

Lauren Bartlett, [lbartlett@support.ucla.edu](mailto:lbartlett@support.ucla.edu)  
(310) 825-2585

For Immediate Use  
Oct. 3, 2002

## **Salvadoran Immigrants in California Are Employed in More Semi-Skilled and White-Collar Jobs Than Mexican Immigrants, UCLA Study Says**

Salvadoran immigrants living in California are employed in more semi-skilled and white-collar jobs than Mexican immigrants, but both are working more solidly in blue-collar jobs than U.S.-born Latinos, according to a UCLA study.

In addition, the study by the Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture at the David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA found that Salvadoran immigrants are more likely to hold jobs in the household services industry.

The findings are part of a profile of Salvadoran immigrants developed by the center. UCLA researchers decided to look at trends in the Salvadoran-American community in the state because very little information has been available, and the university wanted to fill the information gap, said David Hayes-Bautista, professor of medicine and the center director. The center, which funded the study, worked with The Salvadoran-American Leadership and Educational Fund on the project. The center conducted a similar study last year.

“Salvadoran Americans are an integral part of the fabric of Los Angeles, and, as such, deserve the time and attention of researchers, policy analysts and decision makers. This report is our contribution to this field of study,” Hayes-Bautista said.

Statistics for the report come from the 2001 Current Population Survey, a monthly household survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In general, while Latino immigrant males are more likely to be employed than U.S.-born Latino men, Salvadoran immigrant men are even more likely to be employed than Mexican immigrants, with 81 percent of Salvadoran men holding jobs, compared to 79 percent of Mexican immigrant men and 65 percent of U.S.-born Latino men.

Salvadoran immigrant women are employed at higher rates than Mexican immigrant women, and at nearly the same rate as U.S.-born Latina women: 59 percent of Salvadoran immigrant females were employed, compared to 57 percent of U.S.-born Latina women and 45 percent of Mexican immigrant women.

## 2-2-2 UCLA Study on Salvadoran and Mexican Immigrants

“Salvadoran immigration has been very good for the work ethic in this state,” Hayes-Bautista said.

Among the topics the researchers reviewed were occupations held by those employed. The data show that Salvadoran immigrants are over-represented in domestic service: 7 percent of Salvadoran immigrants work in private households, compared to 2 percent for Mexican immigrants and 0.5 percent for U.S.-born Latinos. Yet, at the same time, Salvadorans also are more likely to be employed in the higher-skill occupations. In the precision production category, which includes jobs such as tool-and-die workers and boilermakers, 17 percent of Salvadoran immigrants work in those jobs, while 16 percent are Mexican immigrants and 10 percent are U.S.-born Latinos.

“Salvadoran immigrants are well represented simultaneously at the upper end and lower end of the occupations ladder: they are more likely to be domestic workers, and yet also more likely to be skilled workers, compared to Mexican immigrants,” Hayes-Bautista said.

Data on the industry in which the workers are employed show that 14 percent of Salvadoran immigrants work in business services and auto and repair services, compared to 9 percent of Mexican immigrants and 7 percent of U.S.-born Latinos. By contrast, 13 percent of Mexican immigrants are employed by agriculture, and work in the fields, compared to 2 percent of Salvadoran immigrants and 2 percent of U.S.-born Latinos.

“Not surprising, as Salvadoran immigrants are highly urbanized, they are not often employed in agriculture,” Hayes-Bautista said.

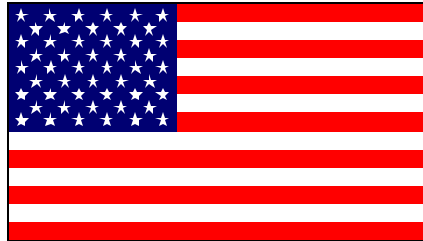
Both groups of immigrants, Salvadoran and Mexican, are more likely than U.S.-born Latinos to work in the private sector than in the public sector. Statistics show that 89 percent of both Salvadoran and Mexican immigrants work in the private sector, compared to 78 percent of U.S.-born Latinos.

“Immigrants not only reinforce the work ethic in this state, they especially reinforce the notion of working in the wealth-producing private sector,” he said. “It would be important for private industry to reward this energy with livable wages and benefits.”

Immigration from El Salvador has dropped off dramatically since the late 1980s. Most Salvadoran immigrants living in California have been residents of the state for at least 15 years.

The study, as in the previous year, examines the issue of education. Traditionally, U.S.-born Latinos have higher educational levels than immigrant Latinos; statistics show that 45 percent of U.S.-born Latinos had attended college at some point in their lives. However, among immigrants, Salvadorans were comparatively better educated. Salvadoran immigrant adults — age 25 or older — were more likely than Mexican immigrant adults to have attended college, with 22 percent of Salvadoran immigrants attending college, compared to 15 percent of Mexican immigrants.

# **SALVADORAN-AMERICANS: A 2001 PROFILE**



by

David E. Hayes-Bautista

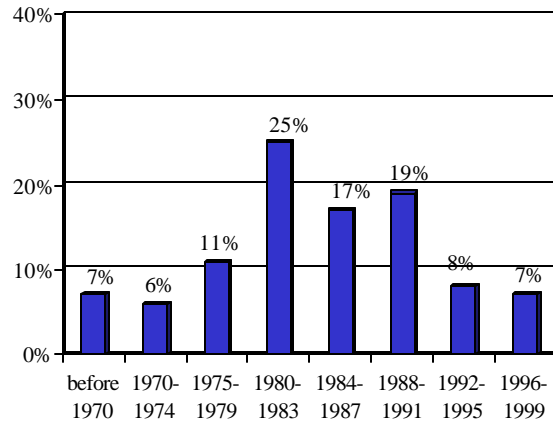
Paul Hsu

Aidé Pérez

Cristina Gamboa

*UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture*

## Year of Entry into the U.S., California 2001



### Salvadoran

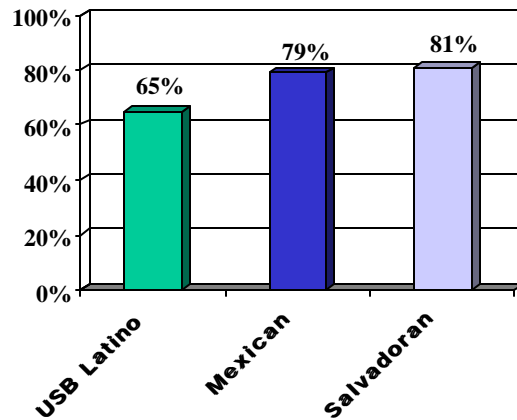
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRINUYER)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

While many have the perception that Salvadoran immigrants have only recently arrived in the United States, the fact is that most Salvadoran immigrants have been in this country for more than fifteen years: 66% of Salvadoran immigrants arrived prior to 1988.

- 7% arrived before 1970.
- 6% arrived between 1970 and 1974.
- 11% arrived between 1975 and 1979.
- 25% arrived between 1980 and 1983.
- 17% arrived between 1984 and 1987.

## Employment Status: Employed, Male (Age 15+), California 2001

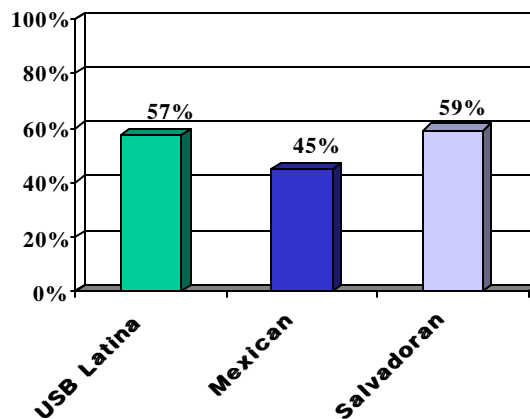


Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PREXPLF) UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

In general, Latino males are more likely to be employed than males of any other ethnicity. Classically, immigrant Latino males (e.g. Mexican and Salvadoran) are more likely to be employed than U.S.- born Latino males (79% and 81% vs. 65%, respectively).

- 65% of U.S.-born Latino males were employed.
- 79% of Mexican immigrant males were employed.
- 81% of Salvadoran immigrant males were employed.

## Employment Status: Employed, Female (Age 15+), California 2001

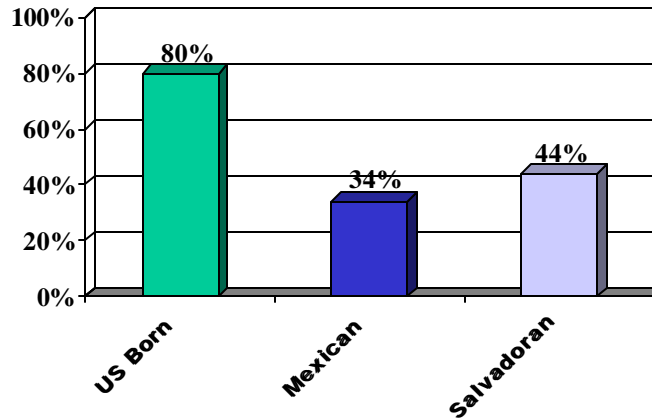


Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PREXPLF) UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

Classically, females have lower employment rates than males. We see this amongst Latina females, but with some interesting exceptions. Mexican immigrant females have lower employment rates than both Salvadoran immigrants and U.S.-born Latina females (45% vs. 59% and 57%, respectively).

- 57% of U.S.-born Latina females were employed.
- 59% of Salvadoran immigrant females were employed.
- 45% of Mexican immigrant Latina females were employed.

## Graduated from High School (Age 25+), California 2001

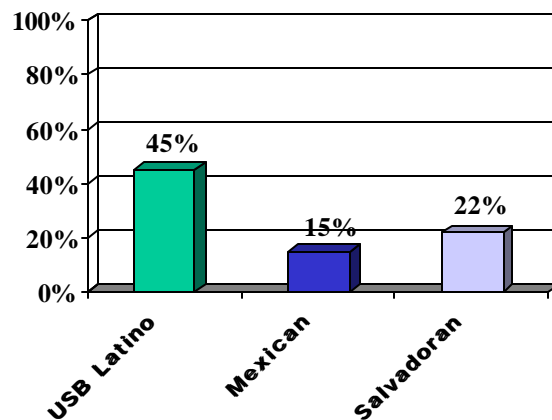


Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PEEDUCA) UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

U.S.-born Latinos were more likely than Mexican and Salvadoran immigrants to have graduated from high school (80% vs. 34% and 44%). However, Salvadoran immigrants were more likely than Mexican immigrants to have graduated from high school (44% vs. 34%).

- 80% of U.S.-born Latinos graduated from high school.
- 34% of Mexican immigrants graduated from high school.
- 44% of Salvadoran immigrants graduated from high school.

## Attended College (Age 25+), California 2001

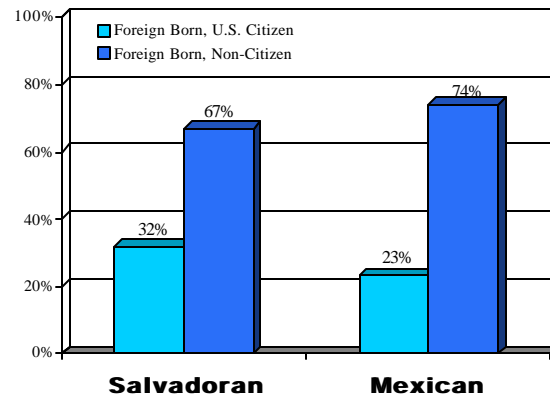


Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PEEDUCA) UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

Classically, U.S.- born Latinos have better educational levels than immigrant Latinos. Yet, not all immigrant Latinos have the same educational levels. Salvadoran immigrant adults (age 25+ years) are more likely than Mexican immigrant adults to have attended college (22% vs. 15%).

- 45% of U.S.-born Latinos have attended college at some point in their lives by 2001.
- 15% of Mexican immigrants have attended college.
- 22% of Salvadoran immigrants have attended college.

## Citizenship Status, California 2001



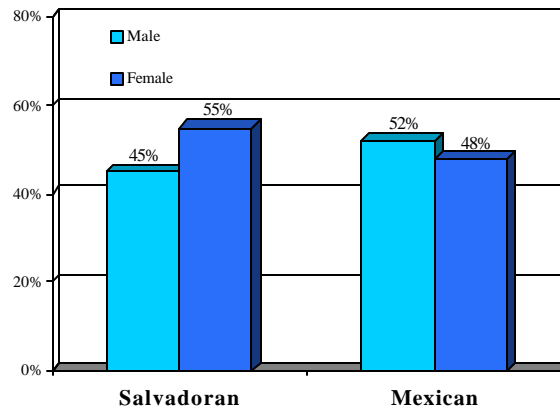
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRCITSH)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

In spite of the fact that 66% of Salvadoran immigrants came to the United States prior to 1988, the vast majority have not become citizens. Many Salvadorans occupy a variety of temporary visas and immigration statuses. Resolution of these statuses will be very important for the stabilization of the community. Nonetheless, Salvadorans were more likely to be citizens than Mexicans (32% vs. 23%).

- 32% of Salvadoran immigrants have become naturalized citizens.
- 67% of Salvadoran immigrants have not become citizens and occupy a variety of immigration statuses.
- 23% of Mexican immigrants have become naturalized citizens.
- 74% of Mexican immigrants have not become citizens and occupy a variety of immigration statuses.

## Gender Distribution, California 2001



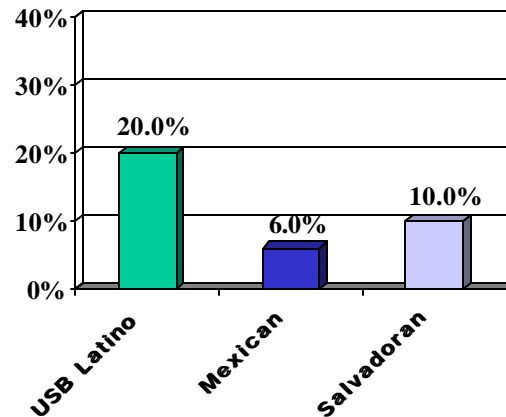
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PESEX)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

There is a pronounced gender imbalance in the Salvadoran immigrant population which is important to notice. Most populations have a relatively even split between females and males, roughly 50/50. However, Salvadoran immigrants have a distinct predominance of females and a lower representation of males (55% vs. 45%). Mexican immigrants have a roughly 50/50 gender split (48% vs. 52%).

- 45% of Salvadoran immigrants are male.
- 55% of Salvadoran immigrants are female.
- 52% of Mexican immigrants are male.
- 48% of Mexican immigrants are female.

## Occupation: Administrative Support, Including Clerical (Age 15+), California 2001

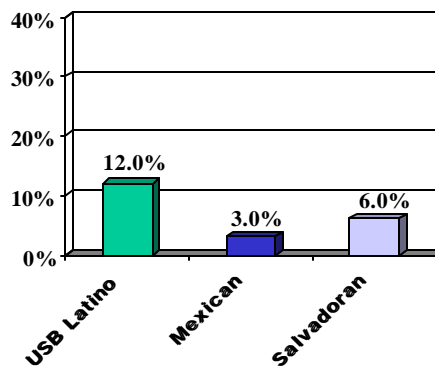


Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJOC1) UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

Some sample occupations in this group include general office supervisors, hotel clerks, receptionists, telephone operators, mail clerks and carriers, dispatchers, insurance adjusters, and bank tellers. U.S.-born Latinos were twice as likely as Salvadoran immigrants to hold these types of positions (20% vs. 10%). At the same time, Salvadoran immigrants were more frequently occupied in administrative support than Mexican immigrants (10% vs. 6%).

- 20% of U.S.-born Latinos were occupied in Administrative Support positions.
- 6% of Mexican immigrants were occupied in Administrative Support positions.
- 10% of Salvadoran immigrants were occupied in Administrative Support positions.

## Occupation: Executive, Administrative & Managerial (Age 15+), California 2001

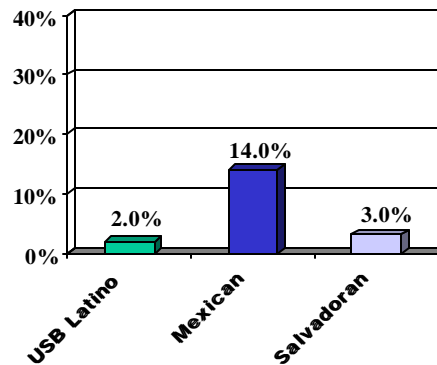


Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJOC1) UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

Managerial occupations include positions in finance/accounting, purchasing, personnel and labor relations, marketing and advertising, medicine and health, food serving and lodging establishments, and properties and real estate. Frequently, Salvadoran immigrant adults (age 15+ years) were occupied in twice as many administrative and managerial positions when compared to Mexican immigrants (6% vs. 3%). However, they were half as likely to be in these occupational positions when compared to U.S.- born Latinos (6% vs. 12%).

- 12% of U.S.-born Latinos were in Executive, Administration & Managerial occupations.
- 3% of Mexican immigrants were in Executive, Administration & Managerial occupations.
- 6% of Salvadoran immigrants were in Executive, Administration & Managerial occupations.

## Occupation: Farming, Forestry & Fishing (Age 15+), California 2001

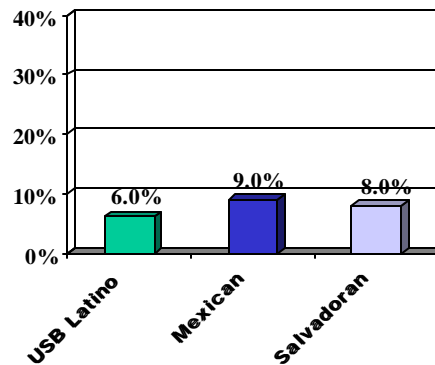


Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJOC1) UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

Some sample occupations include farm workers, nursery workers, groundskeepers, and timber cutters and loggers. Compared to both Salvadoran immigrants and U.S.-born Latinos, Mexican immigrants are generally occupied in more “blue collared” occupations, such as farming. Mexican immigrants were almost five times more likely to have occupations in farming, forestry, and fishing than Salvadoran immigrants, and seven times more likely than U.S.-born Latinos (14% vs. 3% and 2%, respectively).

- 2% of U.S.-born Latinos were occupied in Farming, Forestry and Fishing.
- 14% of Mexican immigrants were occupied in Farming, Forestry and Fishing.
- 3% of Salvadoran immigrants were occupied in Farming, Forestry and Fishing.

## Occupation: Handler, Equipment Cleaners & Helpers (Age 15+), California 2001



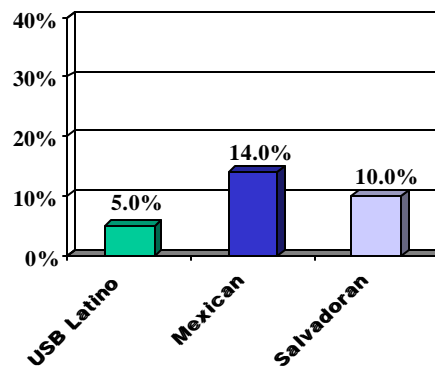
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJOC1)

*UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture*

Some sample occupations include stock handlers and baggers, garbage collectors, vehicle washers, and helpers in mechanics and repair. There was a very small difference in the frequency of Mexican and Salvadoran immigrants with handler, equipment cleaner, and helper occupations. However, compared to U.S. born Latinos, Mexican and Salvadoran immigrants were more likely to be occupied in this field (6% vs. 9% and 8%, respectively).

- 6% of U.S.-born Latinos were occupied as Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, and Helpers.
- 9% of Mexican immigrants were occupied as Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, and Helpers.
- 8% of Salvadoran immigrants were occupied as Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, and Helpers.

## Occupation: Machine Operators, Assemblers & Inspectors (Age 15+), California 2001

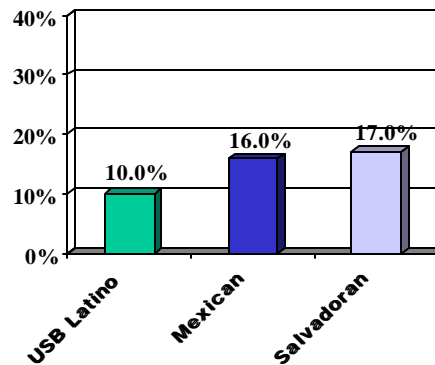


Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJOC1) UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

Some sample occupations in this field are punching and stamping press machine operators, drilling and boring machine operators, molding and casting machine operators, shoe machine operators, and hand cutting and trimming occupations. Both immigrant populations, Mexican and Salvadoran, had a greater participation in machine operating, assembling and inspecting occupations compared to U.S.-born Latinos (14% and 10% vs. 5%, respectively). This finding supports the lower tendency of U.S.-born Latinos to be employed in “blue collar” occupations as compared to Mexican and Salvadoran immigrants.

- 5% of U.S.-born Latinos were occupied as Machine Operators, Assemblers and Inspectors.
- 14% of Mexican immigrants were occupied as Machine Operators, Assemblers and Inspectors.
- 10% of Salvadoran immigrants were occupied as Machine Operators, Assemblers and Inspectors.

## Occupation: Precision Production, Craft & Repair (Age 15+), California 2001



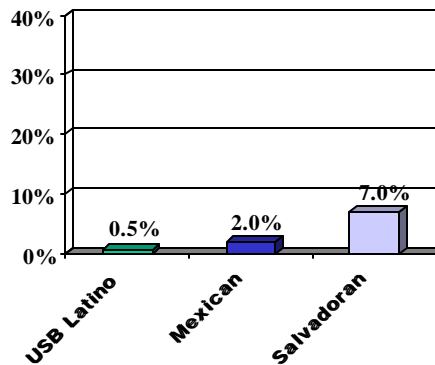
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJOC1)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

Some sample occupations include positions in mechanics and repair of automobiles, aircrafts, household appliances, miscellaneous materials, carpenters, roofers, metal engravers, tailors, dressmakers, butchers, and bakers. The precision production, craft and repair occupations yielded an increasing trend of participation from U.S.-born Latinos to Salvadoran immigrants. In accordance with the trend of immigrant workers being more likely to be occupied in “blue collar” occupations compared to U.S.-born Latinos, Mexican and Salvadoran immigrants were almost twice as likely to be in precision production, craft and repair occupations than U.S.-born Latinos (16% and 17% vs. 10%).

- 10% of U.S.-born Latinos were in Precision Production, Craft & Repair occupations.
- 16% of Mexican immigrants were in Precision Production, Craft & Repair occupations.
- 17% of Salvadoran immigrants were in Precision Production, Craft & Repair occupations.

## Occupation: Private Household (Age 15+), California 2001



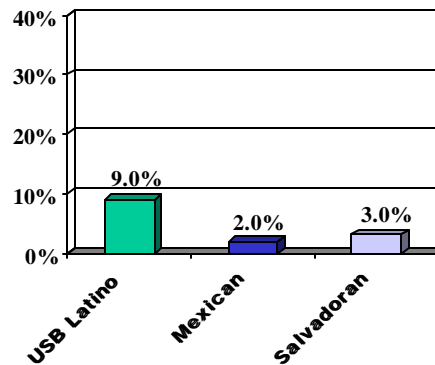
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJOC1)

*UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture*

Some sample private household occupations include launderers and ironers, private household cooks, housekeepers, child care workers, cleaners and servants. In general, Salvadoran immigrants are more frequently occupied in private household occupations compared to the other two groups. Compared to U.S.-born Latinos and Mexican immigrants, Salvadoran immigrants were more likely to be occupied in private households (7% vs. 0.5% and 2%).

- 0.5% of U.S.-born Latinos were in Private Household occupations.
- 2% of Mexican immigrants were in Private Household occupations.
- 7% of Salvadoran immigrants were in Private Household occupations.

## Occupation: Professional Specialty (Age 15+), California 2001



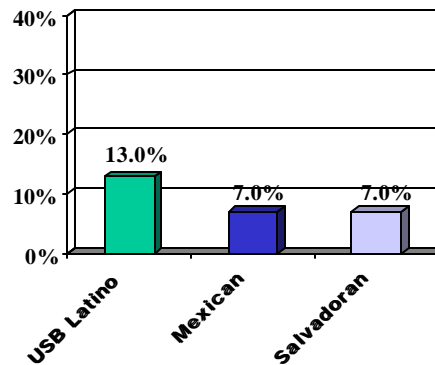
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJOC1) *UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture*

Professional Specialty occupations include engineers, architects, health care professionals (physicians, etc.), all scientists (physicists, psychologists, etc.), all teachers, librarians, social and religious workers, lawyers and judges, and writers, artists, entertainers and athletes. Corresponding to the trend of immigrants being more frequently occupied in “blue collar” occupations, is the trend of U.S.-born Latinos being more frequently occupied in “white collar” occupations.

U.S.-born Latinos were close to five times more likely than Mexican immigrants and three times more likely than Salvadoran immigrants to be employed in a professional specialty occupation (9% vs. 2% and 3%, respectively).

- 9% of U.S.-born Latinos were in Professional Specialty occupations.
- 2% of Mexican immigrants were in these occupations.
- 3% of Salvadoran immigrants were in these occupations.

## Occupation: Sales (Age 15+), California 2001

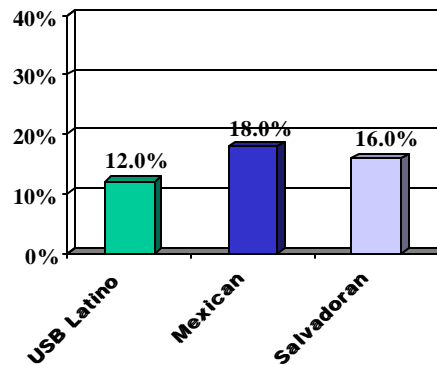


Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJOC1) UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

Some sample occupations include sales in insurance, real estate, motor vehicles and boats, apparel and shoes, furniture, and appliances. U.S.-born Latinos were occupied in almost twice as many sales occupations as compared to both Mexican and Salvadoran immigrants (13% vs. 7% and 7%, respectively).

- 13% of U.S.-born Latinos were in Sales occupations.
- 7% of Mexican immigrants were in Sales occupations.
- 7% of Salvadoran immigrants were in Sales occupations.

## Occupation: Services Except Protective & Household (Age 15+), California 2001

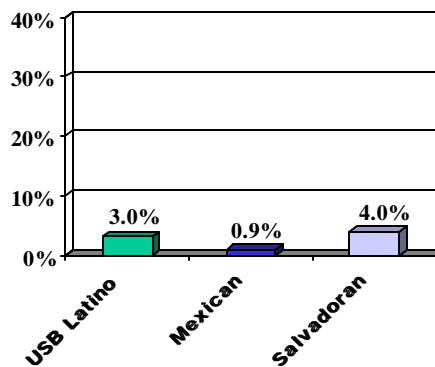


Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJOC1) UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

Some sample occupations include bartenders, waiters and waitresses, cooks, dental assistants, nursing aides, barbers, and family child care providers. Even though there was a small difference between Mexican and Salvadoran immigrants in service occupations (18% vs. 16%), there was a larger difference when Mexican and Salvadoran immigrants were compared to U.S.-born Latinos (18% and 16% vs. 12%, respectively).

- 12% of U.S.-born Latinos were occupied in Service occupations, except Protective and Household services.
- 18% of Mexican immigrants were occupied in Service occupations, except Protective and Household services.
- 16% of Salvadoran immigrants were occupied in Service occupations, except Protective and Household services.

## Occupation: Technicians & Related Support Services (Age 15+), California 2001



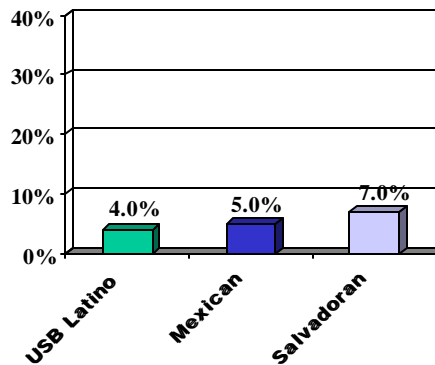
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJOC1)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

Some sample occupations include dental hygienists, radiologic technicians, electrical and electronic technicians, airplane pilots and navigators, and legal assistants. There was low participation of Latinos in technical and related support service occupations. Salvadoran immigrants and U.S.-born Latinos were more likely than Mexican immigrants to work as technicians or other related support services (4% and 3% vs. 0.9%).

- 3% of U.S.-born Latinos were in Technical and Related Support Service occupations.
- 0.9% of Mexican immigrants were in Technical and Related Support Service occupations.
- 4% of Salvadoran immigrants were in Technical and Related Support Service occupations.

## Occupation: Transportation & Material Moving (Age 15+), California 2001



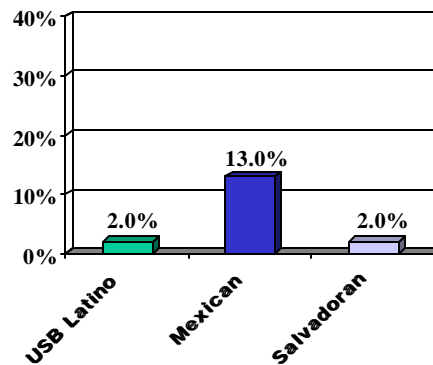
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJOC1)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

Transportation and material moving occupations include motor vehicle operators, rail and water transportation occupations, and material moving equipment operators. There was a low percentage of Latinos in transportation and material moving occupations. However, Salvadoran immigrants were more likely than Mexican immigrants and even more likely than U.S.-born Latinos to be in transportation and material moving occupations (7% vs. 5% and 4%).

- 4% of U.S.-born Latinos were in Transportation & Material Moving occupations.
- 5% of Mexican immigrants were in Transportation & Material Moving occupations.
- 7% of Salvadoran immigrants were in Transportation & Material Moving occupations.

## Industry: Agriculture (Age 15+), California 2001



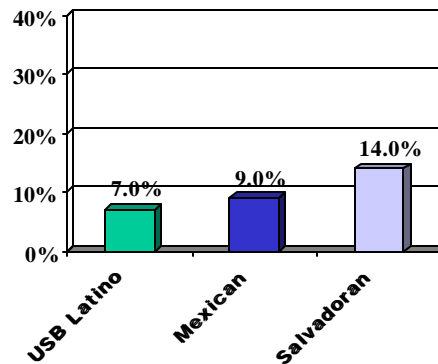
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJOC1)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

This industry includes agricultural production of crops and livestock, veterinary services, landscape, and agricultural services. Generally, Mexican immigrants have made up the majority of agricultural workers. Mexican immigrants were more likely than U.S.-born Latinos and Salvadorans to be in the agriculture industry (13% vs. 2% and 2%).

- 2% of U.S.-born Latinos were in the Agriculture industry.
- 13% of Mexican immigrants were in the Agriculture industry.
- 2% of Salvadoran immigrants were in the Agriculture industry.

## Industry: Business, Auto & Repair Services (Age 15+), California 2001

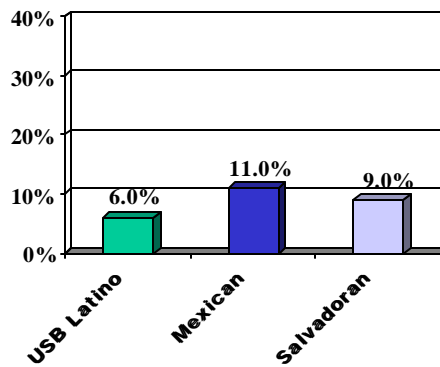


Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJIND1) UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

The business, auto and repair services industry includes advertising, computer and data processing services, detective and protective services, business services, automotive rental and leasing, automotive parking and carwashes, and electrical repair shops. Salvadoran immigrants were more likely to be in the business, auto and repair services industry compared to U.S.-born Latinos and Mexican immigrants (14% vs. 7% and 9%, respectively).

- 7% of U.S.-born Latinos were in the Business, Auto and Repair Services industry.
- 9% of Mexican immigrants were in the Business, Auto and Repair Services industry.
- 14% of Salvadoran immigrants were in the Business, Auto and Repair Services industry.

## Industry: Construction (Age 15+), California 2001



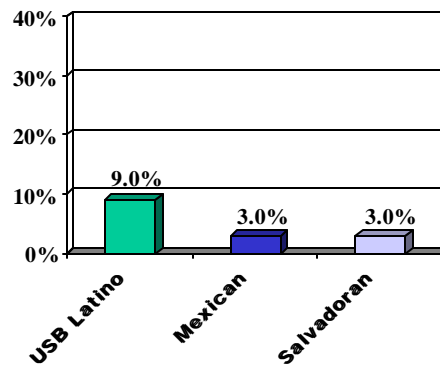
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJIND1)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

Mexican immigrants were more likely to be in the construction industry compared to Salvadoran immigrants and U.S.-born Latinos (11% vs. 9% and 6%, correspondingly).

- 6% of U.S.-born Latinos were in the Construction industry.
- 11% of Mexican immigrants were in the Construction industry.
- 9% of Salvadoran immigrants were in the Construction industry.

## Industry: Educational Services (Age 15+), California 2001



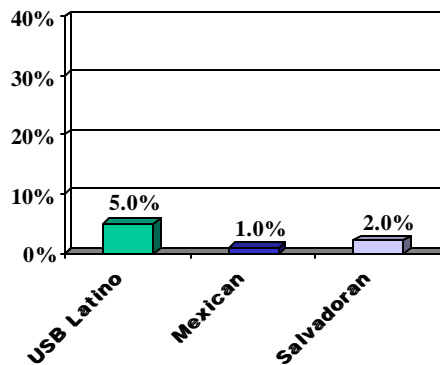
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJIND1)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

U.S.-born Latinos were more likely to be in the educational services industry compared to Mexican and Salvadoran immigrants (9% vs. 3% and 3%, respectively).

- 9% of U.S.-born Latinos were in the Educational Services industry.
- 3% of Mexican immigrants were in the Educational Services industry.
- 3% of Salvadoran immigrants were in the Educational Services industry.

## Industry: Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (Age 15+), California 2001



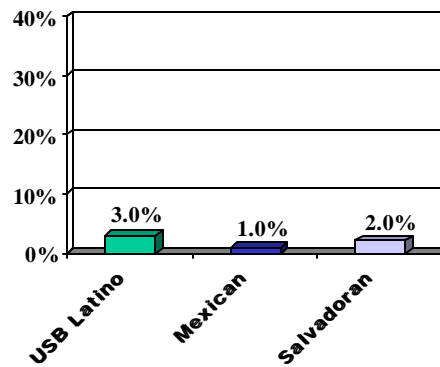
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJIND1)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

The finance, insurance and real estate industry includes banking, credit agencies, security and investment companies, insurance, and real estate. U.S.-born Latinos were more likely than Mexican and Salvadoran immigrants to be in the finance, insurance, and real estate industry (5% vs. 1% and 2%, correspondingly).

- 5% of the U.S.-born Latinos were in the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industry.
- 1% of the Mexican immigrants were in the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industry.
- 2% of the Salvadoran immigrants were in the Finance, Insurance and Real Estate industry.

## Industry: Hospitals (Age 15+), California 2001



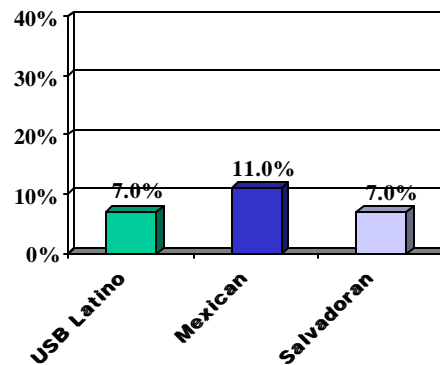
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJIND1)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

U.S.-born Latinos were slightly more likely to be in the hospital industry compared to Mexican and Salvadoran immigrants (3% vs. 1% and 2%, respectively).

- 3% of U.S.-born Latinos were in the Hospital industry.
- 1% of Mexican immigrants were in the Hospital industry.
- 2% of Salvadoran immigrants were in the Hospital industry.

## Industry: Manufacturing - Durable Goods (Age 15+), California 2001



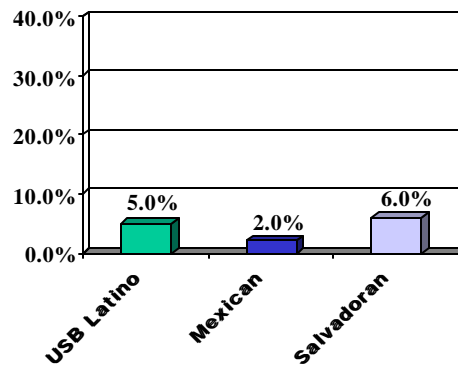
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJIND1)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

The manufacturing of durable goods industry includes lumber and wood products, stone, clay, glass, and concrete products, metal industries, computing equipment, electrical machinery, transportation equipment, professional and photographic equipment. Mexican immigrants were more likely than both U.S.-born Latinos and Salvadoran immigrants to be in the manufacturing of durable goods industry (11% vs. 7% and 7%, respectively).

- 7% of U.S.-born Latinos were in the Manufacturing of Durable Goods industry.
- 11% of Mexican immigrants were in the Manufacturing of Durable Goods industry.
- 7% of Salvadoran immigrants were in the Manufacturing of Durable Goods industry.

## Industry: Medical Services (Age 15+), California 2001



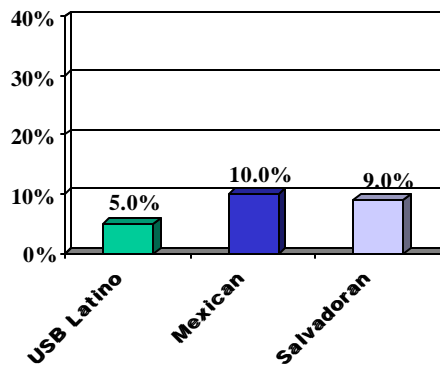
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJIND1)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

U.S.-born Latinos and Salvadoran immigrants were more likely than Mexican immigrants to be in the medical services industry (5% and 6% vs. 2%, respectively). Salvadoran immigrants were three times more likely than Mexican immigrants to be in the medical services industry (6% vs. 2%).

- 5% of U.S.-born Latinos were in the Medical Services industry.
- 2% of Mexican immigrants were in the Medical Services industry.
- 6% of Salvadoran immigrants were in the Medical Services industry.

## Industry: Manufacturing - Nondurable Goods (Age 15+), California 2001



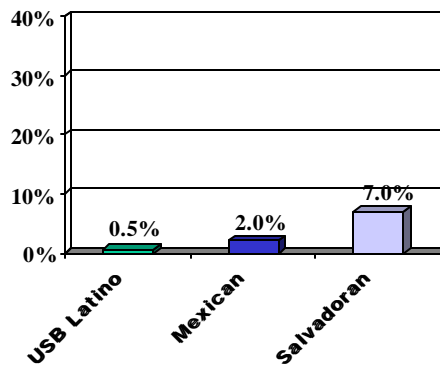
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJIND1)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

Nondurable goods include food products, tobacco manufactures, apparel, paper, chemicals, petroleum and coal products, rubber, and leather. Mexican immigrants and Salvadoran immigrants were more likely, when compared to U.S.-born Latinos, to be in the manufacturing of nondurable goods (10% and 9% vs. 5%, respectively).

- 5% of U.S.-born Latinos were in the Manufacturing of Nondurable Goods industry.
- 10% of Mexican immigrants were in the Manufacturing of Nondurable Goods industry.
- 9% of Salvadoran immigrants were in the Manufacturing of Nondurable Goods industry.

## Industry: Private Households (Age 15+), California 2001



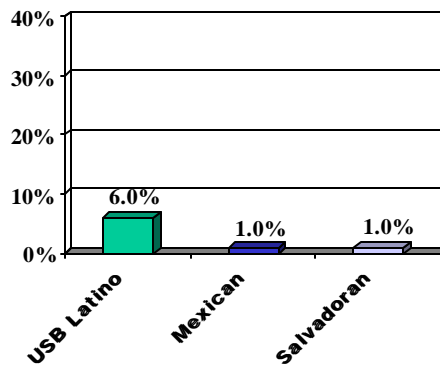
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJIND1)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

Salvadoran immigrants were more likely to be in the private households industry compared to Mexican immigrants and U.S.-born Latinos (7% vs. 2% and 0.5%). Mexican immigrants were more likely than U.S.-born Latinos to be in the private households industry (2% vs. 0.5%).

- 0.5% of U.S.-born Latinos were in the Private Households industry.
- 2% of Mexican immigrants were in the Private Households industry.
- 7% of Salvadoran immigrants were in the Private Households industry.

## Industry: Public Administration (Age 15+), California 2001



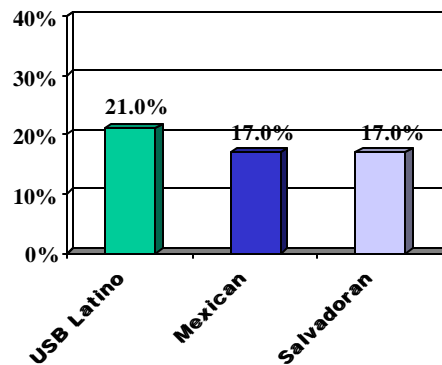
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJIND1)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

The public administration industry includes executive and legislative offices, general government, justice, public finance, taxation, and national security and international affairs. U.S.-born Latinos were more likely to be in the public administration industry compared to both Mexican and Salvadoran immigrants (6% vs. 1% and 1%, respectively).

- 6% of U.S.-born Latinos were in the Public Administration industry.
- 1% of Mexican immigrants were in the Public Administration industry.
- 1% of Salvadoran immigrants were in the Public Administration industry.

## Industry: Retail Trade (Age 15+), California 2001



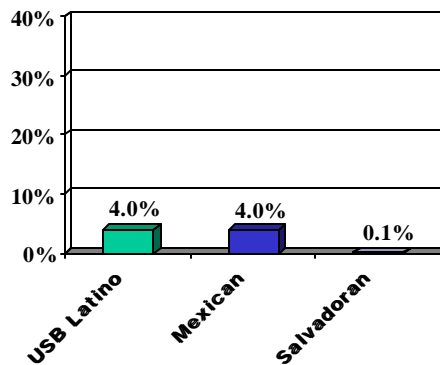
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJIND1)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

The retail trade industry includes lumber and building material retailing, retail stores, motor vehicle dealers, gasoline service stations, eating and drinking places, vending machine operators, and retail florists. U.S.-born Latinos were more likely than both Mexican and Salvadoran immigrants to be in the retail trade industry (21% vs. 17% and 17%, respectively).

- 21% of U.S.-born Latinos were in the Retail Trade industry.
- 17% of Mexican immigrants were in the Retail Trade industry.
- 17% of Salvadoran immigrants were in the Retail Trade industry.

## Industry: Transportation (Age 15+), California 2001



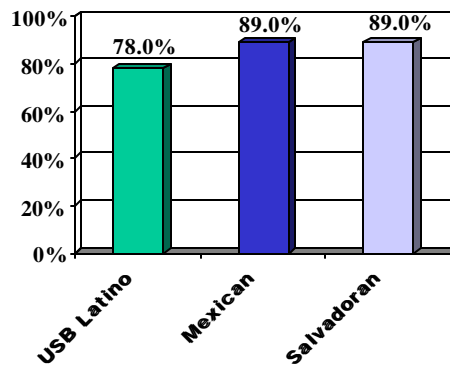
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRMJIND1)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

The transportation industry includes railroads, bus service and urban transit, taxicab service, trucking service, warehousing and storage, U.S. Postal Service, water transportation, and air transportation. U.S.-born Latinos and Mexican immigrants were more likely than Salvadoran immigrants to be in the transportation industry (4% and 4% vs. 0.1%).

- 4% of U.S.-born Latinos were in the Transportation industry.
- 4% of Mexican immigrants were in the Transportation industry.
- 0.1% of Salvadoran immigrants were in the Transportation industry.

## Private Work Force Sector (Age 15+), California 2001



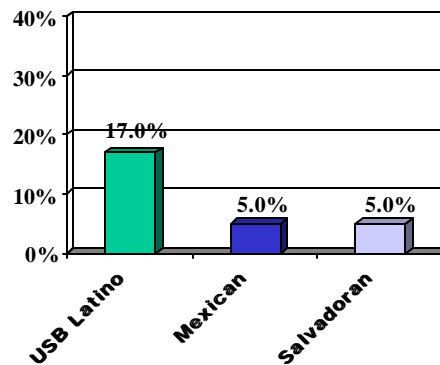
Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRCOWPG)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

Latinos have a high participation in the private work force sector, including private for profit and nonprofit organizations, and incorporated and unincorporated self-employment. Both Mexican and Salvadoran immigrants were more likely to be occupied in this sector than U.S.-born Latinos (89% and 89% vs. 78%, respectively).

- 78% of U.S.-born Latinos worked in the Private Work Force sector.
- 89% of Mexican immigrants worked in the Private Work Force sector.
- 89% of Salvadoran immigrants worked in the Private Work Force sector.

## Public Work Force Sector (Age 15+), California 2001



Source: Current Population Survey 2001 (PRCOWPG)

UCLA Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

There was a low participation of Latinos in the public work force sector which includes federal, state and local governmental occupations. Within the Latino population, U.S.-born Latinos were more than three times as likely as Mexican and Salvadoran immigrants to be occupied in the public sector (17% vs. 5% and 5%, respectively).

- 17% of U.S.-born Latinos worked in the Public Work Force sector.
- 5% of Mexican immigrants worked in the Public Work Force sector.
- 5% of Salvadoran immigrants worked in the Public Work Force sector.