

INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRATION TO MARYLAND

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE STATE'S
IMMIGRANT COMMUNITY



DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES 2016

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

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DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE SERVICES
OFFICE OF POLICY ANALYSIS
MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Warren G. Deschenaux
Executive Director

December 2016

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

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Immigration policy remains 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's primary mission was to provide fact-based and objective information concerning immigration to Maryland. The commission began its deliberations in 2010 by examining the demographic profile of the State's immigrant community. The demographic profile was prepared by the Department of Legislative Services, one of the statutorily assigned staffing agencies for the commission. Over the course of two years, the commission held numerous meetings with experts and community stakeholders. In 2012, the commission released a final report that outlined several findings and recommendations.

This report updates the demographic profile of the immigrant community in Maryland and provides a comparison with neighboring jurisdictions. Data used in the report was taken primarily from the U.S. Census Bureau's *2010-2014 American Community Survey*.

The study was prepared by Michelle Davis and Kathryn Selle and reviewed by Hiram Burch and Trevor Owen; the manuscript was prepared by Karen Belton. The Department of Legislative Services trusts that this report will be useful to individuals interested in immigration-related issues.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "WGD", written over a horizontal line.

Warren G. Deschenaux
Executive Director

WGD/kb

Executive Summary

Immigration to the United States

Since 1820, over 80.5 million immigrants to the United States have obtained legal permanent status, with millions more having entered the country without proper documentation.

Today, around 1.0 million immigrants enter the United States each year. Five states (California, New York, Florida, Texas, and New Jersey) have become home for over one-half 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 including people from 160 different countries. The State has become a major destination for both legal and unauthorized immigrants, with nearly 150,000 immigrants coming to the State over the five-year period, from 2010 to 2015. This was the tenth largest gain from immigration among all states during that period.

Immigration to Maryland is concentrated in the National Capital region, which includes Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince

George's counties. Montgomery County is the most popular locality for immigrants, with nearly 40% of all recent immigrants deciding to live in the county.

International immigration also remains an important factor affecting the overall population growth in Maryland and select counties. International immigration accounted for 63.8% of Maryland's total population growth between 2010 and 2015.

Another measure of immigration to Maryland is the number of residents who were born in another country. The U.S. Census Bureau indicates that in 2014, 14.9% of Maryland residents were foreign born compared to 13.3% at the national level. Currently, approximately 840,000 foreign-born residents live in Maryland, with approximately 40% residing in Montgomery County.

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 entered the United States without inspection or were admitted temporarily and stayed past the date that they were required to leave. The department estimates that 11.4 million unauthorized immigrants were living in the United States in 2012.

A significant portion of Maryland's immigrants are unauthorized, according to estimates made by private research organizations. The Pew Research Center,

which does not take positions on policy issues, estimated that there were approximately 250,000 unauthorized immigrants in Maryland in 2014. Based on this estimate, Maryland had the twelfth highest number of unauthorized immigrants among the states that year.

Age Distribution and Birth Rates

The arrival of immigrants to Maryland has significantly impacted the State's workforce, providing both needed talent for the growing biotechnology and health sciences sectors and additional workers for the service and construction industries. Approximately 70% of foreign-born residents in Maryland are between ages 18 and 54, compared to 48.7% 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 Maryland's population. According to the *2010-2014 American Community Survey*, 28.2% of children under age six in Maryland had at least one foreign-born parent, with 21.5% 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 seventeenth among the states. However, the State's percentage of foreign-born residents from Latin America ranks thirty-third among the states, and its percentage of foreign-born residents from Mexico ranks forty-fourth.

El Salvador is the leading country of origin for legal immigrants to Maryland. In addition, Salvadorans account for over 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-born population; however, the educational attainment of the foreign born varies greatly based on their world region of birth. The foreign-born population from Europe and Asia have the highest educational attainment, with around one-third of individuals having attained a graduate or professional degree. The foreign-born population from Latin America, however, has the lowest educational attainment, with 39.1% having attained less than a high school education and another 24.5% having graduated only from high school.

Economic Characteristics

Maryland's economy is heavily dependent on immigrant labor. Foreign-born workers comprise approximately 18.5% of the State's civilian labor force, of which 48% are naturalized U.S. citizens and 52% 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. Approximately 75% of foreign-born individuals age 16 and older are currently employed. 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 immigrant groups with high levels of educational attainment also have relatively high earnings and income. Of the foreign-born populations from Europe and Asia, 46.2% and 41.6%, 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, have lower income and earnings and higher rates of poverty.

Washington Region

Fairfax County has the highest total foreign-born population in the Washington region, followed by Montgomery and Prince George's counties. Montgomery County has the highest percentage of total population that is foreign born in the Washington region with

32.4%, followed by Fairfax County (29.8%) and Alexandria (26.6%). In comparison to other states, a substantial portion of Maryland's foreign-born population comes from Africa and Asia. However, immigrants from Latin America figure prominently in Maryland's two Washington region jurisdictions. In contrast, the highest percentage of foreign-born population in Fairfax and Loudoun counties comes from Asia.

Future Outlook

With around one-third of children in Maryland having at least one foreign-born parent, the future of Maryland will be influenced by the social development and success of children of immigrants. Several issues, particularly those related 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 on 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 Cecilius Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. Lord Calvert and his group of English settlers landed on St. Clement's Island in 1634, marking the official founding of Maryland.

Today, Maryland is a dynamic and culturally enriched State including people from 160 different countries speaking a multitude of languages. Approximately 14.2% 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 30,000 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 programs to meet the needs of their new residents.

Extent of Immigration to Maryland

Approximately one million immigrants enter the United States each year. California remains the top destination for immigrants, with 15.7% of new immigrants calling the state home. Other leading states include New York, Florida, Texas, and New Jersey. Together, these five states are home to 52.7% 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 Massachusetts, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

Maryland is an attractive state for immigrants, due to the proximity to the nation's capital and the relatively strong business climate. International immigration added nearly 150,000 people to the State's population between 2010 and 2015, according to population estimates prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau. This was the tenth largest gain from immigration among all states during that period. From 2010 to 2015, Maryland accounted for 2.8% of the total national population gain from international immigration. In the most recent year, the State gained 31,300 people through international immigration or 2.7% of the national total.

Immigration to Maryland is concentrated in the National Capital region, which includes Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties. Approximately 63.5% 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 40% 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 38.9% today (**Table 2**). While both Montgomery and Prince George's counties still account for the majority of 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 Washington, Charles, and Wicomico counties.

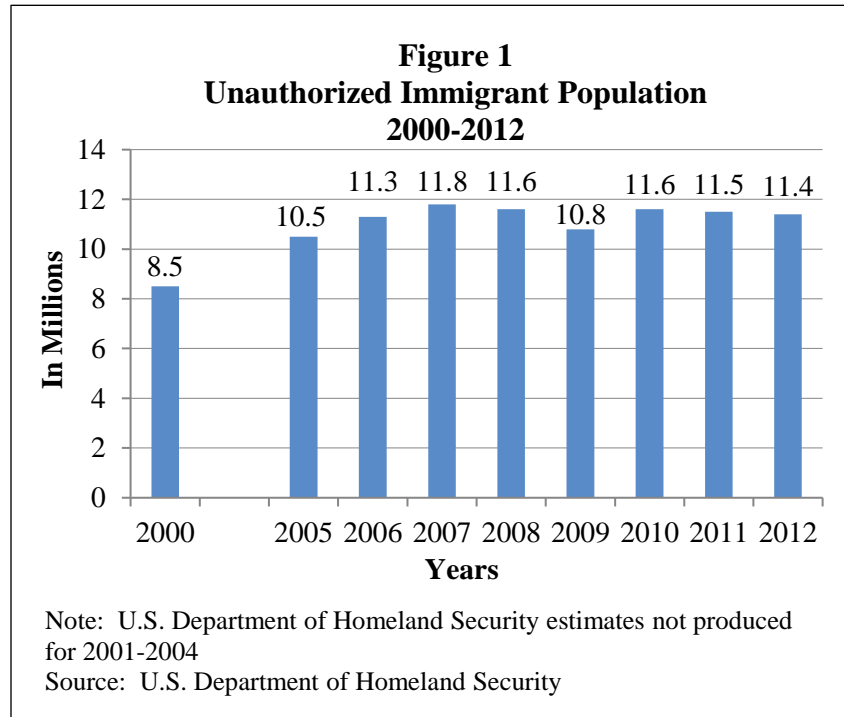
Impact on Population Growth

International immigration remains an important factor affecting the overall population growth in Maryland and select counties. International immigration accounted for 63.8% of Maryland's total population growth between 2010 and 2015. During that period, Maryland gained a total of 232,600 residents, of whom 148,500 came to the State through immigration.

The impact of immigration on population growth varies greatly among Maryland's jurisdictions, with the impact being most pronounced in Montgomery and Prince George's counties, major destinations for immigrants. Between 2010 and 2015, immigration accounted for over 70% of the population growth in both Montgomery and Prince George's counties. In Montgomery County, the population increased by 52,300 due to international immigration, whereas in Prince George's County, the population increased by 33,000 due to immigration. These numbers suggest that immigration greatly facilitated the population and, therefore, the economic 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 2040, Maryland will have gained 1.1 million more residents than it had in 2010, an increase of 19.3%. This projection is based on the 2010 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 entered the United States without inspection or were admitted temporarily and stayed past the date that they were required to leave. The department estimates that 11.4 million unauthorized immigrants were living in the United States in 2012 (**Figure 1**). Between 2000 and 2012, the unauthorized population grew by 34.1%.

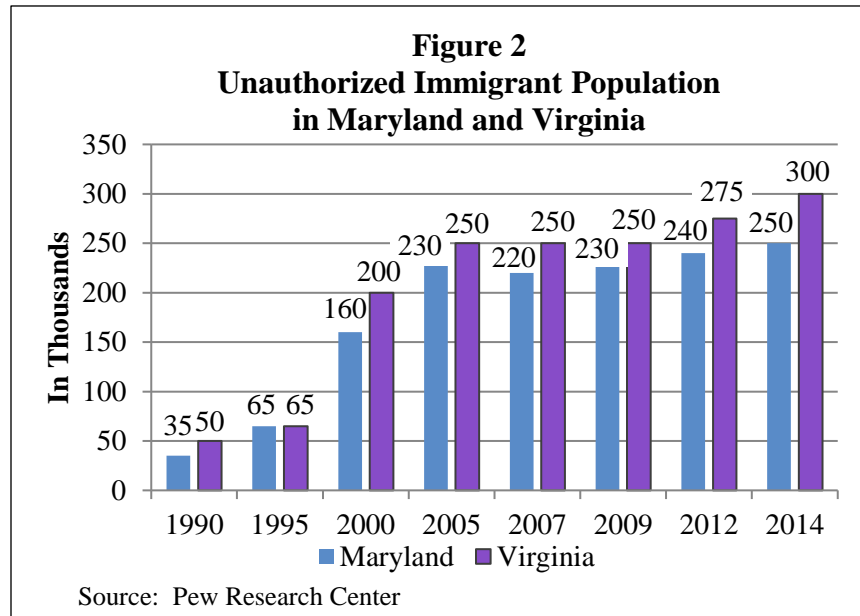


However, the unauthorized population has declined from a record high of 11.8 million in 2007. Of all unauthorized immigrants living in the United States in 2012, 41.9% entered since 2000, and 58.5% were from Mexico. The Central American nations of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras were the next leading source countries for unauthorized immigrants, accounting for 14.1% of all unauthorized immigrants in 2012.

California continues to be the leading state of residence of unauthorized immigrants, with 2.8 million or 24.7% of the nation's total unauthorized immigrant population. The next leading states include Texas, with 1.8 million unauthorized immigrants, and Florida, with 730,000. Since 2000, the unauthorized immigrant population increased by 12.4% in California and 67.9% in Texas. Florida realized an 8.8% decrease in its unauthorized immigrant population during this period. Georgia, with 400,000 unauthorized immigrants, realized the largest increase in the unauthorized immigrant population between 2000 and 2012. During this period, the unauthorized immigrant population increased by 81.8% in Georgia.

Unauthorized Immigrants in Maryland

A significant portion of Maryland's immigrants are unauthorized, according to estimates made by private research organizations. The Pew Research Center, which does not take positions on policy issues, estimated that there were 250,000 unauthorized immigrants in the State in 2014 (**Figure 2**). Based on this estimate, Maryland had the twelfth highest number of unauthorized immigrants among the states that year. Over the last two decades,

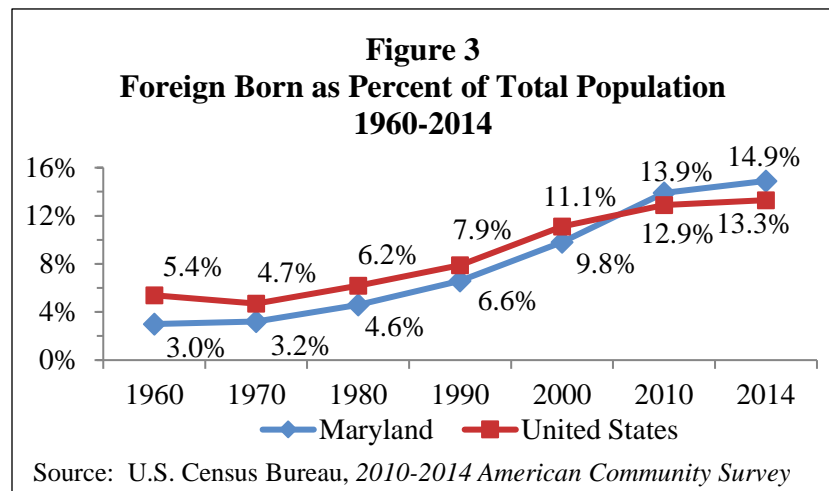


the presence of unauthorized immigrants in Maryland has increased dramatically, from an estimated population of 35,000 in 1990 and 160,000 in 2000. Today, unauthorized immigrants account for 6.2% of the State's labor force and 4.3% of the State's population. Nationally, unauthorized immigrants account for 5.1% of the labor force and 3.5% of the total population.

Estimates from the Pew Research Center are in line with projections made by other private research organizations. 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.

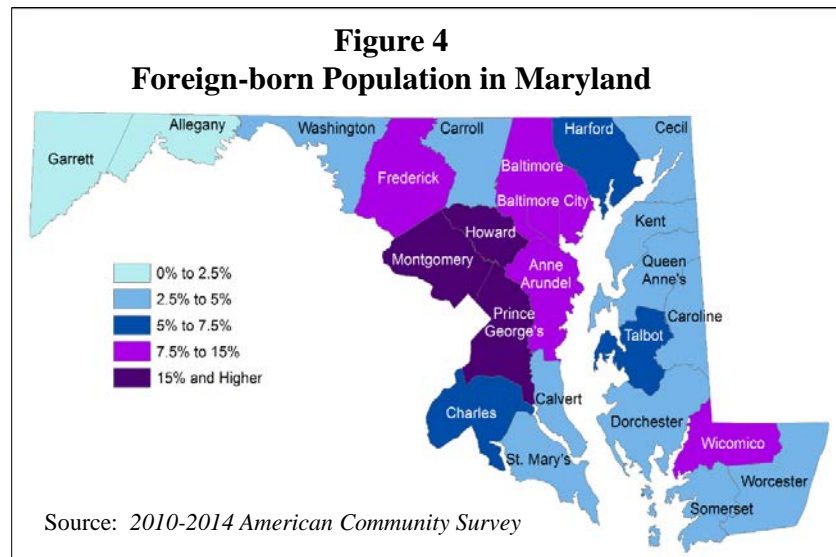
Foreign-born Population

Another measure of immigration to Maryland is the number of residents who were born in another country. The U.S. Census Bureau indicates that 14.9% of Maryland residents are foreign born compared to 13.3% at the national level (**Figure 3**). Among the states, Maryland has the ninth highest percentage of residents who are foreign born. The foreign-born



population in Maryland is concentrated in the Baltimore/Washington corridor. Montgomery County is home to 38.9% of the State's foreign-born population, and Prince George's County is home to 21.8%. Nearly one-third of Montgomery County's population is foreign born, the highest share in Maryland (**Table 4**). The next leading counties are Prince George's and Howard, where approximately 20% of county residents are foreign born. The share of residents that are foreign born is below 2% in Garrett County (**Figure 4**).

Foreign-born residents have steadily increased in number over the last five decades from 94,200 in 1960 to 837,400 today. 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 biotechnology and health sciences sectors and additional workers for the service and construction industries. Approximately 70% of foreign-born residents in Maryland are between ages 18 and 54, compared to 48.7% 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 non-U.S. citizens, over 77% are of working age, with relatively few being under age 5 or over age 65. The percentage is slightly lower for recently arrived immigrants (those arriving in the United States since 2010), with 67.1% being of working age. This reflects the surge in the number of unaccompanied minors entering the United States in recent years.

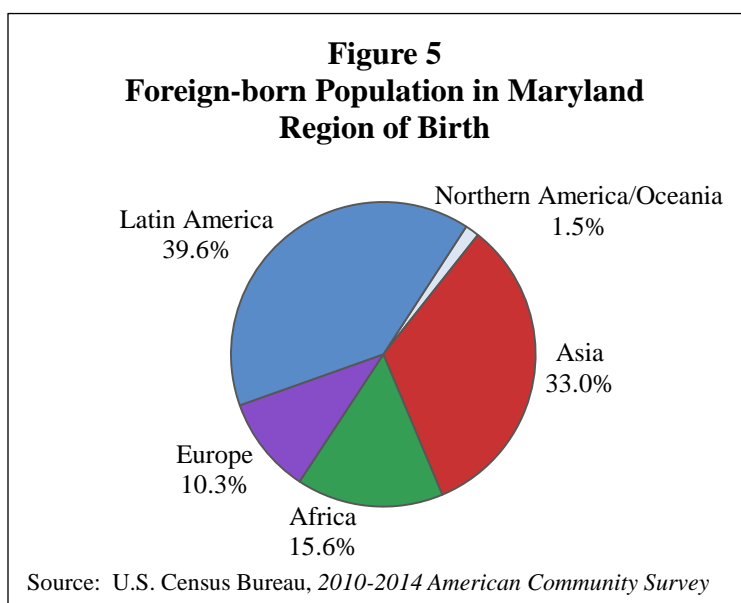
The foreign-born population tends to have larger families and households than the native-born population (**Table 6**). In addition, foreign-born residents are more likely to live within a married couple household. In regard to English language skills, 37.2% of foreign-born residents are limited English proficient, which is defined as the inability to speak English very well. This percentage ranges from 26.4% for naturalized citizens, 47.0% for noncitizens, and 53.1% for recently arrived immigrants. The foreign-born population also has a significantly higher birth rate than native-born residents. According to the 2010-2014 American Community Survey, the birth rate per 1,000 women averaged 48 for native-born women and 71 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 Maryland's population. According to the *2010-2014 American Community Survey*, 28.2% of children under the age of six in Maryland had at least one foreign-born parent, with 21.5% having both parents being foreign born (**Table 7**). Most of these children (94.3%) were U.S. citizens. In Montgomery County, a majority of children under age six (55.6%) had at least one foreign-born parent, with most of these children also being U.S. citizens. Nationally, 18.2% of children under age six had two foreign-born parents, with another 6.7% 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 seventeenth among the states. However, the State's percentage of foreign-born residents from Latin America ranks thirty-third among the states, and its percentage of foreign-born residents from Mexico ranks forty-fourth. For example, 39.6% of the State's foreign-born population came from Latin America compared to 52.2% nationally (**Figure 5**). Asians represent 33.0% of the State's foreign-born population compared to 29.2% nationally, whereas Africans account for 15.6% of the State's foreign-born population compared to 4.2% nationally. Europeans account for 10.3% of the foreign-born population in Maryland and 11.7% nationally.



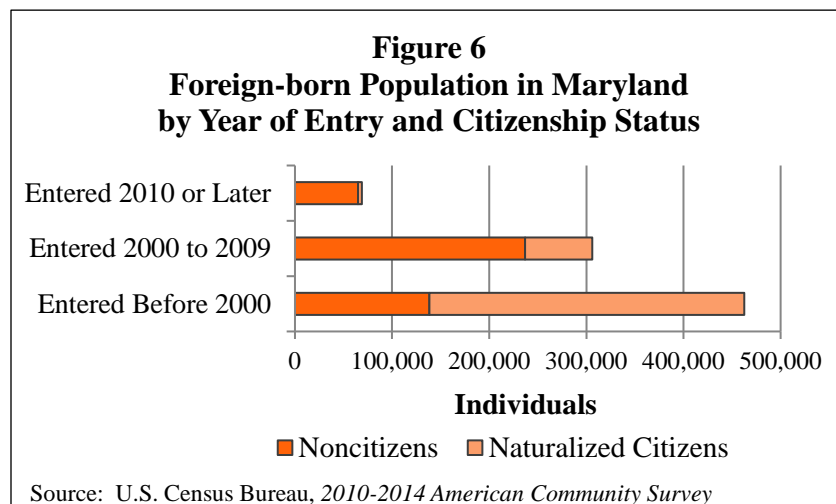
For immigrants who arrived in Maryland since 2010, a higher share is from Asia and Africa, whereas Latin America and Europe represent a smaller share of the foreign-born population (**Table 9**). This transformation is occurring throughout the Baltimore/Washington corridor. Individuals from Asia represent 47.2% of the newly arrived foreign-born population in Baltimore City, compared to 27.4% for the total foreign-born population. In Baltimore, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties, newly arrived immigrants from Africa account for a significantly larger

share of the foreign-born population of all three jurisdictions. In all jurisdictions, the share of newly arrived immigrants from Latin America is on the decline. Nationally, 9.9% of newly arrived immigrants come from Europe, while 44.0% come from Asia, 35.1% come from Latin America, and 7.6% come from Africa.

El Salvador, located in Central America, is the leading country of origin for Maryland's immigrant community, with Salvadorans accounting for 11.8% of the foreign-born population. Over 1.2 million foreign-born Salvadorans reside in the United States, with around 100,000 residing in Maryland. India, China, the Philippines, Mexico, Korea, Guatemala, and Nigeria represent other leading countries of origin for Maryland's foreign-born population.

Year of Entry and Citizenship

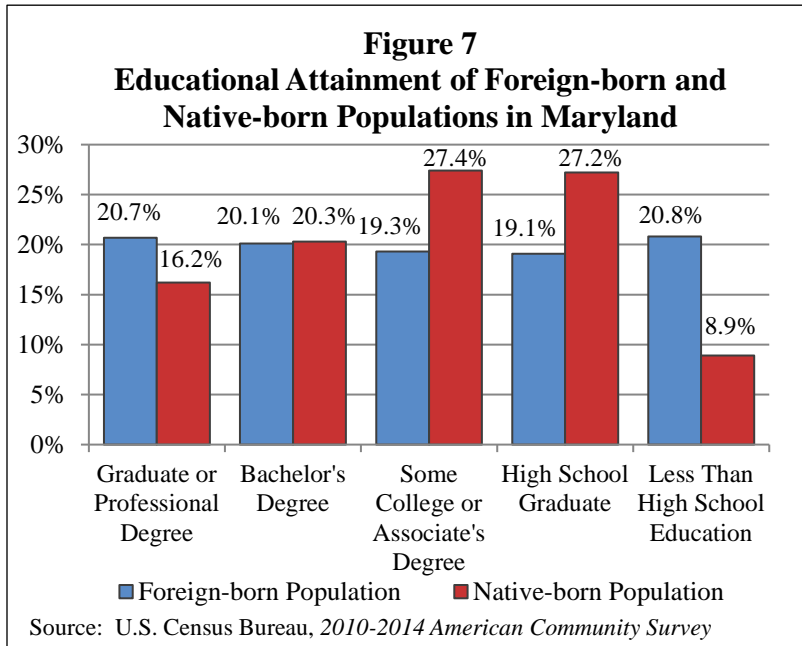
The longer Maryland's foreign born are present in the country, the more likely they are to become naturalized citizens. The 2010-2014 American Community Survey shows that 55.3% of Maryland's foreign-born population entered the country before 2000, and 70.1% of those immigrants have become citizens (Figure 6). Of the 36.5% who entered between 2000 and 2009,



22.6% have become citizens. Of the 8.2% who entered the country in 2010 or later, just 5.3% 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, 47.5% of the foreign born in Maryland have become naturalized citizens. This compares with 45.8% nationally. Of the five largest jurisdictions in Maryland, the percent of foreign-born residents who became naturalized citizens ranged from 37.6% in Baltimore City to 51.3% in Anne Arundel County.

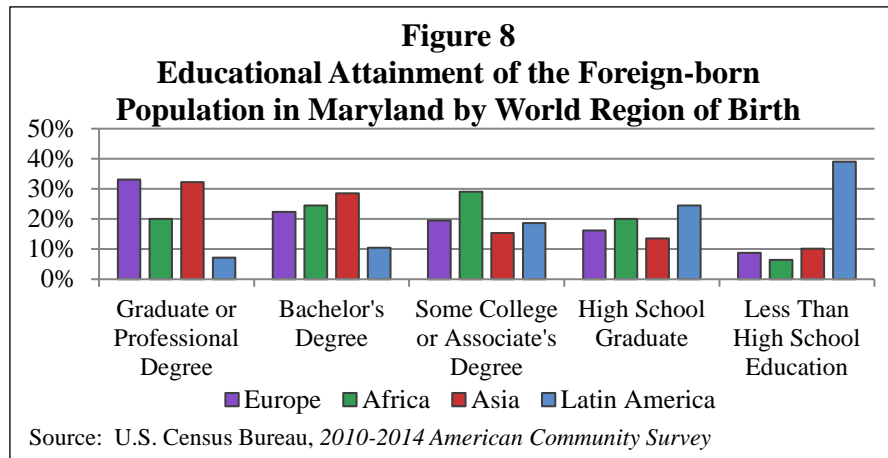
Educational Attainment

Maryland’s foreign-born population is relatively well educated compared to the native population. Nearly 21% of the State’s foreign-born population over the age of 25 have graduate or professional degrees, compared to 16.2% of the native population (**Figure 7**), while 20.1% of the foreign-born population have bachelor’s degrees, compared to 20.3% for the native population. Of the remainder of the foreign-born population, 19.3% have some college or an associate’s degree, 19.1% are high school graduates, and 20.8% have less than a high school education. This compares with 27.4% of the native population who have some college or an associate’s degree, 27.2% who are high school graduates, and 8.9% who have less than a high school education. An area of concern is the relatively 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 three times 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 educational 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 who have entered the United States since 2010.



This compares with 27.4% of the native population who have some college or an associate’s degree, 27.2% who are high school graduates, and 8.9% who have less than a high school education. An area of concern is the relatively 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 three times 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 educational 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 who have entered the United States since 2010.

The educational attainment of the foreign-born population in Maryland varies greatly on the basis of their world region of birth (**Figure 8**). The foreign-born population from Asia has the highest educational attainment, with 28.5% having attained a bachelor’s degree and



another 32.3% having attained a graduate or professional degree (**Table 14**). Within the Asian foreign-born population, individuals from South Central Asia, which includes India, 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 39.1% having attained less than a high school education and another 24.5% 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 54.6% and 56.3%, 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**).

Although the educational attainment levels for the foreign-born population are relatively high statewide, wide disparities exist within several Maryland counties between the native- and foreign-born populations, particularly in relation 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 2.9% of the native born have not graduated from high school compared to 17.0% of the foreign born. Among the county's foreign-born population, 10.5% of naturalized citizens and 24.5% of noncitizens have not graduated from high school. However, the rate is much higher for individuals from Central America, where 50.6% have not graduated from high school. Furthermore, 65.1% of the native-born population in Montgomery County hold a bachelor's degree or higher compared to only 46.3% of the foreign-born population. Among the county's foreign-born population, 53.7% of naturalized citizens and 37.6% of noncitizens have at least a bachelor's degree. In Prince George's County, 46.5% of noncitizens have not graduated from high school compared to 7.4% 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 18.5% of the State's civilian labor force, of which 48% are naturalized U.S. citizens and 52% are non-U.S. citizens. The work ethic of Maryland's immigrant community is demonstrated by high labor participation rates and low unemployment rates. Approximately 75% of foreign-born individuals age 16 and older are currently employed. 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 that of 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 populations during the 2010-2014 time period.

Between 2010 and 2014, foreign-born households had average annual earnings of \$94,230, and native-born households had average annual earnings of \$98,531 or 4.6% greater than foreign-born households. However, the average annual earnings for households headed by naturalized citizens (\$107,591) were considerably higher than for native-born households, whereas households headed by non-U.S. citizens had significantly lower average annual earnings (\$76,946). **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/construction-related occupations. For naturalized citizens, 50.7% are employed in management/professional-related occupations compared to 45.6% of native-born residents and 28.7% of noncitizens. In contrast, 47.8% of noncitizens are employed in service/construction-related occupations compared to 22.3% for native-born residents and 24.3% for naturalized citizens. **Table 20** provides information on the employment status of the foreign-born population, and **Table 21** provides information for foreign-born individuals who entered the United States since 2010. **Table 22** indicates the average number of workers per household for both the native- and foreign-born populations. **Tables 23** through **33** provide data on the type of occupations held by the native-born and foreign-born populations.

Income Levels

Foreign-born households in Maryland generally earn somewhat less than native-born households; however, households headed by naturalized citizens tend to have higher incomes than native-born households. Noncitizen households tend to have significantly lower income levels than both naturalized citizen and native-born households. The average annual household earnings for the native-born population are 4.6% higher than for foreign-born households, with median household income for the native-born population being 5.6% higher than for foreign-born households. However, the average annual household earnings for naturalized citizens are 9.2% higher than for the native-born population and 39.8% higher than for noncitizen households.

While statewide the income levels for households headed by naturalized citizens are higher than for 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 for both the overall foreign-born population and naturalized citizens. In Anne Arundel County, the median household income for the native-born population is 23.8% higher than for foreign-born households and 6.5% higher than for households headed by naturalized citizens. The income disparity is even greater in Montgomery County, where the median household income for the native-born population is 38.6% higher than for foreign-born households and 21.5% higher than for households headed by naturalized citizens. In addition, the median household income for native-born households in Montgomery County is 68.5% higher than for noncitizen households and 71.9% higher than for foreign-born individuals who entered the United States since 2010. Naturalized citizens in Baltimore City and Baltimore County have a

higher median household income than native-born residents; however, in Prince George's County, naturalized citizens have a slightly lower median household income than native-born residents.

Average Annual Household Earnings

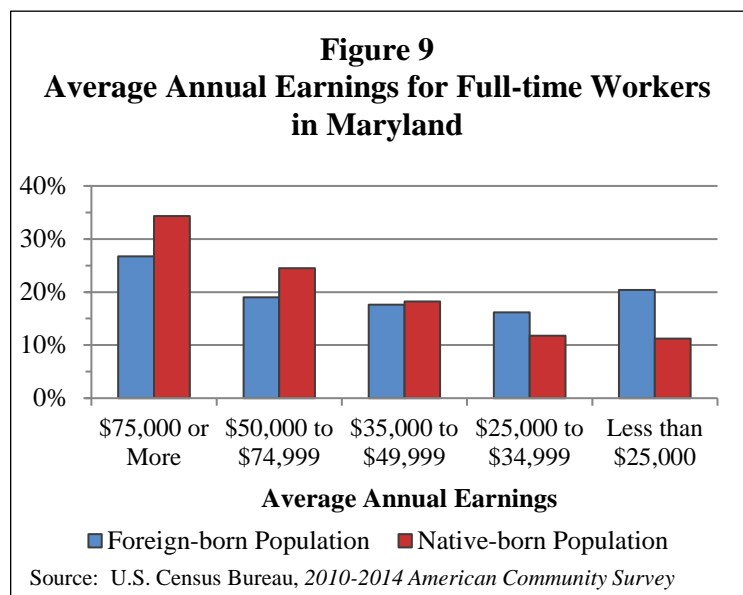
The average annual earnings for native-born households in Maryland during the 2010-2014 time period were \$98,351, according to the *2010-2014 American Community Survey*. That compares with \$94,230 in average annual earnings for foreign-born households. Foreign-born households with naturalized citizens had average annual earnings of \$107,591; however, noncitizen households had average annual earnings of \$76,946. Naturalized citizens accounted for 58.2% of the foreign-born households and 8.9% of total households in Maryland.

Median Household Income

The median household income in Maryland for the 2010-2014 time period totaled \$74,819 for the native-born population and \$70,856 for the foreign-born population (**Table 34**). Naturalized citizens had a median household income of \$82,469, whereas noncitizens had a median household income of \$59,123. For immigrants who entered the United States since 2010, the median household income totaled only \$50,595 or approximately one-third 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 \$79,412 followed by Anne Arundel County at \$73,130. Income levels for naturalized citizens in Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties were 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 2010-2014, 26.7% made \$75,000 or more, and 19.0% made between \$50,000 and \$74,999. This compares with 34.3% of native-born, full-time, year-round workers who made \$75,000 or more during this same period, and 24.5% who made between \$50,000 and \$74,999. Of the foreign-born workers, 33.8% made between \$25,000 and \$49,999, and 20.4% made \$24,999 or less. This compares with 11.2% of native workers who made \$24,999 or less. **Figure 9** compares income levels of foreign-born and native-born residents in Maryland.



Poverty Rates

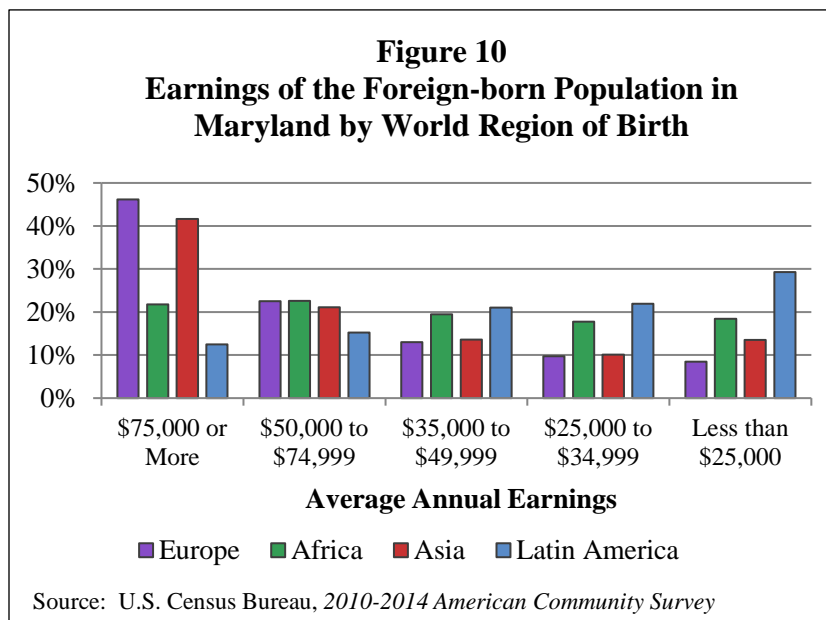
The poverty rate for foreign-born residents in Maryland is slightly higher than the rate for native-born residents; however, naturalized citizens have a very low poverty rate (**Table 35**). Nationally, 18.9% of foreign-born residents live in poverty compared to only 11.2% in Maryland. Among naturalized citizens, the poverty rate averages 6.9% in Maryland compared to 11.4% at the national level. The poverty rate is considerably higher for immigrants who arrived in the United States since 2010. For this population group, the poverty rate averages 21.8% in Maryland and 31.3% nationally. 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 2010), 2.8% receive public cash assistance compared to 2.6% for native-born residents, while 9.2% of recently arrived immigrants receive food stamp assistance compared to 10.5% for native-born residents.

Unemployment Rates

The unemployment rate for foreign-born residents in Maryland for the 2010-2014 time period was slightly lower than the rate for native-born residents due primarily to the high educational and skills levels of naturalized citizens (**Table 36**). Naturalized citizens in Maryland had a 4.0% unemployment rate compared to a 5.6% unemployment rate for native-born residents. For recently arrived immigrants (those arriving in the United States since 2010), the unemployment rate was significantly higher at 8.3%.

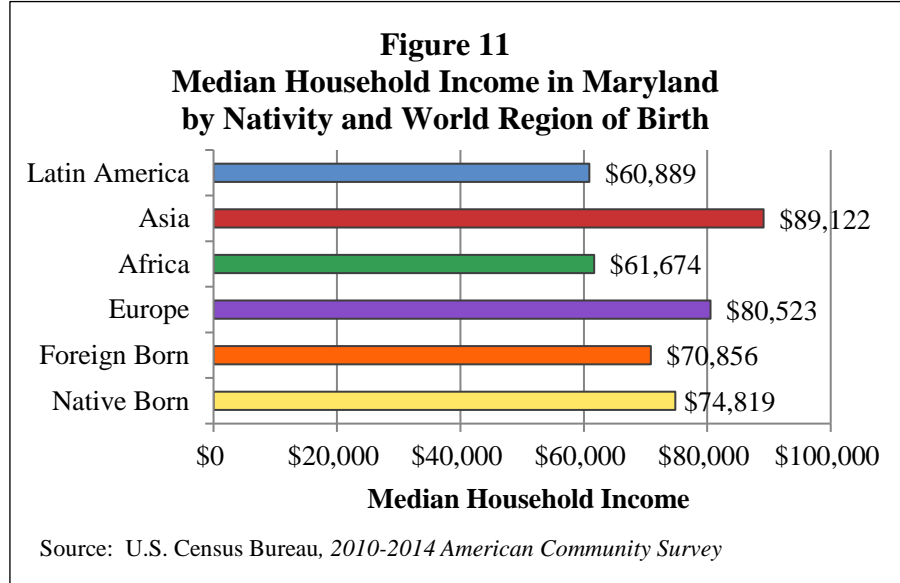
Occupation and Income Differences by World Region of Origin

There are dramatic differences in the earnings and income of the foreign born depending on their world region of birth (**Figure 10**). 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, 46.2% and 41.6%, 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



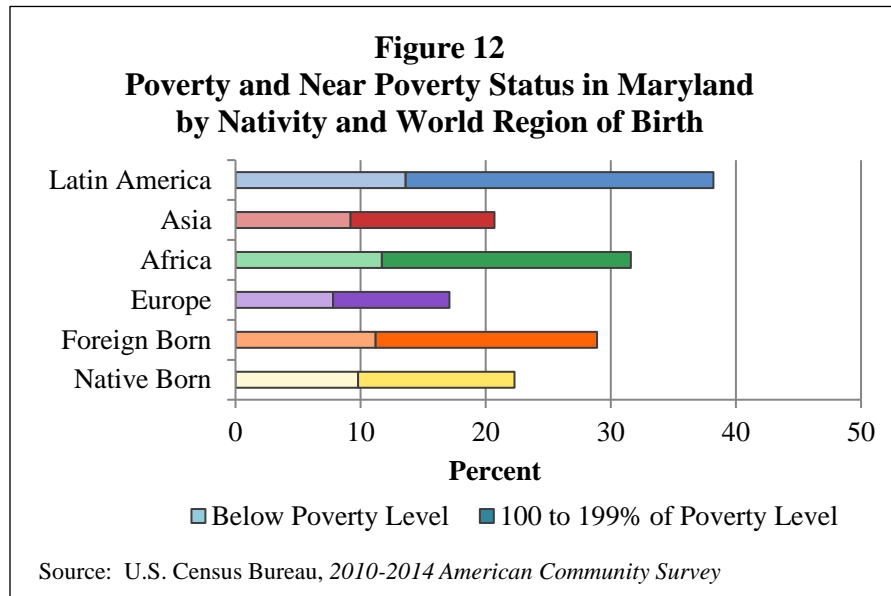
median income of the Asian households at \$89,122 and that of the native-born households at \$74,819. European households also had a higher median income at \$80,523.

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, 29.3% earned \$24,999 or less, as did 18.4% of the foreign born from Africa. Only 12.5% of individuals from Latin America had earnings of \$75,000 or more, while 21.8% of Africans did.



The median household income of the foreign born from Latin America was \$60,889, and that of the foreign born from Africa was \$61,674. That was significantly lower than the median household income of the foreign-born population as a whole at \$70,856, and that of the native population at \$74,819. Of the foreign born from Latin America and Africa, the percentage of people living in poverty was 13.6% and 11.7%, 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 24.6% for immigrants from Latin America and 19.9% for immigrants from Africa, while those living near poverty accounted for 17.7% of the foreign-born population as a whole and 12.5% of the native-born population.

Figure 11 shows median household income by nativity and world region of birth, and **Figure 12** shows poverty rates for the different groups.



Asia

The foreign-born Asian community in Maryland is concentrated in management and professional-related occupations. Professional, scientific, and management-related fields account for 19.3% of employment, and education and health-related fields account for 25.6%. The median earnings for full-time, year-round workers were \$70,000 for men and \$57,200 for women. Men born in South Central Asia, which includes India, had the highest median earnings at \$82,200. Men from South Eastern Asia, which includes the Philippines and Vietnam, had the lowest median earnings at \$49,600. The labor participation rate for Asians was 69.4%, and the unemployment rate was 3.5%. **Table 37** provides information on the employment status of foreign-born residents from Asia.

Latin America

In Maryland, 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 34.1% of employment for Latin Americans, 31.9% for Mexicans, and 39.7% for Central Americans, whereas construction-related occupations account for 22.6% of employment for Latin Americans, 33.5% for Mexicans, and 29.5% for Central Americans. The median earnings for the foreign born from this region were \$35,500 for men and \$31,800 for women; however, the amounts were lower for immigrants from Mexico and Central America. For foreign-born Mexicans, median earnings were \$31,500 for men and \$25,200 for women. For the foreign born from Central America, median earnings were \$31,600 for men and \$25,000 for women. While the labor participation rate was 80.6% for all foreign born from Latin America, the rate was 79.5% for Mexicans and 83.3% for Central Americans. The poverty rate for the foreign born from Latin America was 13.6%, with the rate being higher for both Mexicans (17.5%) and Central Americans (15.8%). A sizeable number of people from Latin America also live near poverty. The near poverty rate was 24.6% for the foreign born from Latin America, increasing to 32.1% for Mexicans and 30.1% for Central Americans. **Table 38** provides information on the employment status of foreign-born residents from Latin America.

Europe

Foreign-born individuals in Maryland from Europe are employed mostly in professional and sales/office-related occupations. Management, professional, and related occupations account for 61.8% of employment; sales and office occupations account for 15.4% of employment. The median earnings for full-time, year-round workers were \$81,500 for men and \$59,000 for women. Foreign-born Europeans had a low labor participation rate of 61.8%; however, the unemployment rate was also low at 3.2%. The poverty rate for foreign-born Europeans was 7.8%; the rate was lower (5.2%) for Northern and Western Europeans and higher (9.8%) for Southern and Eastern Europeans. **Table 39** provides information on the employment status of foreign-born residents from Europe.

Africa

In Maryland, foreign-born individuals from Africa are concentrated in management, professional, and service-related occupations. Education and health-related fields account for 37.7% of employment; professional, scientific, and management-related fields account for 12.8%; and retail trade accounts for 11.4%. The median earnings for full-time, year-round workers were \$48,400 for men and \$40,400 for women. Africans also had a high labor participation rate at 80.9%. Approximately 7.8% of the foreign born from Africa were unemployed. **Table 40** provides information on the employment status of foreign-born residents from Africa.

Demographic Profile of the Washington Region

The Washington region, according to the *2010-2014 American Community Survey*, has a combined foreign-born population of nearly 1.2 million people. The region includes the District of Columbia; Montgomery and Prince George's counties in Maryland; and Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William counties, and the City of Alexandria, in Northern Virginia. These jurisdictions account for 81.5% of the population of the Washington metropolitan area. It is useful to examine how the foreign-born populations in the Washington region's two Maryland jurisdictions compare to the foreign-born populations of the other jurisdictions that make up the region.

Immigration to the Washington Region

As shown in **Table 41**, Fairfax County has the highest total foreign-born population in the Washington region, followed by Montgomery and Prince George's counties. Montgomery County has the highest percentage of total population that is foreign born in the Washington region with 32.4%, followed by Fairfax County (29.8%) and Alexandria (26.6%).

Citizenship

While the foreign-born population of many jurisdictions in the Washington region is somewhat evenly split between naturalized citizens and noncitizens, the noncitizen foreign-born population in the District of Columbia, Prince George's County, and Alexandria is significantly higher than the number of naturalized citizens in each of these jurisdictions. According to the *2010-2014 American Community Survey*, the noncitizen foreign-born population is 62.1% in Alexandria, 61.1% in the District of Columbia, and 60.5% in Prince George's County. Additionally, **Table 42** shows that Montgomery County (55.6%) leads the region in the percentage of households with small children under age six who are born to at least one foreign-born parent.

World Region of Origin

In comparison to other states, a substantial portion of Maryland's foreign-born population comes from Africa and Asia. However, immigrants from Latin America figure prominently in Maryland's two Washington region jurisdictions. As shown in **Table 43**, Prince George's County leads the region with 58.5% of its foreign-born population coming from Latin America, while the percentage of Montgomery County's foreign-born population coming from Latin America (36.5%) is almost equal to its percentage of Asian immigrants (36.6%). Prince William County had the second highest percentage in the Washington region of foreign-born population coming from Latin America with 51.4%, while the highest percentage of foreign-born population in Fairfax and Loudoun counties comes from Asia.

In most jurisdictions in the Washington region, the largest proportion of newly arriving immigrants are from Asia. For example, Asians account for nearly 60% of newly arriving immigrants in Fairfax County compared to 15.6% from Latin America. However, in Prince George's County, over 40% of newly arriving immigrants come from Latin America compared to 24.3% from Asia. **Table 44** shows the region of birth for newly arriving immigrants. The world region of origin can be a factor in the educational attainment, and in turn the median household income, of the Washington region's foreign-born population.

Educational Attainment

According to the *2010-2014 American Community Survey*, Prince George's County has the lowest percentage of foreign-born residents in the Washington region with a bachelor's degree or higher (26.0%), followed by Prince William County (27.1%). Loudoun County (52.5%), the District of Columbia (50.2%), and Arlington County (48.5%) lead the region in the share of foreign-born residents earning a bachelor's degree or higher, while Montgomery and Fairfax counties are tied for fourth in the region (**Tables 45-47**).

Median Household Income and Employment

Jurisdictions in the Washington region often rank at the top of national rankings in median household income. According to the *2010-2014 American Community Survey*, Loudoun County has the highest median household income of foreign-born residents within the Washington region at \$111,139. As shown in **Table 48**, Montgomery County ranks third and Prince George's County ranks seventh in the Washington region with foreign-born median household incomes of \$79,412 and \$63,888, respectively.

The relatively low level of educational attainment among the foreign-born population of Prince George's County contributes to the county's equally challenging employment figures. While the foreign-born population in Prince George's County has the Washington region's largest portion of residents in the labor force (79.6%), the county's foreign-born unemployment rate ranks highest in the region at 6.0%, compared to a low of 3.4% in Arlington County and 5.0% in Montgomery County.

As shown in **Table 49**, substantial disparities in median household income exist between naturalized citizens and noncitizens that make up the Washington region's foreign-born population, as well as between those who immigrated between 2000 and 2010 and those who immigrated after 2010. Naturalized citizens in Montgomery and Prince George's counties boast median household incomes of \$90,581 and \$74,786, respectively, compared to \$65,328 and \$54,593 for their noncitizen counterparts. Individuals who immigrated to the United States in 2010 or later make substantially less than their predecessors. The median household income of these more recent immigrants is \$45,827 in Prince George's County and \$64,032 in Montgomery County, which is far lower in comparison to the median household incomes of the total foreign-born populations in each county. Similarly, the poverty rate of the foreign-born population in Montgomery County nearly doubles from 6.4% for naturalized citizens to 12.0% for noncitizen immigrants, and the poverty rate increases from 6.3% for naturalized citizens to 16.6% for noncitizen immigrants in Prince George's County as shown in **Table 50**.

Future Outlook

Newly arriving immigrants will continue to shape Maryland's communities and contribute to the vitality of the State's economy. The growing 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. Immigrants working in these industries tend to have lower education levels, limited English proficiency, and limited earning potential, all of which will affect State and local government services such as transportation, education, and human services. In addition, with nearly one-third of children in Maryland having at least one foreign-born parent, the future progress of Maryland will be influenced by the social development and success of these 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 the immigrant community; and
- ensuring that public policies are relevant for children in immigrant families.

Data Tables

Table 1
Foreign-born Population in Maryland
2010-2014 American Community Survey

County	Total Population	Foreign-born Population	Percent Foreign-born	State Ranking	Share of State Total	State Ranking
Allegany	73,976	1,603	2.2%	23	0.2%	19
Anne Arundel	550,269	43,633	7.9%	7	5.2%	6
Baltimore City	622,271	46,651	7.5%	8	5.6%	5
Baltimore	817,720	91,988	11.2%	4	11.0%	3
Calvert	89,793	2,934	3.3%	21	0.4%	15
Caroline	32,759	1,342	4.1%	17	0.2%	20
Carroll	167,399	5,773	3.4%	19	0.7%	12
Cecil	101,803	3,244	3.2%	22	0.4%	14
Charles	150,960	8,752	5.8%	9	1.0%	9
Dorchester	32,614	1,323	4.1%	18	0.2%	21
Frederick	239,253	23,382	9.8%	5	2.8%	7
Garrett	29,945	473	1.6%	24	0.1%	24
Harford	248,029	12,870	5.2%	11	1.5%	8
Howard	299,269	56,506	18.9%	3	6.7%	4
Kent	20,016	823	4.1%	16	0.1%	23
Montgomery	1,005,087	325,927	32.4%	1	38.9%	1
Prince George's	884,764	182,817	20.7%	2	21.8%	2
Queen Anne's	48,439	1,630	3.4%	20	0.2%	18
St. Mary's	108,472	4,772	4.4%	15	0.6%	13
Somerset	26,197	1,166	4.5%	14	0.1%	22
Talbot	37,894	2,105	5.6%	10	0.3%	17
Washington	148,913	7,157	4.8%	12	0.9%	11
Wicomico	100,376	8,179	8.1%	6	1.0%	10
Worcester	51,558	2,351	4.6%	13	0.3%	16
Maryland	5,887,776	837,401	14.2%		100.0%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 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 2010-2014 American Community Survey

County	Foreign-born Population			State Ranking	% Difference	State Ranking
	2000 Census	2010-2014 ACS	Difference			
Allegany	924	1,603	679	19	73.5%	18
Anne Arundel	23,211	43,633	20,422	5	88.0%	13
Baltimore City	29,638	46,651	17,013	6	57.4%	22
Baltimore	53,784	91,988	38,204	3	71.0%	19
Calvert	1,643	2,934	1,291	15	78.6%	15
Caroline	756	1,342	586	21	77.5%	16
Carroll	3,046	5,773	2,727	12	89.5%	10
Cecil	1,567	3,244	1,677	14	107.0%	6
Charles	3,470	8,752	5,282	9	152.2%	3
Dorchester	604	1,323	719	18	119.0%	5
Frederick	7,779	23,382	15,603	7	200.6%	1
Garrett	251	473	222	24	88.4%	11
Harford	7,364	12,870	5,506	8	74.8%	17
Howard	28,113	56,506	28,393	4	101.0%	7
Kent	562	823	261	23	46.4%	23
Montgomery	232,996	325,927	92,931	1	39.9%	24
Prince George's	110,481	182,817	72,336	2	65.5%	21
Queen Anne's	972	1,630	658	20	67.7%	20
St. Mary's	2,432	4,772	2,340	13	96.2%	8
Somerset	620	1,166	546	22	88.1%	12
Talbot	1,109	2,105	996	17	89.8%	9
Washington	2,477	7,157	4,680	11	188.9%	2
Wicomico	3,264	8,179	4,915	10	150.6%	4
Worcester	1,252	2,351	1,099	16	87.8%	14
Maryland	518,315	837,401	319,086		61.6%	

ACS: American Community Survey

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 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. 2010 or Later
Anne Arundel	43,633	7.9%	51.3%	48.7%	6.6%
Baltimore City	46,651	7.5%	37.6%	62.4%	12.9%
Baltimore	91,988	11.2%	49.4%	50.6%	9.4%
Montgomery	325,927	32.4%	50.2%	49.8%	8.2%
Prince George's	182,817	20.7%	39.5%	60.5%	7.5%
Maryland	837,401	14.2%	47.5%	52.5%	8.2%
United States	41,056,885	13.1%	45.8%	54.2%	7.1%
New Jersey	1,904,405	21.5%	51.9%	48.1%	6.9%
Pennsylvania	782,103	6.1%	51.3%	48.7%	10.4%
Virginia	948,484	11.6%	47.9%	52.1%	8.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 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. 2010 or Later
Under 5 years	6.2%	7.1%	0.8%	0.3%	1.1%	6.0%
5 to 17 years	16.7%	18.4%	6.3%	3.6%	8.8%	16.7%
18 to 54 years	51.6%	48.7%	69.2%	60.4%	77.4%	67.1%
55 to 64 years	12.5%	12.6%	12.2%	17.5%	7.4%	5.4%
65 years and over	13.0%	13.3%	11.4%	18.2%	5.3%	4.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 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. 2010 or Later
Average Family Size	3.25	3.15	3.70	3.61	3.83	3.47
Average Household Size	2.67	2.55	3.32	3.14	3.57	2.92
Married Couple Family	57.8%	57.0%	63.0%	68.5%	58.0%	64.1%
Median Age	38.1	37.0	41.2	48.6	35.5	28.3
Gender – Male	48.4%	48.4%	48.7%	45.8%	51.2%	47.4%
Limited English Proficient	6.3%	0.9%	37.2%	26.4%	47.0%	53.1%
Speaks English Only	83.1%	93.8%	22.6%	27.1%	18.4%	15.0%
Birth Rate (Per 1,000 women)	52	48	71	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 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	34,118	81.1%	5,253	12.5%	2,709	6.4%
Baltimore City	40,527	86.3%	4,577	9.7%	1,851	3.9%
Baltimore	43,883	77.0%	9,741	17.1%	3,398	6.0%
Montgomery	33,563	44.4%	33,009	43.7%	8,991	11.9%
Prince George's	39,871	58.3%	24,222	35.4%	4,321	6.3%
Maryland	305,642	71.7%	91,800	21.5%	28,595	6.7%
United States	17,432,769	75.1%	4,214,026	18.2%	1,555,781	6.7%
New Jersey	392,196	62.1%	183,390	29.0%	56,456	8.9%
Pennsylvania	737,988	87.8%	70,401	8.4%	31,718	3.8%
Virginia	456,710	76.6%	100,602	16.9%	38,995	6.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 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	15.6%	33.0%	8.2%	40.4%	2.3%	0.5%
Baltimore City	12.8%	27.4%	13.5%	43.9%	1.8%	0.6%
Baltimore	15.9%	39.7%	17.0%	25.9%	1.3%	0.2%
Montgomery	9.9%	36.6%	15.7%	36.5%	1.0%	0.3%
Prince George's	2.9%	16.1%	22.1%	58.5%	0.4%	0.0%
Maryland	10.3%	33.0%	15.6%	39.6%	1.2%	0.3%
United States	11.7%	29.2%	4.2%	52.2%	2.0%	0.6%
New Jersey	16.4%	31.8%	5.0%	45.8%	0.8%	0.2%
Pennsylvania	21.8%	38.6%	7.2%	30.0%	2.0%	0.4%
Virginia	10.8%	41.3%	9.6%	36.2%	1.6%	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, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 9
Foreign-born Population – Region of Birth
Entered United States 2010 or Later
Percent of Total

Jurisdiction	Europe	Asia	Africa	Latin America	Northern America	Oceania
Anne Arundel	9.7%	35.1%	10.9%	36.1%	5.8%	2.3%
Baltimore City	9.9%	47.2%	13.8%	26.1%	1.0%	2.1%
Baltimore	5.6%	46.6%	28.7%	18.4%	0.7%	0.0%
Montgomery	12.6%	32.8%	25.9%	27.0%	0.8%	0.9%
Prince George's	3.3%	24.3%	30.8%	41.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Maryland	9.0%	36.3%	24.0%	29.0%	0.9%	0.8%
United States	9.9%	44.0%	7.6%	35.1%	2.4%	1.0%
New Jersey	8.7%	41.8%	8.3%	39.9%	0.8%	0.5%
Pennsylvania	10.4%	53.4%	9.2%	24.3%	1.9%	0.9%
Virginia	11.2%	50.2%	13.0%	23.1%	1.5%	1.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 10
Educational Attainment
Less than High School Graduate

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2010 or Later
Anne Arundel	8.9%	7.6%	20.7%	11.9%	31.2%	9.3%
Baltimore City	19.1%	18.5%	24.3%	15.8%	30.3%	19.2%
Baltimore	9.8%	8.8%	15.9%	10.2%	22.3%	17.5%
Montgomery	8.7%	2.9%	17.0%	10.5%	24.5%	10.3%
Prince George's	14.4%	7.4%	33.5%	16.0%	46.5%	21.6%
Maryland	11.0%	8.9%	20.8%	11.4%	30.5%	14.8%
United States	13.7%	10.2%	30.7%	20.9%	40.4%	21.4%
New Jersey	11.6%	8.3%	20.4%	14.9%	27.2%	15.1%
Pennsylvania	11.0%	10.1%	22.1%	17.5%	27.7%	20.1%
Virginia	12.1%	10.8%	19.9%	11.5%	28.7%	16.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 11
Educational Attainment
Bachelor's Degree or Higher

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2010 or Later
Anne Arundel	37.6%	37.6%	36.6%	45.0%	26.6%	40.2%
Baltimore City	27.7%	26.5%	39.0%	43.8%	35.8%	55.1%
Baltimore	36.0%	34.6%	45.0%	48.4%	41.2%	53.0%
Montgomery	57.4%	65.1%	46.3%	53.7%	37.6%	54.7%
Prince George's	30.4%	32.0%	26.0%	36.4%	18.0%	35.6%
Maryland	37.3%	36.5%	40.8%	48.9%	32.4%	49.7%
United States	29.3%	29.6%	28.0%	34.1%	22.1%	45.0%
New Jersey	36.3%	36.3%	36.5%	41.2%	30.8%	51.7%
Pennsylvania	28.1%	27.4%	36.7%	38.5%	34.6%	52.5%
Virginia	35.7%	35.1%	40.2%	46.4%	33.6%	51.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 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	20.7%	19.4%	23.3%	20.6%	16.0%
Baltimore City	24.3%	21.0%	15.6%	16.7%	22.3%
Baltimore	15.9%	18.7%	20.4%	23.9%	21.1%
Montgomery	17.0%	17.9%	18.9%	21.1%	25.2%
Prince George's	33.5%	21.3%	19.3%	15.2%	10.8%
Maryland	20.8%	19.1%	19.3%	20.1%	20.7%
United States	30.7%	22.3%	18.9%	16.3%	11.7%
New Jersey	20.4%	25.2%	17.9%	21.3%	15.2%
Pennsylvania	22.1%	23.6%	17.6%	18.6%	18.1%
Virginia	19.9%	19.6%	20.3%	21.8%	18.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 13
Educational Attainment of Foreign-born Population
Entered United States 2010 or Later

Jurisdiction	Less than High School	High School Graduate	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
Anne Arundel	9.3%	26.0%	24.6%	22.2%	18.0%
Baltimore City	19.2%	15.7%	10.0%	17.0%	38.1%
Baltimore	17.5%	18.1%	11.5%	31.7%	21.3%
Montgomery	10.3%	17.8%	17.1%	23.6%	31.1%
Prince George's	21.6%	25.0%	17.9%	21.4%	14.2%
Maryland	14.8%	19.6%	15.8%	24.5%	25.2%
United States	21.4%	19.1%	14.4%	26.1%	18.9%
New Jersey	15.1%	20.9%	12.3%	30.2%	21.5%
Pennsylvania	20.1%	15.9%	11.4%	28.5%	24.0%
Virginia	16.6%	16.8%	15.0%	29.5%	22.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 14
Educational Attainment of Foreign-born Population from Asia

Jurisdiction	Less than High School	High School Graduate	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
Anne Arundel	11.6%	17.3%	22.2%	27.7%	21.2%
Baltimore City	10.9%	13.8%	10.6%	24.6%	40.1%
Baltimore	12.0%	15.3%	15.1%	30.0%	27.6%
Montgomery	9.1%	11.9%	14.8%	28.1%	36.1%
Prince George's	13.3%	15.3%	18.1%	29.3%	24.0%
Maryland	10.1%	13.6%	15.4%	28.5%	32.3%
United States	15.9%	16.2%	18.5%	28.0%	21.3%
New Jersey	8.9%	12.7%	12.8%	36.5%	29.1%
Pennsylvania	19.1%	16.1%	13.3%	24.2%	27.2%
Virginia	11.3%	14.3%	18.1%	30.0%	26.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

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

Jurisdiction	Less than High School	High School Graduate	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
Anne Arundel	37.1%	23.4%	21.3%	11.2%	6.9%
Baltimore City	40.2%	27.1%	16.1%	9.8%	6.8%
Baltimore	32.0%	25.0%	21.6%	12.4%	9.0%
Montgomery	32.6%	25.6%	20.0%	12.5%	9.3%
Prince George's	50.3%	22.9%	15.5%	7.3%	3.9%
Maryland	39.1%	24.5%	18.7%	10.5%	7.2%
United States	45.5%	25.6%	17.0%	8.0%	3.8%
New Jersey	30.6%	33.7%	20.8%	10.6%	4.4%
Pennsylvania	34.2%	29.7%	19.3%	10.0%	6.8%
Virginia	37.2%	26.4%	19.1%	11.1%	6.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 16
Educational Attainment of Foreign-born Population from Europe

Jurisdiction	Less than High School	High School Graduate	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
Anne Arundel	11.7%	17.4%	25.4%	21.9%	23.6%
Baltimore City	13.9%	16.0%	14.0%	19.5%	36.6%
Baltimore	11.5%	19.5%	21.5%	24.1%	23.3%
Montgomery	6.1%	10.3%	15.5%	21.8%	46.2%
Prince George's	13.8%	20.9%	18.2%	21.8%	25.4%
Maryland	8.8%	16.2%	19.5%	22.4%	33.1%
United States	14.0%	24.2%	23.3%	19.4%	19.1%
New Jersey	20.0%	28.3%	18.0%	17.6%	16.0%
Pennsylvania	16.7%	28.5%	19.1%	18.1%	17.6%
Virginia	7.5%	18.4%	24.2%	22.3%	27.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 17
Educational Attainment of Foreign-born Population from Africa

Jurisdiction	Less than High School	High School Graduate	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
Anne Arundel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Baltimore City	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Baltimore	5.3%	16.5%	29.9%	27.5%	20.9%
Montgomery	7.0%	20.5%	28.4%	23.4%	20.7%
Prince George's	6.7%	21.6%	30.2%	24.8%	16.7%
Maryland	6.4%	20.0%	29.1%	24.5%	20.0%
United States	12.1%	19.4%	27.6%	24.4%	16.6%
New Jersey	7.1%	21.3%	23.7%	30.4%	17.6%
Pennsylvania	11.3%	23.4%	26.8%	23.0%	15.4%
Virginia	9.9%	20.4%	29.5%	23.8%	16.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 18
Economic Characteristics of Maryland's Foreign-born Community

	Native-born	Foreign-born U.S. Citizen	Foreign-born Non-U.S. Citizen
Median Household Income	\$74,819	\$82,469	\$59,123
Below 100% of Poverty Level	9.8%	6.9%	15.0%
Workers Per Household	1.28	1.59	1.80
In Civilian Labor Force	67.0%	74.1%	75.2%
In Management/Professional Occupations	45.6%	50.7%	28.7%
In Sales/Office Occupations	24.4%	18.0%	14.0%
In Service Occupations	15.2%	18.2%	30.8%
In Resources/Construction Occupations	7.1%	6.1%	17.0%
In Production/Transportation Occupations	7.7%	7.0%	9.5%
Unemployment Rate	5.6%	4.0%	6.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 19
Average Annual Earnings
Percent of Households in Maryland

Income Level	Native-born	Foreign-born Population		
		Total	U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen
\$1-\$24,999	11.2%	20.4%	12.1%	29.2%
\$25,000-\$49,999	30.0%	33.8%	29.3%	38.7%
\$50,000-\$74,999	24.5%	19.0%	22.0%	15.7%
\$75,000 or more	34.3%	26.7%	36.5%	16.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 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	\$73,130	1.65	9.2%	73.6%	4.1%
Baltimore City	43,116	1.36	22.3%	72.1%	6.2%
Baltimore	64,165	1.55	12.8%	71.8%	4.6%
Montgomery	79,412	1.68	9.2%	75.4%	5.0%
Prince George's	63,888	1.94	12.5%	79.6%	6.0%
Maryland	70,856	1.67	11.2%	74.8%	5.0%
United States	49,221	1.49	18.9%	67.0%	5.6%
New Jersey	65,853	1.55	12.5%	70.3%	5.8%
Pennsylvania	50,106	1.35	17.5%	65.6%	5.6%
Virginia	70,265	1.69	11.7%	73.1%	4.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 21
Employment Status of Foreign-born Population
Entered United States 2010 or Later

Jurisdiction	Median Household Income	Workers Per Household	Poverty Rate	In Labor Force	Unemployment Rate
Anne Arundel	\$72,115	1.45	26.3%	69.9%	6.2%
Baltimore City	37,297	1.24	31.9%	62.7%	6.3%
Baltimore	48,214	1.38	24.3%	59.1%	7.0%
Montgomery	64,032	1.24	17.4%	60.9%	8.6%
Prince George's	45,827	1.49	23.0%	62.7%	10.2%
Maryland	50,595	1.29	21.8%	60.3%	8.3%
United States	37,765	1.21	31.3%	53.7%	6.7%
New Jersey	60,935	1.44	22.7%	58.2%	7.0%
Pennsylvania	32,362	1.12	32.9%	52.9%	6.1%
Virginia	51,378	1.25	23.4%	54.2%	5.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 22
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. 2010 or Later
Anne Arundel	1.39	1.36	1.65	1.56	1.81	1.45
Baltimore City	1.08	1.05	1.36	1.22	1.48	1.24
Baltimore	1.28	1.24	1.55	1.53	1.59	1.38
Montgomery	1.45	1.32	1.68	1.59	1.81	1.24
Prince George's	1.47	1.34	1.94	1.80	2.08	1.49
Maryland	1.34	1.28	1.67	1.59	1.80	1.29
United States	1.20	1.16	1.49	1.43	1.56	1.21
New Jersey	1.29	1.21	1.55	1.48	1.66	1.44
Pennsylvania	1.16	1.15	1.35	1.32	1.39	1.12
Virginia	1.28	1.23	1.69	1.63	1.76	1.25

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 23
Employed in Management- and Professional-related Occupations

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2010 or Later
Anne Arundel	45.6%	46.4%	38.0%	50.5%	24.5%	31.6%
Baltimore City	39.5%	39.8%	36.8%	46.4%	31.0%	40.2%
Baltimore	43.6%	43.4%	44.9%	51.2%	38.0%	43.5%
Montgomery	56.0%	64.4%	43.6%	53.8%	32.6%	42.1%
Prince George's	37.4%	41.8%	26.1%	40.1%	16.4%	26.6%
Maryland	44.5%	45.6%	39.5%	50.7%	28.7%	37.4%
United States	36.4%	37.8%	29.6%	38.7%	21.6%	36.5%
New Jersey	40.7%	42.6%	35.6%	43.5%	26.6%	38.4%
Pennsylvania	36.5%	36.3%	38.3%	42.8%	33.2%	41.1%
Virginia	42.5%	43.4%	37.6%	47.4%	27.9%	36.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 24
Employed in Sales- and Office-related Occupations

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2010 or Later
Anne Arundel	24.9%	25.7%	17.5%	19.5%	15.5%	7.1%
Baltimore City	23.2%	24.3%	14.3%	17.2%	12.5%	17.8%
Baltimore	24.6%	26.1%	15.9%	15.8%	15.9%	22.7%
Montgomery	18.5%	20.0%	16.4%	18.2%	14.4%	15.3%
Prince George's	24.0%	27.4%	15.0%	18.7%	12.4%	16.4%
Maryland	22.9%	24.4%	16.0%	18.0%	14.0%	16.3%
United States	24.4%	25.8%	17.3%	21.1%	14.0%	15.1%
New Jersey	24.9%	27.4%	18.6%	21.4%	15.4%	17.3%
Pennsylvania	24.3%	25.0%	16.2%	18.2%	13.8%	14.2%
Virginia	22.8%	23.6%	18.2%	20.9%	15.7%	19.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 25
Employed in Service-related Occupations

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2010 or Later
Anne Arundel	14.6%	13.4%	25.2%	18.2%	32.7%	32.3%
Baltimore City	21.2%	20.4%	27.2%	22.1%	30.3%	25.3%
Baltimore	16.1%	15.3%	21.1%	18.3%	24.1%	20.3%
Montgomery	15.4%	9.5%	24.1%	16.7%	32.1%	28.7%
Prince George's	20.5%	16.9%	30.0%	24.0%	34.2%	32.3%
Maryland	17.0%	15.2%	24.6%	18.2%	30.8%	28.4%
United States	18.2%	16.8%	25.0%	20.0%	29.4%	24.9%
New Jersey	16.8%	14.9%	21.6%	16.7%	27.2%	21.7%
Pennsylvania	17.5%	17.2%	21.7%	18.5%	25.3%	23.2%
Virginia	16.8%	15.5%	23.7%	18.2%	29.0%	26.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 26
Employed in Resources- and Construction-related Occupations

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2010 or Later
Anne Arundel	8.1%	7.8%	10.9%	5.5%	16.7%	13.5%
Baltimore City	6.0%	5.4%	11.3%	5.8%	14.7%	5.5%
Baltimore	7.1%	6.9%	8.0%	4.9%	11.4%	4.6%
Montgomery	5.7%	3.3%	9.3%	5.0%	13.9%	8.6%
Prince George's	9.7%	5.9%	19.5%	9.8%	26.3%	16.7%
Maryland	7.9%	7.1%	11.6%	6.1%	17.0%	9.8%
United States	9.0%	8.2%	12.8%	7.0%	17.9%	10.7%
New Jersey	7.2%	6.8%	8.4%	5.5%	11.7%	6.8%
Pennsylvania	8.3%	8.3%	8.0%	4.9%	11.5%	7.3%
Virginia	8.5%	7.9%	11.6%	5.8%	17.5%	8.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 27
Employed in Production- and Transportation-related Occupations

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2010 or Later
Anne Arundel	6.9%	6.7%	8.4%	6.3%	10.7%	15.5%
Baltimore City	10.1%	10.1%	10.4%	8.5%	11.6%	11.2%
Baltimore	8.6%	8.3%	10.2%	9.8%	10.6%	8.8%
Montgomery	4.4%	2.8%	6.6%	6.3%	7.0%	5.3%
Prince George's	8.4%	8.0%	9.4%	7.4%	10.8%	7.9%
Maryland	7.8%	7.7%	8.3%	7.0%	9.5%	8.2%
United States	12.1%	11.4%	15.3%	13.3%	17.1%	12.8%
New Jersey	10.4%	8.3%	15.8%	12.8%	19.1%	15.8%
Pennsylvania	13.4%	13.2%	15.8%	15.5%	16.1%	14.3%
Virginia	9.4%	9.6%	8.8%	7.8%	9.9%	10.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 28
Types of Occupations for Foreign-born Population
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Management/ Professional	Sales/Office	Service	Resources/ Construction	Production/ Transportation
Anne Arundel	38.0%	17.5%	25.2%	10.9%	8.4%
Baltimore City	36.8%	14.3%	27.2%	11.3%	10.4%
Baltimore	44.9%	15.9%	21.1%	8.0%	10.2%
Montgomery	43.6%	16.4%	24.1%	9.3%	6.6%
Prince George's	26.1%	15.0%	30.0%	19.5%	9.4%
Maryland	39.5%	16.0%	24.6%	11.6%	8.3%
United States	29.6%	17.3%	25.0%	12.8%	15.3%
New Jersey	35.6%	18.6%	21.6%	8.4%	15.8%
Pennsylvania	38.3%	16.2%	21.7%	8.0%	15.8%
Virginia	37.6%	18.2%	23.7%	11.6%	8.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 29
Types of Occupations for Foreign-born Population
Entered U.S. 2010 or Later

Jurisdiction	Management/ Professional	Sales/Office	Service	Resources/ Construction	Production/ Transportation
Anne Arundel	31.6%	7.1%	32.3%	13.5%	15.5%
Baltimore City	40.2%	17.8%	25.3%	5.5%	11.2%
Baltimore	43.5%	22.7%	20.3%	4.6%	8.8%
Montgomery	42.1%	15.3%	28.7%	8.6%	5.3%
Prince George's	26.6%	16.4%	32.3%	16.7%	7.9%
Maryland	37.4%	16.3%	28.4%	9.8%	8.2%
United States	36.5%	15.1%	24.9%	10.7%	12.8%
New Jersey	38.4%	17.3%	21.7%	6.8%	15.8%
Pennsylvania	41.1%	14.2%	23.2%	7.3%	14.3%
Virginia	36.3%	19.0%	26.5%	8.1%	10.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

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

Jurisdiction	Management/ Professional	Sales/Office	Service	Resources/ Construction	Production/ Transportation
Anne Arundel	49.3%	19.0%	20.9%	2.9%	7.9%
Baltimore City	59.9%	17.3%	12.9%	1.2%	8.7%
Baltimore	57.0%	16.6%	14.7%	2.3%	9.5%
Montgomery	62.0%	17.1%	13.5%	2.8%	4.6%
Prince George's	52.8%	18.4%	17.6%	4.9%	6.3%
Maryland	59.1%	17.2%	14.5%	3.1%	6.1%
United States	48.6%	20.0%	17.6%	3.3%	10.5%
New Jersey	59.2%	20.1%	11.1%	2.1%	7.5%
Pennsylvania	50.4%	17.0%	15.9%	2.6%	14.1%
Virginia	52.7%	20.7%	16.5%	3.2%	6.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

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

Jurisdiction	Management/ Professional	Sales/Office	Service	Resources/ Construction	Production/ Transportation
Anne Arundel	21.1%	15.3%	33.9%	20.3%	9.3%
Baltimore City	17.6%	11.2%	38.0%	21.3%	11.8%
Baltimore	21.0%	16.7%	29.4%	19.8%	13.0%
Montgomery	21.5%	15.3%	35.7%	19.4%	8.2%
Prince George's	13.8%	13.2%	33.5%	29.1%	10.4%
Maryland	18.8%	14.3%	34.1%	22.6%	10.2%
United States	14.8%	15.3%	31.0%	19.8%	19.1%
New Jersey	16.9%	17.1%	30.5%	12.0%	23.5%
Pennsylvania	18.7%	14.5%	30.2%	15.5%	21.2%
Virginia	17.4%	13.8%	33.7%	24.2%	10.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

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

Jurisdiction	Management/ Professional	Sales/Office	Service	Resources/ Construction	Production/ Transportation
Anne Arundel	54.3%	23.6%	11.3%	6.8%	4.0%
Baltimore City	62.8%	17.1%	8.6%	5.5%	6.0%
Baltimore	50.7%	15.5%	15.9%	7.4%	10.5%
Montgomery	71.8%	12.0%	10.2%	3.9%	2.2%
Prince George's	58.4%	12.4%	14.3%	9.7%	5.2%
Maryland	61.8%	15.4%	11.8%	5.7%	5.4%
United States	46.1%	19.3%	16.4%	8.0%	10.2%
New Jersey	41.8%	20.2%	15.3%	12.5%	10.2%
Pennsylvania	44.8%	18.1%	16.8%	8.7%	11.5%
Virginia	56.1%	20.7%	12.7%	5.0%	5.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 33
Types of Occupations for Foreign-born Population from Africa
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Management/ Professional	Sales/Office	Service	Resources/ Construction	Production/ Transportation
Anne Arundel	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Baltimore City	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Baltimore	49.0%	12.9%	27.3%	3.1%	7.7%
Montgomery	41.3%	19.5%	27.4%	1.9%	10.0%
Prince George's	39.3%	18.2%	30.1%	3.4%	9.0%
Maryland	42.3%	17.9%	27.4%	2.8%	9.6%
United States	38.0%	18.7%	25.1%	3.1%	15.1%
New Jersey	42.4%	19.3%	23.1%	3.2%	12.0%
Pennsylvania	35.5%	13.5%	32.4%	3.2%	15.3%
Virginia	36.2%	23.5%	24.7%	3.3%	12.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 34
Median Household Income

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2010 or Later
Anne Arundel	\$89,031	\$90,561	\$73,130	\$85,072	\$59,201	\$72,115
Baltimore City	41,819	41,663	43,116	50,246	40,971	37,297
Baltimore	66,940	67,274	64,165	74,171	57,234	48,214
Montgomery	98,704	110,053	79,412	90,581	65,328	64,032
Prince George's	73,856	77,406	63,888	74,786	54,593	45,827
Maryland	74,149	74,819	70,856	82,469	59,123	50,595
United States	53,482	54,224	49,221	58,993	40,064	37,765
New Jersey	72,062	74,086	65,853	74,811	54,853	60,935
Pennsylvania	53,115	53,337	50,106	55,666	42,219	32,362
Virginia	64,792	64,025	70,265	82,889	57,117	51,378

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 35
Poverty Rate

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2010 or Later
Anne Arundel	5.9%	5.6%	9.2%	5.2%	13.5%	26.3%
Baltimore City	24.2%	24.4%	22.3%	17.8%	25.1%	31.9%
Baltimore	9.1%	8.6%	12.8%	8.3%	17.1%	24.3%
Montgomery	6.9%	5.8%	9.2%	6.4%	12.0%	17.4%
Prince George's	9.7%	9.0%	12.5%	6.3%	16.6%	23.0%
Maryland	10.0%	9.8%	11.2%	6.9%	15.0%	21.8%
United States	15.6%	15.1%	18.9%	11.4%	25.3%	31.3%
New Jersey	10.7%	10.3%	12.5%	8.0%	17.4%	22.7%
Pennsylvania	13.5%	13.2%	17.5%	11.7%	23.8%	32.9%
Virginia	11.5%	11.5%	11.7%	6.7%	16.3%	23.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 36
Unemployment Rate

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2010 or Later
Anne Arundel	4.5%	4.6%	4.1%	4.2%	4.0%	6.2%
Baltimore City	8.6%	8.9%	6.2%	5.5%	6.7%	6.3%
Baltimore	5.0%	5.0%	4.6%	3.6%	5.7%	7.0%
Montgomery	4.6%	4.4%	5.0%	4.0%	6.1%	8.6%
Prince George's	7.0%	7.3%	6.0%	4.6%	6.9%	10.2%
Maryland	5.5%	5.6%	5.0%	4.0%	6.0%	8.3%
United States	5.8%	5.9%	5.6%	4.6%	6.5%	6.7%
New Jersey	6.4%	6.6%	5.8%	5.0%	6.6%	7.0%
Pennsylvania	5.4%	5.4%	5.6%	4.6%	6.6%	6.1%
Virginia	4.5%	4.5%	4.3%	3.7%	4.9%	5.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 37
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	\$81,854	1.59	9.3%	72.1%	4.7%
Baltimore City	47,560	1.21	21.8%	67.2%	3.4%
Baltimore	71,828	1.54	12.8%	69.2%	3.3%
Montgomery	102,555	1.55	7.2%	69.6%	2.9%
Prince George's	78,927	1.78	10.8%	69.1%	3.8%
Maryland	89,122	1.56	9.2%	69.4%	3.5%
United States	68,943	1.46	14.5%	64.9%	4.5%
New Jersey	99,806	1.56	7.8%	69.3%	4.3%
Pennsylvania	61,917	1.43	17.1%	65.1%	4.4%
Virginia	88,802	1.62	9.6%	69.3%	3.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 38
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	\$61,382	1.98	11.2%	77.5%	2.8%
Baltimore City	43,237	1.71	23.2%	77.4%	7.8%
Baltimore	53,738	1.75	13.7%	76.3%	6.5%
Montgomery	65,848	2.05	11.0%	82.1%	6.2%
Prince George's	61,285	2.12	13.9%	82.5%	6.0%
Maryland	60,889	1.99	13.6%	80.6%	5.8%
United States	40,379	1.65	23.5%	70.1%	6.5%
New Jersey	49,261	1.71	17.5%	74.8%	7.1%
Pennsylvania	40,482	1.51	23.0%	71.9%	8.1%
Virginia	55,396	1.99	15.4%	79.3%	5.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 39
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	\$81,667	1.11	6.0%	59.7%	3.9%
Baltimore City	40,233	0.92	18.8%	59.2%	4.8%
Baltimore	68,707	1.18	8.4%	62.6%	3.3%
Montgomery	102,367	1.17	7.4%	63.3%	2.8%
Prince George's	69,056	1.22	11.3%	59.3%	2.2%
Maryland	80,523	1.15	7.8%	61.8%	3.2%
United States	57,448	1.08	10.3%	57.5%	3.9%
New Jersey	68,430	1.18	7.5%	58.8%	4.5%
Pennsylvania	50,285	1.05	10.8%	55.8%	3.9%
Virginia	77,253	1.19	6.8%	61.8%	2.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 40
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	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Baltimore City	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Baltimore	\$61,452	1.70	15.9%	80.4%	6.3%
Montgomery	60,525	1.60	11.1%	81.0%	8.5%
Prince George's	61,664	1.72	10.5%	82.7%	8.1%
Maryland	61,674	1.63	11.7%	80.9%	7.8%
United States	48,668	1.42	20.7%	74.4%	7.6%
New Jersey	61,104	1.51	14.5%	74.8%	7.5%
Pennsylvania	42,865	1.39	20.9%	72.5%	7.5%
Virginia	58,145	1.66	13.6%	79.7%	6.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 41
Foreign-born Population and Citizenship Status
Greater Washington Region

Jurisdiction	Foreign-born Population	Percent of Total Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Foreign-born Entered U.S. 2010 or Later
Alexandria	38,973	26.6%	37.9%	62.1%	13.9%
Arlington	50,349	22.9%	41.9%	58.1%	11.6%
Fairfax	333,097	29.8%	51.0%	49.0%	7.6%
Loudoun	78,267	23.1%	52.7%	47.3%	7.7%
Prince William	93,283	21.8%	49.9%	50.1%	5.5%
District of Columbia	88,626	14.0%	38.9%	61.1%	13.3%
Montgomery	325,927	32.4%	50.2%	49.8%	8.2%
Prince George's	182,817	20.7%	39.5%	60.5%	7.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 42
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
Alexandria	6,940	58.4%	3,483	29.3%	1,458	12.3%
Arlington	9,156	62.0%	3,978	26.9%	1,641	11.1%
Fairfax	44,076	49.3%	34,874	39.0%	10,474	11.7%
Loudoun	18,946	57.8%	10,315	31.5%	3,521	10.7%
Prince William	24,942	60.1%	12,398	29.9%	4,173	10.1%
District of Columbia	31,609	73.8%	7,938	18.5%	3,291	7.7%
Montgomery	33,563	44.4%	33,009	43.7%	8,991	11.9%
Prince George's	39,871	58.3%	24,222	35.4%	4,321	6.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 43
Foreign-born Population – Region of Birth
Percent of Total

Jurisdiction	Europe	Asia	Africa	Latin America	Northern America	Oceania
Alexandria	7.5%	24.9%	29.9%	35.9%	1.3%	0.5%
Arlington	12.0%	35.7%	10.5%	39.1%	2.2%	0.6%
Fairfax	7.6%	51.2%	9.3%	30.6%	0.9%	0.4%
Loudoun	8.6%	51.9%	6.1%	31.7%	1.3%	0.3%
Prince William	5.8%	28.9%	12.8%	51.4%	1.0%	0.1%
District of Columbia	18.6%	18.3%	15.8%	44.3%	2.0%	1.1%
Montgomery	9.9%	36.6%	15.7%	36.5%	1.0%	0.3%
Prince George's	2.9%	16.1%	22.1%	58.5%	0.4%	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 44
Foreign-born Population – Region of Birth
Entered 2010 or Later
Percent of Total

Jurisdiction	Europe	Asia	Africa	Latin America	Northern America	Oceania
Alexandria	6.4%	33.9%	32.5%	25.3%	1.0%	0.9%
Arlington	12.7%	49.2%	11.1%	22.8%	2.8%	1.4%
Fairfax	9.2%	59.8%	12.6%	15.6%	1.0%	1.7%
Loudoun	14.4%	47.0%	7.1%	30.8%	0.4%	0.3%
Prince William	6.1%	32.8%	26.1%	33.0%	1.8%	0.2%
District of Columbia	31.6%	22.2%	13.2%	29.0%	2.9%	1.1%
Montgomery	12.6%	32.8%	25.9%	27.0%	0.8%	0.9%
Prince George's	3.3%	24.3%	30.8%	41.4%	0.2%	0.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 45
Educational Attainment
Less than High School Graduate

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2010 or Later
Alexandria	8.7%	4.0%	19.7%	9.3%	27.0%	9.4%
Arlington	6.6%	2.0%	19.7%	11.8%	26.0%	12.8%
Fairfax	8.1%	2.4%	17.7%	11.0%	25.6%	12.6%
Loudoun	6.5%	2.6%	14.9%	8.6%	23.1%	20.9%
Prince William	10.4%	4.7%	23.9%	14.3%	34.7%	25.3%
District of Columbia	11.1%	9.3%	19.9%	12.2%	25.4%	7.8%
Montgomery	8.7%	2.9%	17.0%	10.5%	24.5%	10.3%
Prince George's	14.4%	7.4%	33.5%	16.0%	46.5%	21.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 46
Educational Attainment
Bachelor's Degree or Higher

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2010 or Later
Alexandria	61.6%	70.6%	40.1%	51.4%	32.2%	55.1%
Arlington	71.9%	80.2%	48.5%	53.7%	44.3%	68.0%
Fairfax	59.3%	67.1%	46.3%	51.9%	39.6%	58.2%
Loudoun	58.0%	60.5%	52.5%	58.6%	44.8%	49.7%
Prince William	38.1%	42.8%	27.1%	34.9%	18.4%	33.2%
District of Columbia	53.4%	54.0%	50.2%	53.5%	47.8%	74.5%
Montgomery	57.4%	65.1%	46.3%	53.7%	37.6%	54.7%
Prince George's	30.4%	32.0%	26.0%	36.4%	18.0%	35.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 47
Educational Attainment of Foreign-born Population
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Less than High School	High School Graduate	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate Degree
Alexandria	19.7%	18.7%	21.4%	22.4%	17.7%
Arlington	19.7%	15.3%	16.5%	22.3%	26.2%
Fairfax	17.7%	17.4%	18.6%	24.5%	21.8%
Loudoun	14.9%	15.5%	17.0%	29.3%	23.2%
Prince William	23.9%	24.4%	24.6%	17.5%	9.6%
District of Columbia	19.9%	15.7%	14.2%	18.9%	31.3%
Montgomery	17.0%	17.9%	18.9%	21.1%	25.2%
Prince George's	33.5%	21.3%	19.3%	15.2%	10.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey

Table 48
Employment Status of Foreign-born Population
Total Foreign-born

Jurisdiction	Median Household Income	Workers Per Household	Poverty Rate	In Labor Force	Unemployment Rate
Alexandria	\$52,951	1.63	12.4%	78.4%	4.7%
Arlington	66,574	1.54	16.6%	73.5%	3.4%
Fairfax	86,242	1.79	8.9%	74.4%	4.3%
Loudoun	111,139	1.87	6.1%	78.1%	3.5%
Prince William	74,827	1.95	9.2%	77.3%	5.0%
District of Columbia	64,162	1.36	15.3%	74.4%	5.6%
Montgomery	79,412	1.68	9.2%	75.4%	5.0%
Prince George's	63,888	1.94	12.5%	79.6%	6.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 49
Median Household Income

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2010 or Later
Alexandria	\$87,319	\$101,370	\$52,951	\$61,719	\$45,260	\$36,113
Arlington	105,120	116,503	66,574	88,264	52,895	56,458
Fairfax	112,102	125,682	86,242	99,749	71,209	70,444
Loudoun	123,966	128,509	111,139	124,899	94,663	88,289
Prince William	98,514	107,691	74,827	88,730	58,311	53,482
District of Columbia	69,235	70,266	64,162	73,550	59,235	60,552
Montgomery	98,704	110,053	79,412	90,581	65,328	64,032
Prince George's	73,856	77,406	63,888	74,786	54,593	45,827

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*

Table 50
Poverty Rate

Jurisdiction	Total Population	Native Population	Foreign-born Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizen	Non-U.S. Citizen	Entered U.S. 2010 or Later
Alexandria	8.7%	7.4%	12.4%	8.9%	14.5%	29.4%
Arlington	8.8%	6.5%	16.6%	8.5%	22.3%	33.4%
Fairfax	6.0%	4.7%	8.9%	5.6%	12.3%	18.4%
Loudoun	3.8%	3.2%	6.1%	3.0%	9.6%	13.3%
Prince William	6.5%	5.8%	9.2%	5.4%	13.0%	17.8%
District of Columbia	18.2%	18.7%	15.3%	11.2%	18.0%	24.2%
Montgomery	6.9%	5.8%	9.2%	6.4%	12.0%	17.4%
Prince George's	9.7%	9.0%	12.5%	6.3%	16.6%	23.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010-2014 American Community Survey*