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# Latinos' Incomes Higher Than Before Great Recession, but U.S.-Born Latinos Yet to Recover

*Overall gain is driven by rise in share of higher-income immigrants who have lived in the U.S. for more years*

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## Latinos' Incomes Higher Than Before Great Recession, but U.S.-Born Latinos Yet to Recover

*Overall gain is driven by rise in share of higher-income immigrants who have lived in the U.S. for more years*

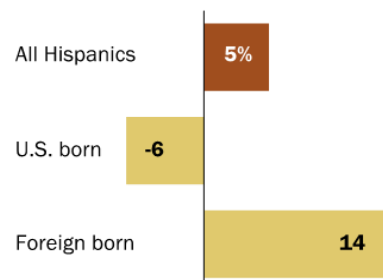
The Great Recession of 2007-09 triggered a lengthy period of decline in the incomes of American workers. Since hitting a trough stretching from 2012 to 2014, their financial fortunes appear to be on the mend – in 2017, a decade after the recession began, the median personal income of American workers stood 3% higher than in 2007.<sup>1</sup>

On the surface, a similar recovery appears to be underway for Latino workers.<sup>2</sup> Their median personal income rose 5% from 2007 to 2017. But the overall gain masks a sharp contrast in the experiences of U.S.-born Latinos – whose incomes in 2017 were 6% less than in 2007 – and of foreign-born Latinos, whose incomes were 14% higher than in 2007, according to a new Pew Research Center analysis of government data.

Demographic change, not the economic recovery, is the major driver of the gains for Latino immigrants. A slowdown in Latin American immigration led to a steep rise in the share who have lived in the United States for at least 10 years. Longer-tenured immigrants earn more than the typical immigrant, and their rising share gave a sizable boost to the average income of foreign-born Latinos. U.S.-born Latino workers – younger and less educated than U.S.-born workers overall – experienced greater losses in the recession and are left wanting in the economic recovery, despite recent gains.

### U.S.-born Latinos yet to recover financially from the Great Recession

*% change in median total personal income of workers, 2007-2017*



Note: Hispanics are of any race. Workers are people 15 and older with work experience in the year preceding the survey year. The Great Recession lasted from December 2007 to June 2009.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2008 and 2018 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (IPUMS).

“Latinos’ Incomes Higher Than Before Great Recession, but U.S.-Born Latinos Yet to Recover”

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<sup>1</sup> Estimates for 2013 and later years are based on a different set of income questions in the source data than are those used for 2012 and earlier. See Methodology for details.

<sup>2</sup> This report focuses on people 15 and older with work experience in the year preceding the survey year. See Methodology for the terminology used in the report.

## Trends in the incomes of Hispanics

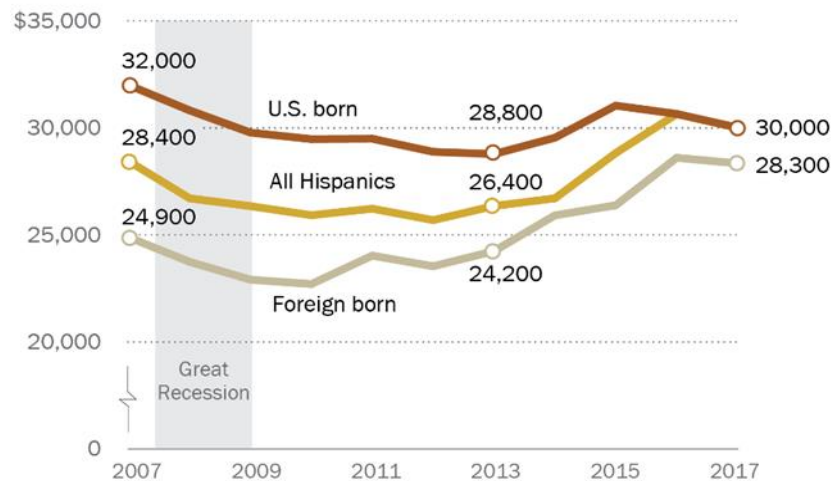
The incomes of Hispanic workers fell for several years following the Great Recession, reached bottom in or around 2013, and then took the path to recovery seen by American workers overall. The median personal income of Hispanic workers stood at \$28,400 in 2007, at the cusp of the recession. By 2013, their median income had fallen to \$26,400, a loss of 7%. A quick rebound followed this period of loss, and the median income of Hispanics rose to \$30,000 by 2017 – a gain of 14% from 2013 to 2017, sufficient to make up for the recession-induced loss (incomes expressed in 2017 dollars).

However, U.S.-born Hispanics, who account for 52% of the Hispanic workforce and almost half of the *growth* in the U.S. labor force since 2008, have yet to recoup their Great Recession losses. Their median personal income, which was \$32,000 entering the recession in 2007, reached a low of \$28,800 in 2013, 10% less than in 2007. While incomes rebounded somewhat from 2013 to 2015 (reaching \$31,000 in 2015), by 2017 they had dipped to \$30,000 – 6% less than in 2007.

The fact that the incomes of U.S.-born Latinos remain below pre-recession levels is not because their economic recovery in recent years has lagged the recovery for others. Indeed, the median personal income of U.S.-born Hispanics increased 4% from 2013 to 2017, the same as the increase for U.S.-born workers overall. But these gains left U.S.-born Hispanics shy of a complete recovery from the Great Recession because they experienced greater financial losses in the economic downturn.

### Incomes of Latino immigrants are catching up to the incomes of U.S.-born Latinos

Median total personal income of workers, in 2017 dollars



Note: Hispanics are of any race. Workers are people 15 and older with work experience in the year preceding the survey year. The Great Recession lasted from December 2007 to June 2009. Estimates for 2013 and later years are based on a new set of income questions in the source data. See Methodology for details.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2008-2018 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (IPUMS).

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From 2007 to 2013, the 10% decrease in the median personal income of U.S.-born Hispanics was far greater than the 3% decrease experienced by U.S.-born workers overall. The relative youth and lower level of education of U.S.-born Hispanics are factors – U.S.-born Hispanic workers are more than five years younger than U.S.-born workers overall, on average, and 48% of [U.S.-born Hispanics](#) ages 25 and older have no more than a high school diploma, compared with 37% of [all U.S.-born adults](#) 25 and older, according to latest published data. Younger and less educated workers are [more vulnerable in economic downturns](#), and the Great Recession was no different.

Compared with U.S.-born Hispanics, foreign-born Hispanics experienced smaller losses in the immediate aftermath of the Great Recession and greater gains in recent years. From 2007 to 2013, the median personal income of foreign-born Hispanic workers decreased by only 3%, from \$24,900 to \$24,200. This period of loss was followed by a gain of 17% from 2013 to 2017, with the median income of Hispanic immigrants increasing to \$28,300. The sharp turnabout in the fortunes of foreign-born Hispanics is the driver of gains for Hispanic workers overall.

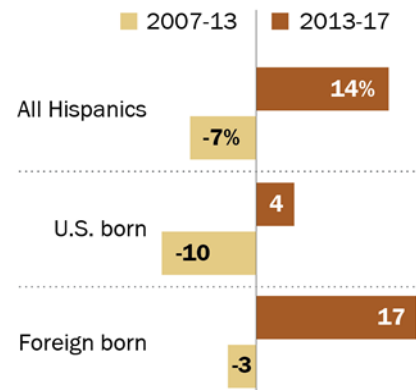
### **A slowdown in Latin American immigration contributed in large measure to financial gains for Hispanic immigrants**

A key factor in the markedly better financial experience of foreign-born Latinos is the [slowdown](#) in the inflow of Latino immigrants, [especially from Mexico](#). This sparked a major demographic shift – a sharp increase in the share of Latino immigrant workers who have lived in the U.S. for at least 10 years. As a result, Latino immigrants today, compared with 10 years ago, are older, more experienced workers who have spent significantly more time [assimilating into the U.S. labor market](#). This demographic shift played a role in limiting financial losses during the Great Recession and boosting gains in recent years.

The deceleration in Latino immigration is related to the onset of the Great Recession. In the decade leading up to the recession, the number of foreign-born Latinos in the U.S. labor force increased by 50%, from 7.8 million in 1998 to 11.6 million in 2008, and immigrants accounted for a majority of the growth in the Latino labor force over this period. In the 10 years since 2008, the

### **Incomes of U.S.-born Hispanics fell more as a result of Great Recession**

*% change in median total personal income of workers*



Note: Hispanics are of any race. Workers are people 15 and older with work experience in the year preceding the survey year. The Great Recession lasted from December 2007 to June 2009. Estimates for 2013 and later years are based on a new set of income questions in the source data. See Methodology for details.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2008, 2014 and 2018 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (IPUMS).

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number of foreign-born Latino workers increased by only 15%, to 13.4 million in 2018, and the U.S. born accounted for more than seven-in-ten new Latino workers (see Methodology for the choice of dates).

The slowdown in Latino immigration is largely attributable to a decline in the inflow of unauthorized workers. In 1995, there were 2.6 million unauthorized Latino immigrants in the labor force, according to Pew Research Center estimates. The number peaked at 6.4 million in 2008 and subsequently fell to 5.9 million by 2016 (the latest year for which estimates are available). As a result, the share of the foreign-born Latino workforce in the country without authorization fell from 49% in 2008 to 44% in 2016.

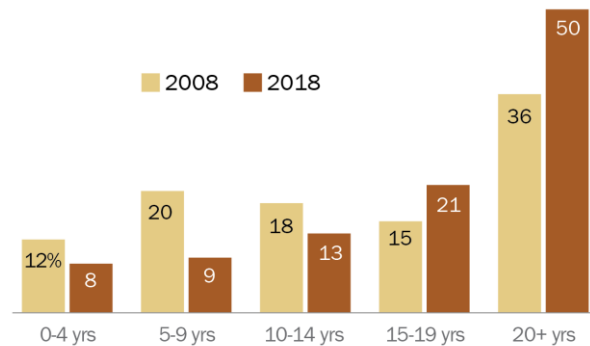
The reduced share of unauthorized immigrants among Latino workers is akin to a selective withdrawal of lower-income workers from the workforce. This drawdown had a direct, albeit small, effect on the average income of Latino immigrants. The mean income in 2007 of Latino workers in the U.S. without authorization is estimated to be about 70% of the income level of Latino immigrants in the country legally, in part [due to differences in education levels](#). Given that their incomes are lower, the 5-percentage-point decrease in the share of unauthorized workers from 2008 to 2016 alone would have raised the average personal income of Latino immigrants overall by about 2%.

As the flow of new arrivals from Latin America slackened, the number of years Latino immigrants have been in the U.S. increased markedly. From 2008 to 2018, the share of Latino immigrant workers who had lived less than 10 years in the U.S. fell from 32% to 17%. Over the same period, the share of immigrant workers who had a tenure of 20 years or more in the U.S. increased from 36% to 50%.

This demographic shift resulted in a significant upward drift in the personal incomes of Hispanic immigrants. In 2007, the median income of Hispanic immigrant workers ranged from \$19,000 for

### Number of years foreign-born Latino workers have lived in the U.S. up sharply

% of Latino immigrant workers, by years in the U.S.



Note: Hispanics are of any race. Workers are people 15 and older with work experience in the year preceding the survey year. Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2008 and 2018 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (IPUMS).

“Latinos’ Incomes Higher Than Before Great Recession, but U.S.-Born Latinos Yet to Recover”

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those in the U.S. less than five years to \$31,200 for those in the U.S. at least 20 years. Even if the incomes of individual immigrants remained fixed at their 2007 levels, their average income would be 7% higher in 2017 due to the rise in the shares of workers who have lived longer in the country.

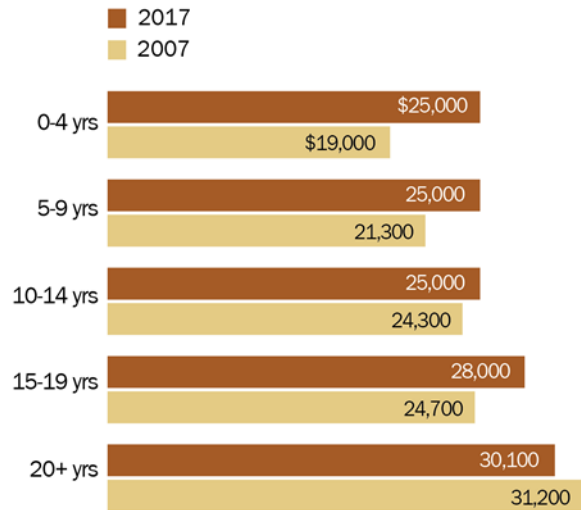
It is worth noting that newer arrivals among Latino immigrants reported much higher incomes in 2017 than in 2007. For example, immigrants in the U.S. for less than five years had a median income of \$25,000 in 2017, compared with \$19,000 in 2007. In part, this may reflect the higher level of education among these immigrants. In 2016, 34% of Latino immigrants ages 25 and older in the U.S. for five years or less had at least some college education, compared with only 22% in 2008 (the survey year in which 2007 income data were collected). It is likely that the reduced inflow of unauthorized immigrants also contributed to the gain in income. In 2008, 71% of Latino immigrants in the U.S. for five years or less were unauthorized. This share fell to 52% by 2016, the latest year for which estimates are available.

The trends in the personal incomes of Hispanics may explain why, despite [record low unemployment](#) and [poverty rates](#), only 33% of Hispanic adults said their personal financial situation was in “excellent” or “good” shape in a [2018 Pew Research Center survey](#). This assessment was less positive than in 2015, when 40% of Hispanics said their personal financial situation was in “excellent” or “good” shape. The decline in Latino [household wealth](#) since the Great Recession – a median of \$20,700 in 2016, versus \$24,400 in 2007, both in 2016 dollars – may also have contributed to the decline in the rating of personal finances.

U.S.-born Hispanics, whose incomes are higher, were more likely than foreign-born Hispanics to say their personal financial situation was in “excellent” or “good” shape in 2018 – 41% vs. 25%. For

## Incomes of Latino immigrants increase with years lived in the U.S.

*Median total personal income of workers by years in the U.S., in 2017 dollars*



Note: Hispanics are of any race. Workers are people 15 and older with work experience in the year preceding the survey year. Estimates for 2013 and later years are based on a new set of income questions in the source data. See Methodology for details. Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2008 and 2018 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (IPUMS).

“Latinos’ Incomes Higher Than Before Great Recession, but U.S.-Born Latinos Yet to Recover”

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both groups, this appraisal is more negative than in 2015, when 50% of U.S.-born Hispanics and 31% of foreign-born Hispanics reported that their financial situation was “excellent” or “good.” The rising pessimism among foreign-born Latinos echoes the finding that the recent growth in income for them is more a result of demographic change than a change in economic circumstances.

### Trends in the incomes of whites, blacks and Asians

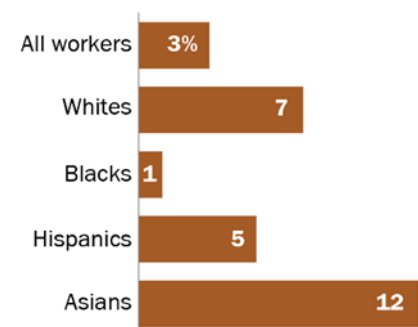
The weakness in the financial recovery for Hispanics is mirrored by the experience of blacks. The median personal income of black workers is virtually unchanged since the start of the Great Recession, inching up to \$33,600 in 2017 from \$33,200 in 2007. On the other hand, the financial recovery for whites and Asians has been stronger. The median income of white workers increased from \$42,700 in 2007 to \$45,500 in 2017 (up 7%) and the median income of Asian workers increased from \$44,800 to \$50,000 (up 12%).

The experiences of U.S.-born and foreign-born workers did not vary as dramatically among whites, blacks and Asians as they did among Hispanics. The median personal income of U.S.-born white workers increased 6% from 2007 to 2017, compared with a gain of 12% for foreign-born workers. The median incomes of both U.S.-born and foreign-born black workers were essentially unchanged over the period. Meanwhile, the median incomes of U.S.-born and foreign-born Asian workers increased 9% and 8%, respectively.

The slowdown in immigration that lifted the median income of Hispanics did not carry the same significance for other racial and ethnic groups. Only 5% of white workers were foreign born in 2018, compared with 4% in 2008. Among black workers, the share who were foreign born was 14% in 2018, compared with 11% in 2008. Because foreign-born workers make up small shares of white and black workers, changes in their incomes did not have a sizable impact on the changes in incomes for white and black workers overall.

### Blacks lag whites and Asians in the recovery from the Great Recession

*% change in median total personal income of workers, 2007-2017*



Note: Whites, blacks and Asians are single-race non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. Asians includes Pacific Islanders. Workers are people 15 and older with work experience in the year preceding the survey year. The Great Recession lasted from December 2007 to June 2009. Estimates for 2013 and later years are based on a new set of income questions in the source data. See Methodology for details.

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“Latinos’ Incomes Higher Than Before Great Recession, but U.S.-Born Latinos Yet to Recover”

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Immigrants do play a large role in the Asian workforce, more so than among Hispanics, but there has not been a slowdown in immigration among Asians or a notable shift in their demographic composition. The share of Asian workers who are foreign born is relatively high, standing at 71% in 2018, compared with 74% in 2008. During this 10-year period, the number of Asian immigrant workers in the U.S. increased 36%, about the same as the 37% increase in the 10 years prior, from 1998 to 2008. Also, there was little change in the distribution of Asian immigrant workers by years in the United States. In 2018, 26% had lived in the U.S. for less than 10 years, compared with 29% in 2008, and the share who had lived in the U.S. for 20 years or more also changed modestly, from 41% in 2008 to 46% in 2018.

## Acknowledgments

This report was written by Rakesh Kochhar, senior researcher. Anthony Cilluffo, research assistant, assisted with data analysis and Jeffrey S. Passel, senior demographer, provided data related to unauthorized immigrants. Editorial guidance was provided by James Bell, vice president for global strategy, and Mark Hugo Lopez, director of global migration and demography.

Charts and tables for the report were produced by Michael Keegan, senior graphics designer. The report was number-checked by research assistant Antonio Flores and Cilluffo; the graphics were checked by Flores. Ariana Rodriguez-Gitler, digital producer, assisted with formatting and production of the report. David Kent copy edited the report.

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## Methodology

Most of the estimates in this analysis are based on the [Current Population Survey](#), Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC), jointly conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The CPS ASEC is conducted in March of each year. The demographic characteristics of respondents pertain to the date of the survey, but the income data refer to the previous calendar year. For example, the 2018 CPS ASEC captured the demographics of the U.S. population in March 2018 and incomes received in calendar year 2017. For that reason, the demographic trends in this analysis, such as immigration trends, are generally presented for 2008 to 2018, whereas the income trends are reported for 2007 to 2017. The data on income are adjusted for inflation using the BLS's [Consumer Price Index Research Series](#) (CPI-U-RS).

The CPS ASEC conducted in 2014 introduced a [redesigned set of income questions](#). As [noted by the Census Bureau](#), “Approximately 68,000 addresses were eligible to receive a set of income questions similar to those used in the 2013 CPS ASEC and the remaining 30,000 addresses were eligible to receive the redesigned income questions.” The analysis in this report uses the smaller sample of 30,000 addresses that received the new set of income questions in the 2014 survey.

Because of the change in how the government measures income, income estimates for 2013 and later years are not strictly comparable to income estimates for 2012 and earlier years. This affects the interpretation of income trends in the period following the Great Recession. [According to the Census Bureau](#), the redesign had the following impact on median household incomes in 2013: Overall (estimate 3.2% higher), non-Hispanic whites (+3.5%), blacks (+2.1%), Asians (+7.9%) and Hispanics (-3.1%). The changes overall and for non-Hispanic whites are statistically significant. The changes for blacks, Asians and Hispanics are not statistically significant. Because of the redesign, estimated changes in income from 2007 to 2017 should be treated with caution. For example, this analysis finds that the median personal income of American workers overall increased 3% from 2007 to 2017. It is possible that most, if not all, of this increase is due to the redesign of the survey questions and that a “true” financial recovery is yet to kick in.

The term “worker” in this analysis generally refers to people ages 15 and older with work experience in the year preceding the survey date. “Total personal income” is a person’s total pretax income from all sources during the calendar year prior to the survey date. On average, earnings from a job account for more than 90% of total personal income. Income could be negative, zero or positive.

Some estimates, including those related to unauthorized immigrants, refer to people 16 and older in the labor force at the date of the survey or people 16 and older who worked in the year preceding

the date of the survey. Estimates for unauthorized immigrants are based on [augmented](#) U.S. Census Bureau data. Pew Research Center adjusts Census Bureau data for undercount and reweights the data to take into account population estimates consistent with the 1990, 2000 and 2010 censuses and the most recent population estimates, among other things.

Estimates relating to unauthorized immigrants for 2005 and later years are derived from the [American Community Survey](#) (ACS). The ACS is a rolling monthly survey, and the household income data refer to income received during the 12 months preceding the survey month. In other words, a household surveyed in January 2016 is expected to report income received from January 2015 to December 2015, a household surveyed in February 2016 is expected to report income received from February 2015 to January 2016, and so on. Households surveyed in December 2016 report income received from December 2015 to November 2016. Thus, in the 2016 ACS, the income data refer to the period from January 2015 to November 2016, a total time span of 23 months.

Hispanics are of any race. Whites, blacks and Asians include only the single-race, non-Hispanic component of those groups. Asians include Pacific Islanders. Other racial and ethnic groups are included in all totals but are not shown separately.

“Foreign born” refers to people born outside of the United States, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen, regardless of legal status. The terms “foreign born” and “immigrant” are used interchangeably in this report.

“U.S. born” refers to individuals who are U.S. citizens 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 were U.S. citizens.

For some immigrants, estimates of years lived in the U.S. are based on a process of random allocation. The CPS does not report the exact year of entry into the U.S. for foreign-born individuals. Rather, it reports the year of entry in intervals of two years or more. For example, in the 2018 CPS ASEC, the year of entry is coded as 2016-2018, 2014-2015, 2012-2013, and so on. Immigrants with a year of entry of 2014 or later are unambiguously assigned to the category “less than five years in the U.S.” The category “five to nine years in the U.S.” refers to people who entered the U.S. from 2009 to 2013. However, in the CPS, it is only possible to determine whether an immigrant entered in the period 2008-2009. These immigrants were randomly assigned either to the category “five to nine years in the U.S.” or to “10 to 19 years in the U.S.” Similarly, immigrants who are recorded as having entered the U.S. in the period 1998-1999 were randomly allocated to either the category “10 to 19 years in the U.S.” or “20 or more years in the U.S.”

Overall, this process of allocation affected about 10% of immigrants in the 2018 sample. A similar process also applies to the assignment of years lived in the U.S. with the 2008 CPS data, affecting about 12% of the immigrant sample.

Where noted, the versions of the data used in this report are the [Integrated Public Use Microdata Series](#) (IPUMS) provided by the University of Minnesota. The IPUMS assigns uniform codes, to the extent possible, to data collected over the years. More information about the IPUMS, including variable definitions and sampling error, is available at <https://usa.ipums.org/>.

## Appendix A: Additional tables

### Personal income of workers, by race and ethnicity

*Median total personal income of workers, in 2017 dollars*

	All	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
2007	\$38,686	\$42,666	\$33,185	\$28,444	\$44,801
2008	37,344	41,088	31,957	26,707	43,093
2009	37,795	42,090	32,069	26,342	43,522
2010	38,308	42,815	31,548	25,918	41,038
2011	38,003	41,758	31,659	26,224	39,868
2012	37,437	42,168	31,019	25,688	42,787
2013	37,457	42,377	31,620	26,350	44,694
2014	37,323	41,801	31,094	26,707	41,672
2015	39,318	43,732	32,075	28,825	46,564
2016	40,860	45,940	32,688	30,645	47,032
2017	40,010	45,500	33,602	30,000	50,000

Note: Whites, blacks and Asians are single-race non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. Asians includes Pacific Islanders. Workers are people 15 and older with work experience in the year preceding the survey year. Estimates for 2013 and later years are based on a new set of income questions in the source data. See Methodology for details.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2008-2018 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (IPUMS).

"Latinos' Incomes Higher Than Before Great Recession, but U.S.-Born Latinos Yet to Recover"

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## Personal income of workers, by race, ethnicity and nativity

Median total personal income of workers, in 2017 dollars

U.S. BORN					
	All	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
2007	\$40,473	\$42,666	\$33,185	\$31,999	\$41,481
2008	39,077	41,088	31,500	30,816	40,703
2009	40,086	41,931	32,069	29,778	40,160
2010	39,435	42,815	31,548	29,475	39,463
2011	38,298	41,628	31,458	29,492	38,281
2012	38,068	41,876	30,160	28,880	39,582
2013	39,270	42,292	31,620	28,775	38,999
2014	39,386	41,757	31,094	29,539	39,390
2015	41,387	43,585	31,087	31,040	43,985
2016	40,870	45,198	32,688	30,652	45,968
2017	41,020	45,375	33,280	30,014	45,252

FOREIGN BORN					
	All	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian
2007	\$31,999	\$43,488	\$35,555	\$24,888	\$46,221
2008	30,816	43,813	34,240	23,739	44,169
2009	29,784	43,614	33,214	22,906	45,707
2010	29,971	43,356	33,801	22,702	41,694
2011	30,147	43,691	32,769	24,030	40,628
2012	30,345	42,892	32,089	23,532	43,855
2013	31,620	46,845	31,620	24,242	47,431
2014	31,096	45,529	33,167	25,912	43,915
2015	33,110	47,017	36,214	26,384	47,595
2016	35,753	51,077	35,725	28,602	49,410
2017	35,003	48,736	35,000	28,341	50,008

Note: Whites, blacks and Asians are single-race non-Hispanics. Hispanics are of any race. Asians includes Pacific Islanders. Workers are people 15 and older with work experience in the year preceding the survey year. Estimates for 2013 and later years are based on a new set of income questions in the source data. See Methodology for details.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2008-2018 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements (IPUMS).

“Latinos’ Incomes Higher Than Before Great Recession, but U.S.-Born Latinos Yet to Recover”

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## U.S. labor force, by ethnicity and nativity, 1995 to 2018

Numbers in thousands

	HISPANICS			NON-HISPANICS			SHARE FOREIGN BORN	
	All	U.S. born	Foreign born	All	U.S. born	Foreign born	Hispanics	Non-Hispanics
1995	12,353	5,933	6,419	119,690	111,804	7,886	52%	7%
1996	12,858	6,294	6,564	120,794	112,371	8,423	51	7
1997	13,855	6,680	7,176	122,731	113,734	8,997	52	7
1998	14,611	6,857	7,754	123,982	114,592	9,390	53	8
1999	15,278	7,261	8,017	124,719	115,210	9,509	52	8
2000	16,465	7,689	8,776	126,299	116,085	10,215	53	8
2001	17,203	7,938	9,265	126,971	116,435	10,536	54	8
2002	17,610	8,005	9,605	126,741	116,024	10,717	55	8
2003	18,162	8,351	9,810	126,936	116,195	10,741	54	8
2004	18,716	8,599	10,116	126,851	115,926	10,925	54	9
2005	19,369	8,755	10,615	127,683	116,628	11,055	55	9
2006	20,215	9,096	11,119	128,834	117,371	11,463	55	9
2007	21,201	9,527	11,674	130,201	118,241	11,960	55	9
2008	21,889	10,240	11,648	130,748	118,598	12,149	53	9
2009	22,364	10,607	11,757	130,590	118,466	12,124	53	9
2010	22,941	10,812	12,129	130,609	118,206	12,403	53	9
2011	23,335	11,103	12,232	129,968	117,136	12,833	52	10
2012	24,069	11,675	12,394	130,374	117,506	12,868	51	10
2013	24,336	12,149	12,186	130,427	117,314	13,113	50	10
2014	25,003	12,983	12,019	130,634	117,170	13,464	48	10
2015	25,757	13,016	12,741	130,965	117,475	13,490	49	10
2016	26,443	13,484	12,958	132,709	118,923	13,787	49	10
2017	27,098	14,041	13,057	133,030	118,684	14,346	48	11
2018	27,913	14,557	13,356	133,981	118,979	15,002	48	11

Note: Hispanics are of any race. Sample includes people 16 and older in the labor force (people who are employed or actively looking for employment). Pew Research Center reweights the source data to take into account population estimates consistent with the 1990, 2000 and 2010 censuses and the most recent population estimates. See Methodology for details.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 1995-2018 Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements. "Latinos' Incomes Higher Than Before Great Recession, but U.S.-Born Latinos Yet to Recover"

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## Hispanics in the U.S. labor force, by immigration status, 1995 to 2016

Numbers in thousands

	All Hispanics	U.S. born	FOREIGN BORN			Unauthorized (% of foreign born)
			All	Lawful	Unauthorized	
1995	13,020	5,940	7,080	4,510	2,550	36%
1998	15,320	6,860	8,470	5,100	3,350	40
2000	17,040	7,690	9,360	5,350	4,000	43
2003	18,920	8,350	10,570	5,560	5,000	47
2005	20,540	8,930	11,610	6,070	5,550	48
2006	21,590	9,360	12,220	6,360	5,850	48
2007	22,450	9,640	12,810	6,530	6,250	49
2008	23,600	10,590	13,010	6,650	6,350	49
2009	23,950	10,940	13,020	6,780	6,250	48
2010	24,260	11,310	12,950	6,770	6,200	48
2011	24,980	11,920	13,060	6,810	6,250	48
2012	25,570	12,470	13,100	7,010	6,100	47
2013	26,180	12,820	13,360	7,230	6,150	46
2014	26,670	13,390	13,280	7,290	6,000	45
2015	27,350	13,990	13,360	7,430	5,950	44
2016	27,930	14,450	13,490	7,570	5,900	44

Note: Hispanics are of any race. Sample includes people 16 and older in the labor force (people who are employed or actively looking for employment). Estimates of the unauthorized population are rounded to the nearest 50,000. Other estimates are rounded to the nearest 10,000. The share unauthorized of the foreign-born population is computed before estimates are rounded.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented U.S. Census Bureau data (Current Population Survey Annual Social and Economic Supplements for 1995 to 2003 and the American Community Survey (IPUMS) for 2005 to 2016). See Methodology for details.

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## Personal income of Hispanic workers, by immigration status

*Mean total personal income of workers, in 2017 dollars*

	All Hispanics	U.S. born	FOREIGN BORN		
			All	Lawful	Un-authorized
2006	\$33,652	\$36,805	\$31,168	\$36,241	\$25,574
2007	34,284	37,512	31,783	37,291	25,959
2008	34,638	37,787	32,005	37,095	26,633
2009	32,806	36,255	29,850	34,867	24,383
2010	33,109	36,614	30,015	34,979	24,638
2011	32,958	36,063	30,112	34,921	24,940
2012	32,859	35,594	30,237	34,897	24,908
2013	33,024	35,337	30,784	35,571	25,124
2014	33,495	35,954	30,993	35,353	25,691
2015	34,302	36,070	32,423	36,727	27,030
2016	35,290	37,078	33,345	37,369	28,163

Note: Hispanics are of any race. Sample includes people 16 and older who worked in the year preceding the date of the survey.

Source: Pew Research Center estimates based on augmented American Community Survey (IPUMS) data. See Methodology for details.

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