Arizona	62,287	1.41	12.9%	64.7%	2.9%
California	70,866	1.48	10.8%	63.3%	3.4%
Virginia	78,370	1.56	8.0%	70.4%	2.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 37
Employment Status of Foreign-born Population from Latin America
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Median Household Income	Workers Per Household	Poverty Rate	In Labor Force	Unemployment Rate
Anne Arundel	\$54,069	1.94	7.7%	81.9%	3.5%
Baltimore City	37,090	1.63	14.4%	74.3%	4.6%
Baltimore	53,146	1.67	12.1%	79.6%	3.1%
Montgomery	61,933	1.99	9.3%	78.9%	4.7%
Prince George's	60,561	2.05	9.6%	82.7%	5.2%
Maryland	58,872	1.93	10.0%	79.7%	4.6%
United States	40,260	1.67	19.8%	71.0%	4.4%
Arizona	35,105	1.69	24.9%	67.9%	3.7%
California	42,731	1.79	19.3%	69.4%	4.6%
Virginia	55,885	1.88	13.4%	79.4%	3.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 38
Employment Status of Foreign-born Population from Europe
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Median Household Income	Workers Per Household	Poverty Rate	In Labor Force	Unemployment Rate
Anne Arundel	\$71,959	1.17	6.7%	62.0%	0.0%
Baltimore City	34,721	0.85	24.2%	57.5%	1.4%
Baltimore	47,758	1.03	10.6%	58.8%	2.7%
Montgomery	89,256	1.30	6.3%	65.2%	1.7%
Prince George's	54,840	0.97	7.6%	58.2%	3.1%
Maryland	67,584	1.15	8.3%	61.0%	1.9%
United States	55,031	1.10	9.5%	57.1%	2.6%
Arizona	50,902	1.02	10.0%	53.9%	2.7%
California	63,815	1.04	8.7%	57.0%	2.5%
Virginia	72,606	1.19	6.7%	63.2%	2.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

Table 39
Employment Status of Foreign-born Population from Africa
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Median Household Income	Workers Per Household	Poverty Rate	In Labor Force	Unemployment Rate
Anne Arundel	\$67,813	1.73	N/A	87.4%	3.3%
Baltimore City	45,931	1.49	21.6%	73.8%	2.6%
Baltimore	52,284	1.42	14.2%	76.3%	3.6%
Montgomery	59,742	1.77	10.6%	80.8%	5.7%
Prince George's	60,380	1.71	10.0%	83.3%	5.1%
Maryland	59,525	1.68	10.9%	81.2%	4.7%
United States	49,367	1.45	17.6%	75.8%	5.3%
Arizona	41,325	1.53	28.8%	70.8%	5.4%
California	64,802	1.40	11.5%	72.9%	4.2%
Virginia	57,568	1.69	11.6%	78.9%	3.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey