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Share of Unauthorized Immigrant Workers in Production, Construction Jobs Falls Since 2007

In States, Hospitality, Manufacturing and Construction Are Top Industries

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
ON THIS REPORT:**

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About This Report

This report provides estimates of the 2012 unauthorized immigrant workforce in the United States, by occupation and industry category, as well as trends since 2007. It provides some comparisons with industry and occupation categories of U.S.-born and legal immigrant workers. The report also includes 2012 estimates of the occupation and industry categories of unauthorized immigrant workers for 43 states and the District of Columbia. In addition to the text, there are extensive appendix tables with detailed data, as well as four maps.

This report was written by Jeffrey S. Passel, senior demographer, and D’Vera Cohn, senior writer. Editorial guidance was provided by Claudia Deane, vice president, research; and Mark Hugo Lopez, director of Hispanic research. Renee Stepler, research assistant, created charts and tables. Michael Keegan, information graphics designer, created the maps. Eileen Patten, research analyst, number-checked the graphics and text. Molly Rohal copy edited the report. All are on the staff of the Pew Research Center.

The estimates shown in this report use the “residual method,” a widely accepted and well-developed technique based on official government data for estimating the size and characteristics of the nation’s unauthorized immigrant population. The data come mainly from the American Community Survey, conducted by the Census Bureau. For more detail, see Methodology.

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A Note on Terminology

“Foreign born” refers to an individual who is not a U.S. citizen at birth or who, in other words, is born outside the U.S., Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories and whose parents are not U.S. citizens. The terms “foreign born” and “immigrant” are used interchangeably. “U.S. born” refers to an individual who is a U.S. citizen at birth, including people born in the United States, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories, as well as those born elsewhere to parents who are U.S. citizens.

The “legal immigrant” population is defined as people granted legal permanent residence; those granted asylum; people admitted as refugees; and people admitted under a set of specific authorized temporary statuses for longer-term residence and work. This group includes “naturalized citizens,” legal immigrants who have become U.S. citizens through naturalization; “legal permanent resident aliens” who have been granted permission to stay indefinitely in the U.S. as permanent residents, asylees or refugees; and “legal temporary migrants” (including

students, diplomats and “high-tech guest workers”) who are allowed to live and, in some cases, work in the U.S. for specific periods of time (usually longer than one year).

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

The “labor force” refers to people ages 16 and older who are employed or looking for work. “Workforce” is used interchangeably with labor force. Similarly, when there is analysis of estimates for occupations, “occupation” and “job” are used interchangeably. And for industries, “industry” and “sector” are used interchangeably.

The occupation and industry category titles used throughout the report have been shortened for display purposes. The full list is included in the Methodology appendix.

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Share of Unauthorized Immigrant Workers in Production, Construction Jobs Falls Since 2007

In States, Hospitality, Manufacturing and Construction Are Top Industries

BY Jeffrey S. Passel AND D'Vera Cohn

Overview

In a reflection of changes in the overall economy since the Great Recession, the U.S. unauthorized immigrant workforce now holds fewer blue-collar jobs and more white-collar ones than it did before the 2007-2009 recession, but a solid majority still works in low-skilled service, construction and production occupations, according to new Pew Research Center estimates.

The size of the unauthorized immigrant labor force did not change from 2007 to 2012, but its makeup shifted slightly.

The number of unauthorized immigrants in management or

professional related jobs grew by 180,000, while the number in construction or production jobs fell by about 475,000, mirroring rises and declines in the overall U.S. economy. The share of all unauthorized immigrant workers with management and professional jobs grew to 13% in 2012 from 10% in 2007, and the share with construction or production jobs declined to 29% from 34%.

Despite these shifts, unauthorized immigrant workers remain concentrated in lower-skill jobs, much more so than U.S.-born workers, according to the new estimates, which are based on

TABLE 1

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

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

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

Note: Based on civilian labor force with a reported occupation; **boldface** indicates overrepresentation of unauthorized immigrants compared with U.S. born. For more detailed information on major occupation groups, see Appendix Table B1.

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

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government data. In 2012, 62% held service, construction and production jobs, twice the share of U.S.-born workers who did. The 13% share with management or professional jobs is less than half of the 36% of U.S.-born workers in those occupations.

Unauthorized immigrants made up 5.1% of the nation's labor force in 2012, numbering 8.1 million who were working or looking for work, according to previously published Pew Research estimates ([Passel and Cohn, 2014](#)). But as this new analysis shows, they account for a far higher share of the total workforce in specific jobs, notably farming (26%), cleaning and maintenance (17%), and construction (14%).

The unauthorized immigrant share of the work force peaked at 5.4% in 2007, when the two-year Great Recession began.

The number in the labor force has ranged from 8.1 million to 8.3 million since 2007. The relative stability of the size of the unauthorized immigrant labor force since 2007 contrasts with a marked decline in the overall U.S. unauthorized immigrant population, which peaked at 12.2 million in 2007, dropped through 2009 and stabilized after that, to total 11.2 million in 2012 ([Passel and Cohn, 2014](#)).

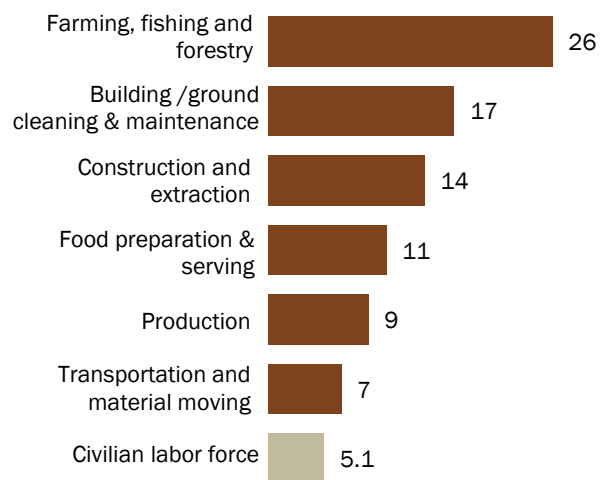
The unauthorized immigrant share of the workforce varies markedly by state; states with higher unauthorized immigrant populations also tend to have higher shares of unauthorized immigrants in the labor force. The states whose labor forces have the highest shares of unauthorized immigrants are Nevada (10.2% in 2012), California (9.4%) and Texas (8.9%) ([Passel and Cohn, 2014](#)).

The new Pew Research Center analysis also shows that in most states—39, plus the District of Columbia—the largest number of unauthorized immigrant workers are found in service occupations, which include maids, cooks or groundskeepers.¹ Construction and production

FIGURE 1

Occupations With High Shares of Unauthorized Immigrants, 2012

% unauthorized immigrants among workers in...



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

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¹ This report includes estimates of unauthorized immigrant workers by occupation and industry for 43 states and the District of Columbia, where there are enough unauthorized immigrants in the workforce to provide reliable data.

occupations also have large representation of unauthorized immigrant workers in many states, according to the new Pew Research analysis. However, when looking at the occupation in which unauthorized immigrant employees are the highest share of the workforce, in most states, it is farming.²

There is more variation among states in the industries that employ the most unauthorized immigrants. Leisure and hospitality is the largest industry among unauthorized immigrant workers in 14 states and the District of Columbia, generally in the West or Northeast, as well as Florida. In 11 states, which tend to be in the South, the construction industry employs more unauthorized immigrants than any other. Manufacturing is the dominant employer of this group in 11 states, largely in the Midwest.

See the appendix for tables that show the top occupations (Table A1) and industries (Table A3) for unauthorized immigrants in each state.

In 2012, unauthorized immigrants accounted for 3.5% of the U.S. population and 26% of all immigrants. Unauthorized immigrants make up a larger share of the labor force than of the overall population. A key reason for that is that they are more likely than the overall U.S. population to be of working age, and less likely to be young or older ([Passel and Cohn, 2009](#)).

Previous work by the Pew Research Center has found that unauthorized immigrants are far less educated, on average, than legal immigrants or the U.S.-born; they are both more likely not to have graduated high school and less likely to have attended college. That, and limits due to their status, helps explain their concentration in low-skilled occupations ([Passel and Cohn, 2009](#)).

The unauthorized immigrant estimates throughout this report are produced using a multistage method that subtracts the legal foreign-born population from the total adjusted foreign-born population; the residual then is used as the source of information about unauthorized immigrants.

Occupation and Industry: What's the Difference?

This report on the unauthorized immigrant workforce includes estimates about occupation, which is the kind of work that people do on the job, as well as about industry, which is the kind of business conducted by an employing organization.

Some occupation groups are similar to industry categories—for example, many construction workers are employed in the construction industry. The construction industry, however, also employs people in many other occupations, such as manager, clerk, etc.

The [Census Bureau](#) obtains data on occupation and industry from responses to write-in and check-box questions; the responses are coded using a standard classification system.

² Agriculture employs less than 1% of the workforce nationally, and there are few states where the number of unauthorized immigrant farmworkers represents a significant share of the unauthorized immigrant workforce.

The main source of data for estimates since 2005 is the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey; estimates for 1995 and 2000 use the bureau's March Current Population Survey.

This report includes two chapters, four maps and detailed appendix tables. The first chapter analyzes the occupations of unauthorized immigrants, compares them with those of U.S.-born workers, examines trends from 2007 to 2012, and discusses differences in dominant occupations by state. The second chapter does the same for industries in which unauthorized immigrants work. Accompanying this report is written testimony by Jeffrey S. Passel, senior demographer, for a March 26, 2015, hearing of the U.S. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Chapter 1: Occupations of Unauthorized Immigrant Workers

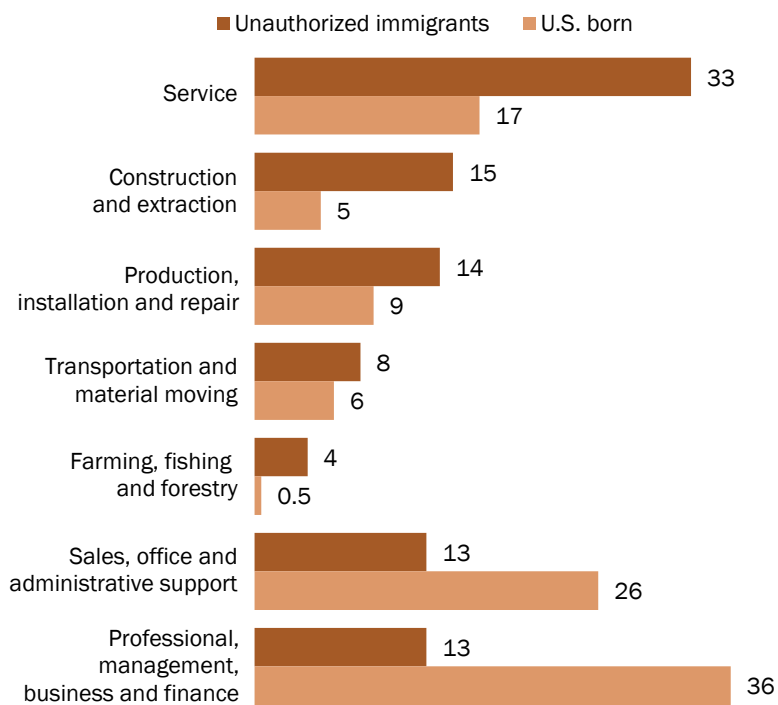
In 2012, fully a third of U.S. unauthorized immigrants in the workforce (33%) held service jobs such as janitor, child care worker or cook, nearly double the share of U.S.-born workers (17%) in those types of occupations. An additional 15% hold construction or extraction jobs (mainly construction), triple the share of U.S.-born workers who hold that type of employment. Overall, 11%, compared with 6% of U.S.-born workers, are employed in production jobs, which include manufacturing, food processing and textile workers, among others.

Among major occupational categories, unauthorized immigrant workers are less likely than U.S.-born workers to hold management or professional jobs, which tend to be higher paid. Only 5% hold management jobs, compared with 15% of U.S.-born workers. Some 7% are employed in professional occupations, compared with 21% of U.S.-born workers. Unauthorized immigrants also are less concentrated in sales jobs or in office and administrative support jobs. Some 7% of unauthorized immigrants hold sales jobs, compared with 12% of U.S.-born workers; 6% hold office and administrative support jobs, compared with 15% of U.S.-born workers.

FIGURE 1.1

Unauthorized Immigrants and U.S.-born Workers Have Different Occupational Profiles

% of each status group's workers who are in each major occupation, 2012



Note: Based on civilian labor force with a reported occupation. For more detailed information on major occupation groups, see Appendix Table B1.

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

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Because they are concentrated in certain types of jobs, unauthorized immigrants represent a higher share of workers within some occupations, especially blue-collar work, than their 5% share of the overall workforce. For example, in 2012, they were 26% of workers in farming, fishing and forestry occupations, mainly working in agricultural occupations. They are 14% of construction and extraction workers and 9% of workers in production and service jobs. However, they are only 2% of workers in management, professional and office support occupations.

Unauthorized immigrant workers hold an especially high share of jobs in subsets of some detailed occupations, in some cases outnumbering legal immigrants, though not U.S.-born workers. These occupations include drywall installers (where 34% of job-holders were estimated to be unauthorized immigrants in 2012), maids or housekeeping cleaners (25%) and construction painters (24%).

See the appendix for tables on unauthorized immigrants in major occupation groups (Table B1), and detailed occupations (Table B2).

Trends in Major Occupations

The number of unauthorized immigrants working in the three largest occupations—construction, production and service—increased from 1995 to 2007, but the total either leveled off or declined after that.

Among construction workers, the number of unauthorized immigrants declined from 1.6 million in 2007 to 1.2 million in 2012 (a 23% decline), a period in which total U.S. construction employment fell to from 9.9 million to 8.5 million (a 15% decline). Unauthorized immigrants rose from 5% of all construction workers in 1995 to 9% in 2000 before peaking at 16% in 2007 and 2008. The share bumped downward to 14% in 2012.

In production jobs, which include assemblers, food processors, machinists, power plant operators and garment workers, the number of unauthorized immigrants grew from about 750,000 in 1995 to 975,000 in 2007, then declined to 875,000 in 2012 (an 11% decrease). The nation's total production jobs declined to 9.5 million from 10.2 million from 2007 to 2012 (a 7% decrease). The unauthorized immigrant share of the total production workforce grew from 6% in 1995 to 10% in 2007, before levelling off at 9% in 2012.

The number of unauthorized immigrant workers holding service jobs changed little (2% increase), but unauthorized immigrants became a smaller share of the service job workforce between 2007 and 2012 because the total number of U.S. service jobs rose, to 29 million from 26 million (a 12%

increase). The unauthorized immigrant share of the total workforce in service jobs grew from 6% in 1995 to 10% in 2007, before levelling off at 9% in 2012.

For farming jobs, a sharp rise in the unauthorized immigrant share of these occupations—from 5% of the total in 1995 to 27% in 2007—also ended, and there was little change in this group’s share of farming jobs by 2012 (26%). The number of unauthorized immigrants in farming jobs, about 325,000 in 2012, rose only 2% from 2007 to 2012. Total employment in farming jobs rose by 6% from 2007 to 2012, to 1.2 million.

State Occupation Patterns

This report includes estimates of the number of unauthorized immigrant workers by occupation in 43 states and the District of Columbia where there are enough unauthorized immigrants in the workforce to provide reliable estimates.

Service occupations are the top job category for unauthorized immigrants in most states. In 39 states and the District of Columbia, service occupations have the largest number of unauthorized immigrants (and share of the unauthorized immigrant workforce in those jobs). Overall, service occupations make up 19% of the total U.S. workforce and 33% of the unauthorized immigrant workforce nationwide. Construction and production occupations—which account for 5% and 6%, respectively, of the total U.S. workforce—also have large representation of unauthorized immigrant workers in many states.

However, unauthorized immigrants represent the largest share of the total workforce in farming occupations in most states. In 34 states, the occupation in which unauthorized immigrants are the largest share of the workforce is farming, fishing and forestry. Nationally, 26% of the farming workforce consists of unauthorized immigrants, the highest share among occupation categories. Because farming jobs employ less than 1% of the total U.S. workforce, compared with the larger shares employed in occupations such as service and construction, there are few states where agricultural occupations account for a significant share of the total unauthorized immigrant workforce.

Chapter 2: Industries of Unauthorized Immigrant Workers

Unauthorized immigrants are more likely than U.S.-born workers to be employed in industries that offer low-skilled jobs, due in part to their relatively low education levels and to limits of their status. Of all unauthorized immigrant workers, 22% are in professional, business and other services, which encompasses a wide range of businesses from legal services and advertising, to employment services, landscaping and waste management, to personal services such as dry cleaning, nail salons, car washes and religious organizations.³ Some 18% are in the leisure and hospitality sector, and 16% are in the construction industry. More than half (55%) of unauthorized immigrant workers are employed in these three sectors, compared with only 31% of U.S.-born workers.

TABLE 2.1

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

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

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

Note: Based on civilian labor force with a reported industry; **boldface** indicates over-representation of unauthorized immigrants compared with U.S. born. For more detailed information on major industry groups, see Appendix Table B3.

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

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Although only 5% of unauthorized immigrant workers are employed in agriculture, that is more than double the share of U.S.-born workers (2%) who are. The 13% of unauthorized immigrant workers employed in the manufacturing industry compares with 10% of U.S.-born workers employed there.

Although wholesale and retail trade employs 12% of unauthorized immigrant workers, that share is somewhat lower than for U.S.-born workers (15%). Unauthorized immigrants are far less likely

³ About half of workers in this category are employed by landscaping businesses (20%), services to buildings and dwellings (16%) and private households (13%).

than U.S.-born workers to be employed in a broad group of industries that includes education and health services, finance, information and public administration (12% vs. 37%).

Although they were 5% of the overall workforce in 2012, unauthorized immigrants represent a notably higher share of workers in some industries where they are concentrated. They were 16% of employees in the agriculture industry, 12% of employees in the construction industry and 9% of employees in the leisure and hospitality industry.

Unauthorized immigrants are particularly concentrated in some subsets of each major industry. In 2012, they represented 24% of workers in the landscaping industry, 23% of those in private household employment, 20% of those in apparel manufacturing, 20% in crop production, 19% in the dry cleaning and laundry industry and 19% of those in building maintenance.

See the appendix for tables on unauthorized immigrants by major industries (Table B3) and detailed industries (Table B4).

Trends in Major Industries

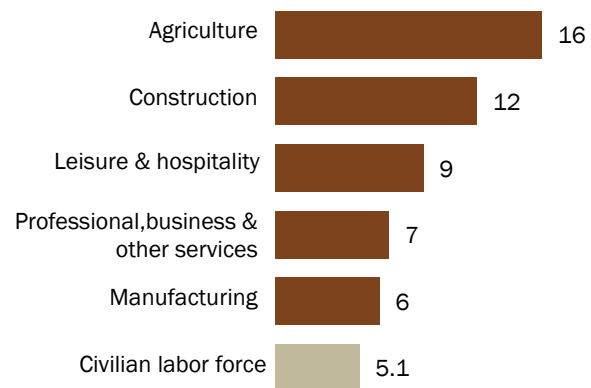
In a change from an earlier pattern of sharp increase, the number of unauthorized immigrants working in the construction sector and manufacturing industry fell from 2007 to 2012.

The number of unauthorized immigrant workers in the construction industry declined, to 1.3 million in 2012 from 1.6 million in 2007, after rising from about 350,000 in 1995. Total U.S. construction industry employment also fell from 2007 to 2012, though at a slower rate than among unauthorized immigrants (16% vs. 24% decrease). As was the story in construction jobs, the construction industry had a decline in the share of its workforce consisting of unauthorized immigrants, to 12% in 2012 from 14% in 2007. The share was only 4% in 1995.

FIGURE 2.1

Industries With High Shares of Unauthorized Immigrants, 2012

% unauthorized immigrants of workers in industry



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

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The number of unauthorized immigrants working in the manufacturing industry declined, to 1 million in 2012 from 1.1 million in 2007 (an 8% decrease), after rising from about 775,000 in 1995. The industry's overall employment also declined, by 5%, from 2007 to 2012. Unauthorized immigrants made up 6% of the manufacturing industry workforce in 2012, statistically unchanged from 2007. The share was 4% in 1995.

State Industry Patterns

The industry concentrations of unauthorized immigrants vary across the states, depending, in part, on the countries of origin of the immigrants and the nature of each state's economy.⁴

The leisure and hospitality industry has the most unauthorized immigrant workers in 14 states and the District of Columbia, construction does in 11 states and manufacturing does in 11 states. The states where leisure and hospitality is the largest sector for unauthorized immigrants tend to be in the West or Northeast (plus, not surprisingly, Florida). The states where manufacturing is the largest tend to be in the Midwest, and the construction-dominated states tend to be in the South. (Appendix Table A3 shows the largest three major industries in each state together with the share of the state's unauthorized immigrant workers in the industry.)

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

In almost half of the states (21 of 43), agriculture is the industry with the largest share of total workers who are unauthorized immigrants; in 10 other states, agriculture is the industry with the second largest share of workers who are unauthorized immigrants. These 31 states are spread across all regions of the country. The agriculture industry ranks first in this regard in every Western state for which data are available, except Alaska and Nevada; in Nevada, it ranks second, behind construction.

The construction industry is also one where the share of workers who are unauthorized immigrants tends to be high (first in 10 states and the District of Columbia, second in 15 and third in nine). The states where the construction industry workforce has the largest share of unauthorized immigrants tend to be in the South. (Appendix Table A4 shows the three major industries in each state that have the largest shares of their workers who are unauthorized immigrants.)

⁴ This report includes estimates of the number of unauthorized immigrant workers by industry in 43 states and the District of Columbia where there are enough unauthorized immigrants in the workforce to provide reliable data.

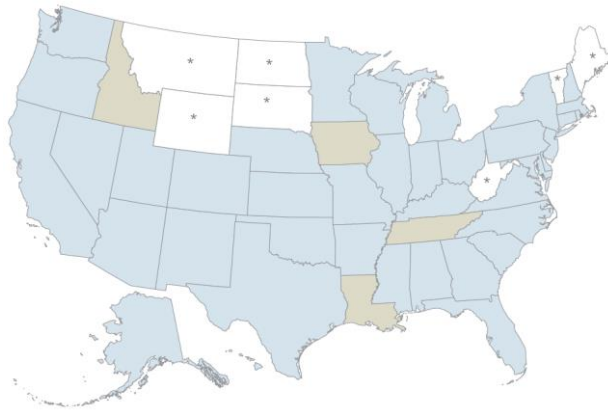
Appendix A. State Maps and Tables

MAP A1

Top Occupations for Unauthorized Immigrants, by State, 2012

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

- Service
- Other



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

Source: Table A1, based on Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

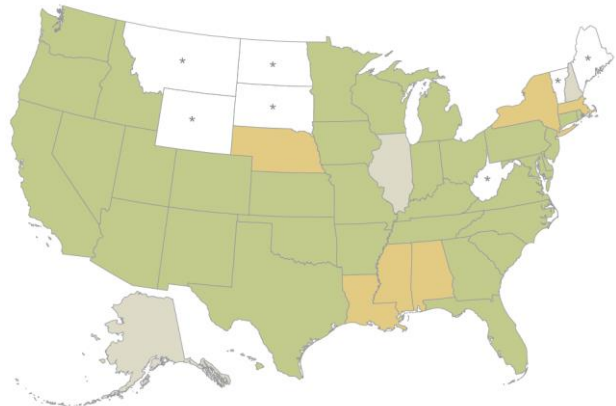
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MAP A2

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

Rankings based on occupations where unauthorized immigrants are the highest share of total labor force

- Farming
- Construction
- Other



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

Source: Table A2, based on Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

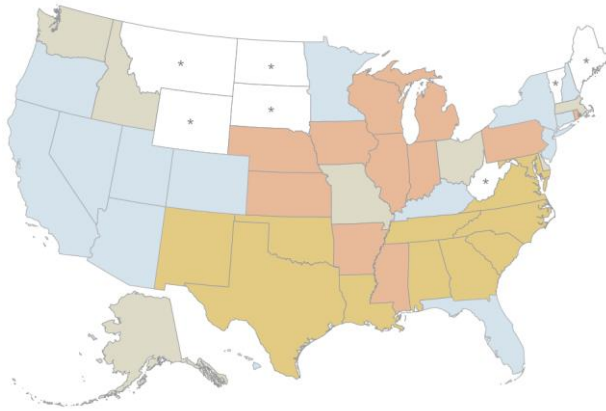
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MAP A3

Top Industries for Unauthorized Immigrants, by State, 2012

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

- Leisure/hospitality
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Other



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

Source: Table A3, based on Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

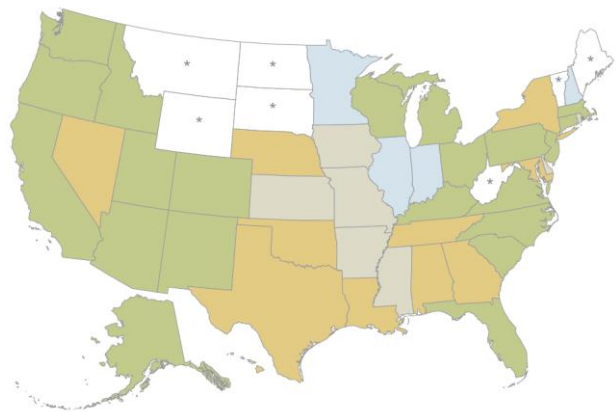
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MAP A4

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

Rankings based on industries where unauthorized immigrants are the highest share of total labor force

- Agriculture
- Construction
- Leisure/hospitality
- Other



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

Source: Table A4, based on Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

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TABLE A1

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

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

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TABLE A.1 (continued)

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

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

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

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

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TABLE A2

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

Rankings based on occupations where unauthorized immigrants are the highest share of total labor force

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

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TABLE A2 (continued)

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

Rankings based on occupations where unauthorized immigrants are the highest share of total labor force

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

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

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

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TABLE A3

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

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

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TABLE A3 (continued)

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

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

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

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

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TABLE A4

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

Rankings based on industries where unauthorized immigrants are the highest share of total labor force

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

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TABLE A4 (continued)

Industries with Highest Shares of Unauthorized Immigrant Workers, by State, 2012*Rankings based on industries where unauthorized immigrants are the highest share of total labor force*

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

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

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

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TABLE A5

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

In thousands (unless otherwise specified)

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

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TABLE A5 (continued)

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

In thousands (unless otherwise specified)

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

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

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

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Appendix B. Additional National Tables and Chart

Table B1

Major Occupation Groups, by Nativity and Status, 2012

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

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

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

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TABLE B2

Detailed Occupations with Highest Shares of Unauthorized Immigrant Workers, 2012

In thousands (unless otherwise specified)

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

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

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

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Table B3

Major Industry Groups, by Nativity and Status, 2012

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

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

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

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TABLE B4

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

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

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

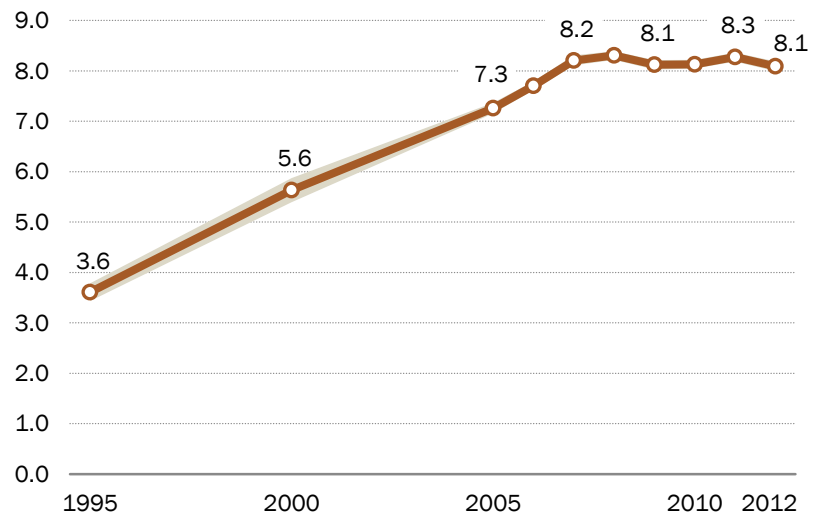
Source: Pew Research Center estimates and based on augmented 2012 American Community Survey data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS)

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FIGURE B1

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

In millions



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

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

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Appendix C. Methodology

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

The labor force includes all people ages 16 and older who are working or looking for work. For the analyses of occupations and industries, we exclude people who did not report an occupation or industry; this exclusion drops about 2.8 million people from the analysis out of a total labor force of roughly 160 million. About 170,000 unauthorized immigrants in the workforce did not report an occupation or industry. People in the military or with a military occupation are also excluded (about 1 million people total, but no unauthorized immigrants). This civilian labor force with reported occupations or industries, about 156 million in total with 7.9 million unauthorized immigrants, is used in computing the shares reported.

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

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

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

Industry and Occupation Category Labels.

The Census Bureau has three different levels of aggregation each for industry and occupation. At the highest level, there are 12 classifications for “Major Occupation” groups (11 for civilians, plus the Armed Forces). At the next level, there are 23 “Detailed Occupation” groups, but eight of them are identical to the “Major” groups; the three major occupation groups for management, professional and service occupations are subdivided into 15 smaller, detailed groups. Finally, there are a large number of very specific occupation categories--almost 600—which can be grouped into either the “Detailed” or “Major” groups. So, for example, the code for “Aerospace engineers” (1320) is part of the detailed category for “Architecture and engineering occupations” which, in turn, is part of the major category of “Professional and related occupations.”

For industries, the highest level has 14 “Major Industry” groups (13 for civilians and one for the Armed Forces). At the next level, there are 52 “Detailed Industry” groups. Unlike with occupations, only four of the Major groups are identical to “Detailed” groups. Finally, there are 273 very specific industry categories that can be grouped into either the “Detailed” or “Major” groups. So, for example, the industry called “Retail bakeries” (code 1190) is part of the detailed category for “Food manufacturing” which, in turn, is part of the major category of “Manufacturing.”

For ease of presentation, the full titles of many industry and occupation categories have been condensed from the Census Bureau’s terminology. Data on what are called “major” industry categories are shown in Tables A3, A4 and B3, as well as in some figures in the text. Table B3 includes the full names of the industry categories, but in Tables A3 and A4 and the text, they are shortened as follows:

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

Data on “major” occupation categories are shown in Tables A1, A2 and B1, as well as in some figures in the text. Table B1 includes the full names of the industry categories, but in Tables A1 and A2 and the text, they are shortened as follows:

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

The specific, detailed categories for industries and occupations used in Tables B2 and B4 are not condensed. References in the text, text charts and tables can be cross-referenced to the lists above.

More information on the Census Bureau’s industry and occupation categories can be found here:

<http://www.census.gov/people/io/>

References

Passel, Jeffrey S. and D'Vera Cohn. 2014. "Unauthorized Immigrant Totals Rise in 7 States, Fall in 14." Washington, D.C.: Pew Research Center, November.

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