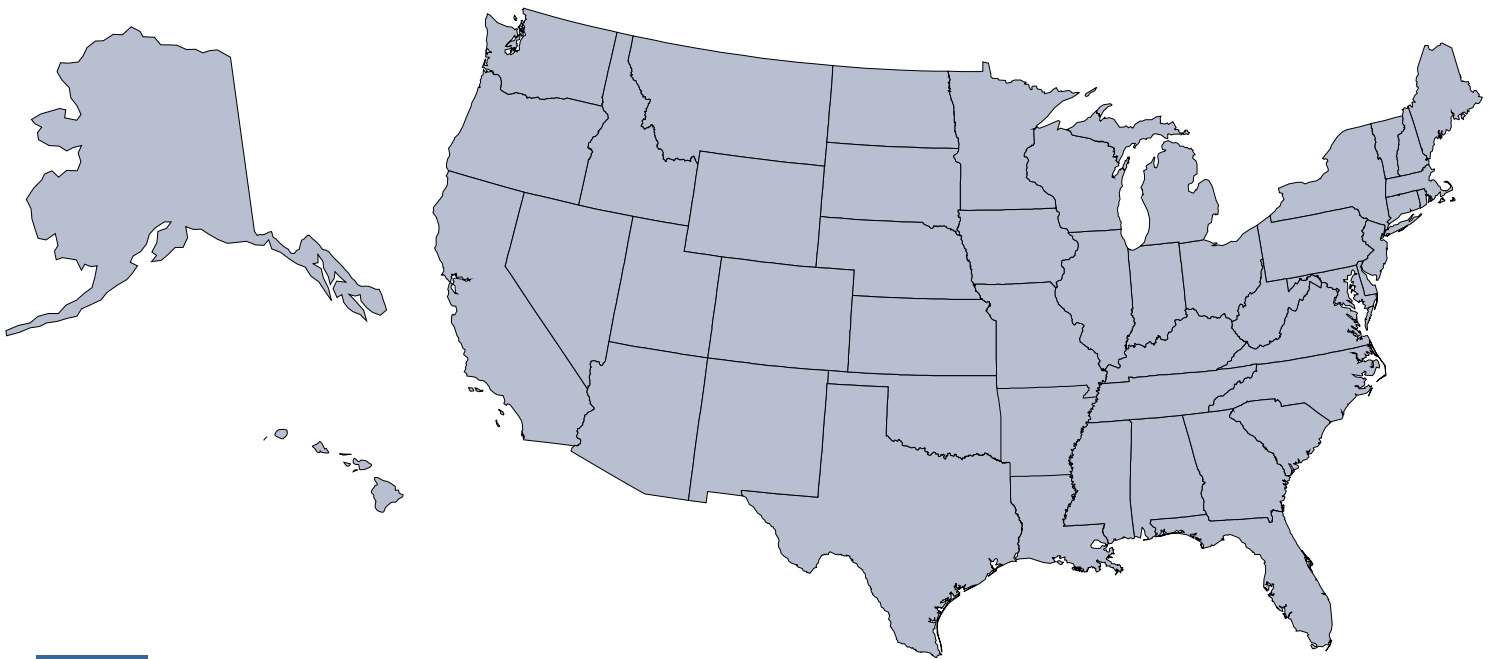


# 2007 U.S. POPULATION DATA SHEET

A PROFILE OF THE LABOR FORCE  
WITH A FOCUS ON  
SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS



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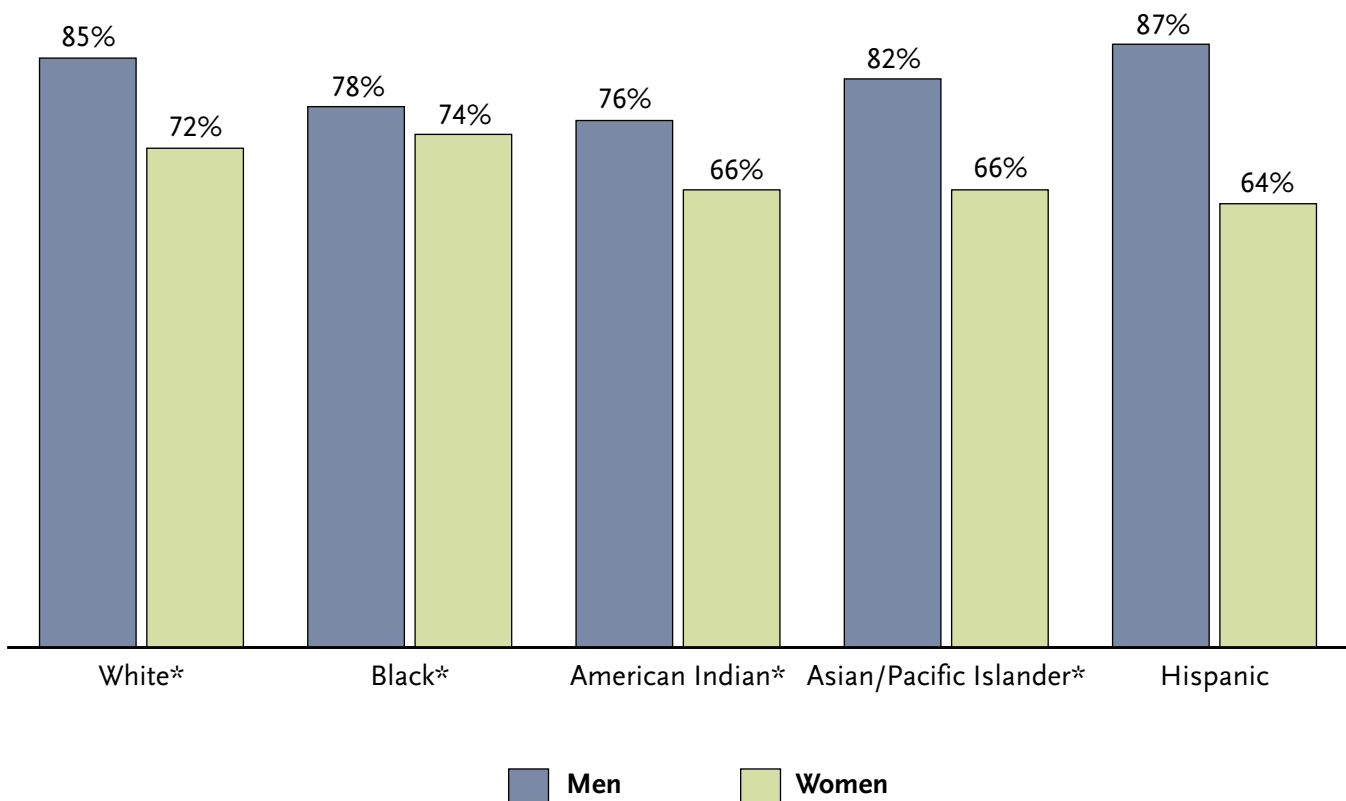
Website: [www.prb.org](http://www.prb.org) | E-mail: [popref@prb.org](mailto:popref@prb.org)

# THE GENDER GAP IN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION IS WIDEST AMONG ASIANS AND HISPANICS.

Over the last several decades, women’s labor force participation rates have increased sharply, while men’s rates have fallen slightly. Nationwide, about 84 percent of working-age men were in the labor force in 2005, compared with 71 percent of women. But the size of the gender gap in labor force participation varies for different racial and ethnic groups. In 2005, black women participated in the labor force at nearly the same rate as black men (74 percent vs. 78 percent). The gender gap was largest among the two fastest-growing minority groups—Asians (a 16 percentage-point gap), and Latinos (a 23 percentage-point gap).

These figures include people who are both employed and unemployed, but actively looking for work, so they obscure labor market problems for certain groups. For example, the unemployment rate for blacks and American Indians is more than twice the rate for non-Hispanic whites or Asians.

## LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES FOR THE POPULATION AGES 20 TO 64, 2005



\* Non-Hispanic

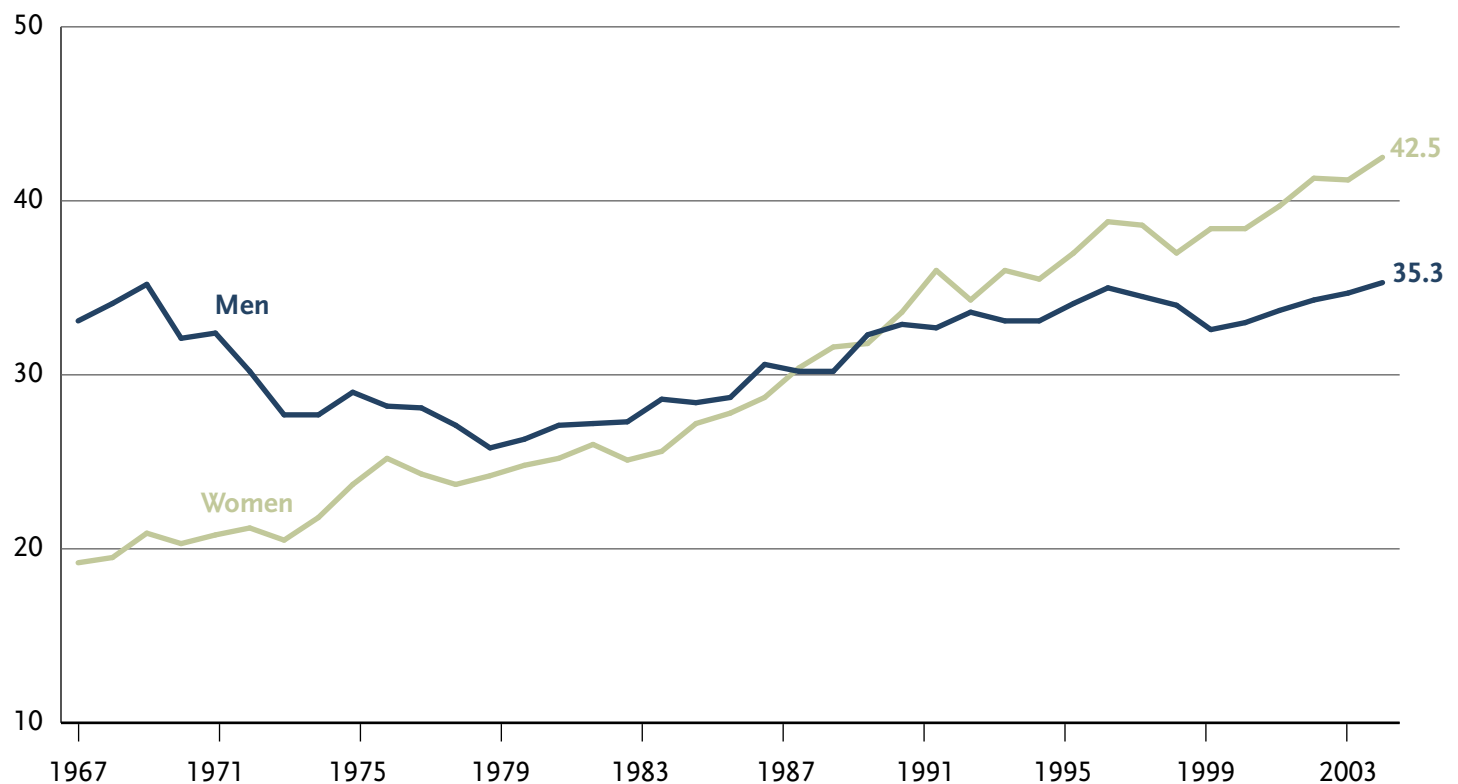
Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of the 2005 ACS microdata files.

# WOMEN'S COLLEGE ENROLLMENT RATES EXCEED THOSE OF MEN.

Since 1991, the proportion of young women enrolled in college has exceeded the enrollment rate for young men—and the gap has widened over time. In 2005, about 43 percent of women ages 18 to 24 were enrolled in college, compared with 35 percent of young men. Historically, the increase in the proportion of women attending college has led to delays in marriage and family formation, and has contributed to the rise in women's labor force participation.

The gender gap in schooling is widest for African Americans; in 2005, about 37 percent of young black women were enrolled in college compared with 28 percent of men. College enrollment rates in 2005 were highest among young Asian men (62 percent) and women (59 percent). Asian Americans were the only group for which male enrollment rates exceeded those of women.

## PERCENT OF 18-TO-24-YEAR-OLD MEN AND WOMEN ENROLLED IN COLLEGE, 1967 TO 2005

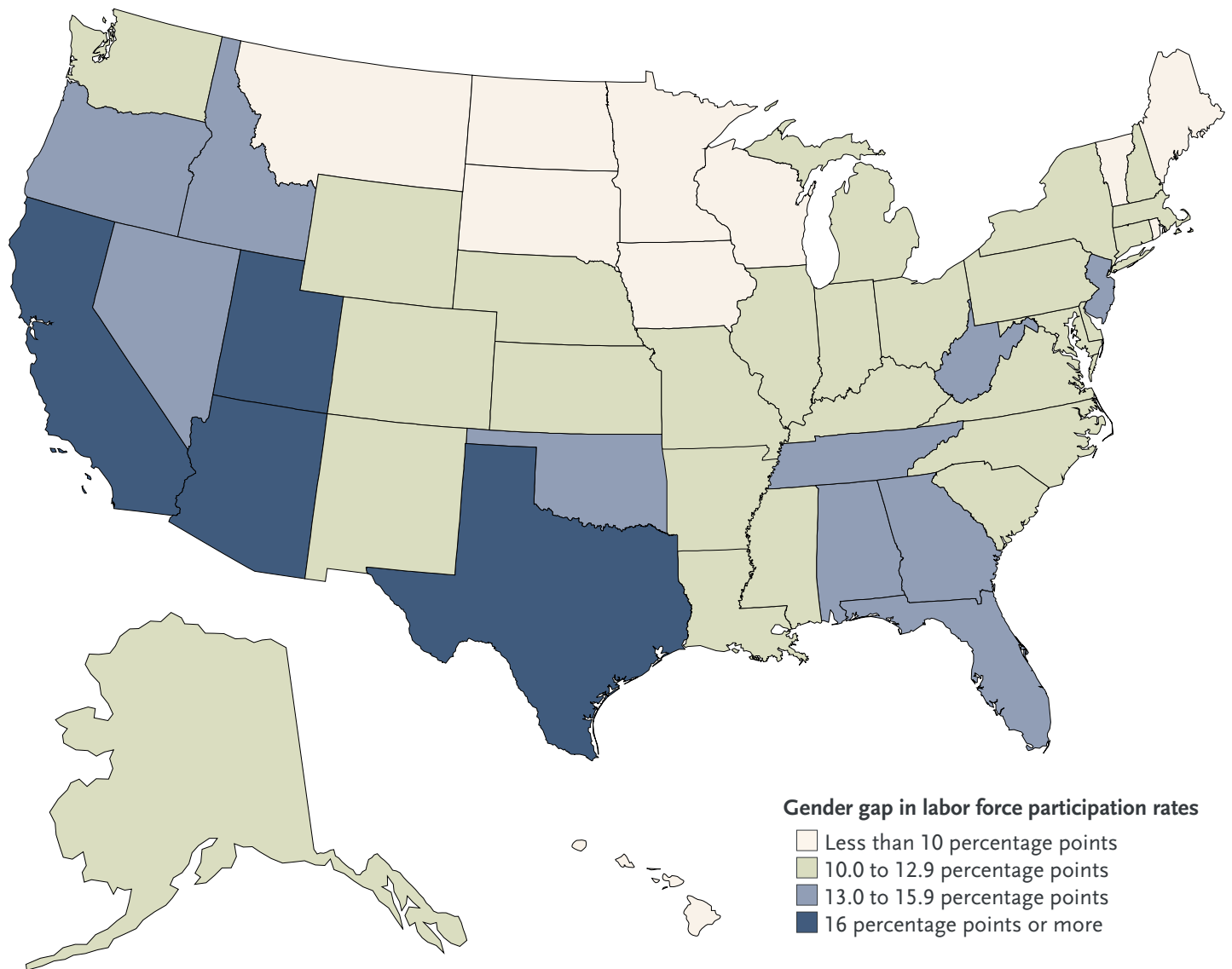


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, [www.census.gov/population/socdemo/school/TableA-5a.xls](http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/school/TableA-5a.xls).

# THE GENDER GAP IN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES\*

Gender differences in labor force participation persist in every state, but there are regional variations in the size of the gender gap. In Utah, the labor force participation rate for working-age men (20 to 64) was nearly 20 percentage points higher than that of working-age women in 2005. There are also wide gender gaps in several states with large Hispanic populations: Arizona, California, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Texas. Nationwide, the proportion of Hispanic men in the labor force (87 percent) was 23 percentage points higher than the labor force participation rate for Hispanic women (64 percent).

There is also a cluster of states, mostly along the U.S.-Canada border, where the gender gap is relatively small (less than 10 percentage points). In South Dakota, the difference was only 6 percentage points in 2005. The smaller gap in these states reflects higher-than-average labor force participation rates among women in the upper Midwest and Plains states, rather than low participation rates for men.



\*Calculated for working-age men and women (ages 20 to 64)  
Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of the 2005 ACS.

# WOMEN LAG IN SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING OCCUPATIONS.

In 2005, women made up 46 percent of the total U.S. labor force, and an age-sex pyramid shows that they are highly represented—with labor force participation rates just below those of men—in every age category. Although women have made substantial gains in educational attainment and total employment, they still lag behind men in more technical and scientific occupations, especially in the natural and physical sciences, mathematics, and engineering.

Science and engineering employment accounts for a relatively small proportion of the total U.S. labor force, but is important as an engine for higher earnings, innovation, and economic growth. Recruiting more women into science and engineering will help offset the economic impact of aging baby boomers, many of whom are starting to reach retirement age.

## DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL LABOR FORCE AND S&E\* LABOR FORCE, 2005



\* Science and Engineering  
 Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of the 2005 ACS microdata files.

# BLACKS AND HISPANICS LAG IN HIGH-TECH JOBS.

In 2005, about 69 percent of the total U.S. labor force was non-Hispanic white. Blacks and Hispanics together accounted for one-fourth of the labor force, while Asians, American Indians, and other groups accounted for less than 5 percent each. The science and engineering labor force has a very different racial and ethnic mix. Non-Hispanic whites were the largest group in the S&E labor force in 2005, but the proportion of Asians (12.6 percent) was higher than the share of African Americans and Latinos combined (11.7 percent). The concentration of Asians in high-tech jobs reflects the high proportion of Asian Americans with college degrees and the recruitment of highly skilled Asian students and workers from other countries.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that the share of white non-Hispanics in the labor force will continue to decrease. Reducing racial and ethnic gaps in school enrollment, performance, and achievement will help the United States meet the demands of an increasingly science- and technology-oriented global labor force.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOR FORCE (TOTAL AND S&E) BY RACE/ETHNICITY, 2005

	All occupations(%)	Science and engineering occupations(%)
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
White*	69.1	74.1
African American*	11.2	6.1
Asian/Pacific Islander*	4.5	12.6
American Indian*	0.6	0.4
Some other race*	0.2	0.2
Two or more races*	1.0	1.0
Hispanic	13.4	5.6

\* Non-Hispanic

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of the 2005 ACS microdata files.

## RETENTION OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

Rank	Top five states	Retention of college graduates (%)
1	Texas	69
2	California	65
3	North Carolina	60
4	Georgia	57
5	Utah	55
5	Minnesota	55
5	Washington	55

Rank	Bottom five states	Retention of college graduates (%)
46	Delaware	34
47	South Dakota	31
47	North Dakota	31
49	Wyoming	23
50	Alaska	13

## MEDIAN EARNINGS IN THE S&E WORKFORCE

Rank	Top five states	Median earnings in the S&E* workforce
1	Maryland	\$70,000
1	New Jersey	\$70,000
3	California	\$66,000
3	Virginia	\$66,000
5	Massachusetts	\$65,000

Rank	Bottom five states	Median earnings in the S&E* workforce
46	Wyoming	\$46,000
47	Mississippi	\$44,000
48	North Dakota	\$41,000
48	Montana	\$41,000
50	South Dakota	\$40,000

\* Science and engineering

Note: The District of Columbia is not ranked.

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of the 2005 ACS microdata files.

## WORKERS COMMUTING 45+ MINUTES TO WORK

Rank	Top five metro areas	Workers commuting 45+ minutes to work (%)
1	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	31
2	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	29
3	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	25
3	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	25
5	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	24

Rank	Bottom five metro areas	Workers commuting 45+ minutes to work (%)
46	Salt Lake City, UT	8
47	Oklahoma City, OK	7
47	Rochester, NY	7
47	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	7
47	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY	7

## PERCENT OF THE S&E WORKFORCE THAT IS FOREIGN-BORN

Rank	Top five metro areas	Percent of the S&E* workforce that is foreign-born
1	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	59
2	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	43
3	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	42
4	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	39
4	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	39

Rank	Bottom four metro areas	Percent of the S&E* workforce that is foreign-born
47	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA	9
48	Pittsburgh, PA	8
48	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	8
50	Birmingham-Hoover, AL	4

\* Science and engineering

Source: Population Reference Bureau analysis of the 2005 ACS microdata files.



## POPULATION & U.S. LABOR FORCE

STATE	Total Population (2006)	Persons in the Civilian Labor Force	% Persons Ages 20 to 64 in the Labor Force	% Women Ages 20 to 64 in the Labor Force	% Men Ages 20 to 64 in the Labor Force	Labor Force Participation Rate For Women Ages 20 to 64 With Kids Under Age 6	% Labor Force Ages 55 to 64	% Workers Commuting 45+ Minutes to Work	% Unemployed	Median Earnings
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>299,398,484</b>	<b>146,576,413</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27,299</b>
Alabama	4,599,030	2,137,629	73	66	81	63	13	12	7	23,817
Alaska	670,053	330,672	77	72	83	64	12	8	9	30,388
Arizona	6,166,318	2,807,298	76	68	84	56	12	14	6	26,764
Arkansas	2,810,872	1,324,066	75	69	81	66	13	10	7	22,122
California	36,457,549	17,244,650	76	67	84	55	12	18	7	30,018
Colorado	4,753,377	2,487,678	81	75	87	63	12	13	6	29,438
Connecticut	3,504,809	1,818,389	81	76	87	64	15	14	6	35,387
Delaware	853,476	429,173	79	74	85	69	13	13	6	30,702
District of Columbia	581,530	281,029	79	75	83	65	13	20	9	36,948
Florida	18,089,888	8,426,125	76	70	83	64	14	16	6	25,951
Georgia	9,363,941	4,518,717	77	70	84	63	11	19	7	27,320
Hawaii	1,285,498	609,666	75	72	79	63	15	16	4	29,287
Idaho	1,466,465	712,586	78	71	85	59	12	9	6	21,888
Illinois	12,831,970	6,459,240	79	73	86	64	12	21	8	29,598
Indiana	6,313,520	3,135,875	79	73	85	66	13	11	7	26,442
Iowa	2,982,085	1,588,632	83	79	87	73	14	7	5	25,618
Kansas	2,764,075	1,435,160	81	75	87	68	13	7	6	25,038
Kentucky	4,206,074	1,964,060	72	67	78	66	12	11	8	24,435
Louisiana	4,287,768	2,104,456	73	68	79	67	12	14	9	23,467
Maine	1,321,574	694,704	79	75	83	67	15	14	6	24,844
Maryland	5,615,727	2,927,143	80	75	86	68	14	25	6	35,144
Massachusetts	6,437,193	3,331,806	80	75	86	64	14	19	6	33,544
Michigan	10,095,643	4,981,647	77	71	83	65	12	13	9	27,468
Minnesota	5,167,101	2,818,655	84	79	88	72	12	11	6	29,687
Mississippi	2,910,540	1,338,496	73	68	79	71	12	13	9	22,042
Missouri	5,842,713	2,940,295	79	73	84	68	13	12	7	25,422
Montana	944,632	492,733	79	74	84	67	15	7	5	21,472
Nebraska	1,768,331	943,927	82	77	88	71	13	6	5	24,865
Nevada	2,495,529	1,232,649	78	70	86	57	12	10	6	28,486
New Hampshire	1,314,895	719,073	82	77	88	65	14	16	5	31,054
New Jersey	8,724,560	4,389,993	79	72	87	61	14	23	6	35,468
New Mexico	1,954,599	917,697	75	69	80	60	14	11	7	22,131
New York	19,306,183	9,351,711	76	70	83	60	13	26	7	30,983
North Carolina	8,856,505	4,300,012	77	71	83	65	12	12	7	25,111

## POPULATION & U.S. LABOR FORCE

STATE	Total Population (2006)	Persons in the Civilian Labor Force	% Persons Ages 20 to 64 in the Labor Force	% Women Ages 20 to 64 in the Labor Force	% Men Ages 20 to 64 in the Labor Force	Labor Force Participation Rate For Women Ages 20 to 64 With Kids Under Age 6	% Labor Force Ages 55 to 64	% Workers Commuting 45+ Minutes to Work	% Unemployed	Median Earnings
North Dakota	635,867	345,602	83	79	87	72	13	6	4	23,789
Ohio	11,478,006	5,745,951	78	72	84	66	13	10	7	26,706
Oklahoma	3,579,212	1,709,179	75	68	83	61	13	8	7	22,901
Oregon	3,700,758	1,852,451	78	71	85	60	13	11	8	24,825
Pennsylvania	12,440,621	6,091,791	78	72	84	64	14	15	7	27,395
Rhode Island	1,067,610	551,545	80	76	85	70	13	11	6	30,742
South Carolina	4,321,249	2,060,548	76	70	82	69	13	12	8	24,532
South Dakota	781,919	409,054	83	80	86	80	13	6	5	23,110
Tennessee	6,038,803	2,930,779	75	69	82	63	13	12	7	24,984
Texas	23,507,783	11,024,191	76	68	85	58	11	15	8	24,952
Utah	2,550,063	1,244,025	79	70	89	53	10	9	5	23,144
Vermont	623,908	343,427	82	78	86	72	16	11	5	26,260
Virginia	7,642,884	3,828,517	78	72	83	64	13	18	5	31,108
Washington	6,395,798	3,200,856	77	71	83	61	13	15	7	29,052
West Virginia	1,818,470	802,850	68	62	75	59	13	15	7	22,691
Wisconsin	5,556,506	2,960,051	82	77	87	71	13	9	6	27,387
Wyoming	515,004	280,019	81	75	87	64	15	8	5	23,752

STATE	EDUCATION					SCIENCE & ENGINEERING WORKFORCE						
	Retention of High School Graduates (%)	Retention of College Graduates (%)	% Persons Ages 25 to 34 Who Are High School Dropouts	% Persons Ages 25 to 34 With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Female-Male College Enrollment Ratio	Persons in the Science and Engineering Labor Force	% Labor Force in S&E Occupations	% Persons in the S&E Labor Force Who Are Unemployed	Median Earnings in the S&E Labor Force	% S&E Labor Force That Is Female	% S&E Labor Force That Is Minority	% S&E Labor Force That Is Foreign-Born
U.S.	61	50	14	30	1.3	7,370,530	5	3	58,760	25	26	19
Alabama	63	52	16	24	1.3	89,690	4	2	54,094	23	19	7
Alaska	25	13	7	23	1.4	17,335	5	3	61,396	27	13	8
Arizona	59	47	18	24	1.2	141,165	5	3	52,994	22	25	14
Arkansas	54	45	15	21	1.5	40,665	3	2	48,233	24	16	7
California	69	65	20	29	1.2	1,002,335	6	4	66,221	25	45	36
Colorado	53	48	13	36	1.1	180,565	7	3	61,574	24	17	12
Connecticut	57	45	10	39	1.3	111,550	6	4	63,626	27	21	20
Delaware	52	34	12	32	1.5	26,120	6	2	55,727	30	28	21
District of Columbia	10	5	11	56	1.5	24,105	9	1	59,089	44	39	22
Florida	64	51	14	26	1.3	343,035	4	3	50,482	24	29	21
Georgia	68	57	14	30	1.5	211,330	5	3	57,052	27	34	18
Hawaii	57	48	7	27	1.3	23,770	4	2	51,046	29	58	14
Idaho	47	35	15	22	1.3	35,120	5	2	48,442	21	9	7
Illinois	58	49	12	34	1.3	300,275	5	4	60,337	27	27	23
Indiana	61	45	12	25	1.3	124,550	4	2	54,666	24	12	9
Iowa	53	38	8	31	1.4	63,310	4	3	50,281	25	6	6
Kansas	50	41	11	31	1.2	67,790	5	2	51,696	24	15	11
Kentucky	62	50	13	23	1.4	59,700	3	3	49,628	25	13	9
Louisiana	63	53	14	23	1.5	74,570	4	3	51,046	22	19	6
Maine	58	44	6	26	1.7	25,645	4	2	47,616	23	5	5
Maryland	60	48	10	37	1.4	245,695	8	2	70,187	32	35	19
Massachusetts	58	51	8	45	1.3	247,400	7	4	64,820	28	21	25
Michigan	67	54	11	28	1.3	256,860	5	4	61,574	23	18	16
Minnesota	65	55	7	36	1.3	167,215	6	2	56,589	26	13	12
Mississippi	54	44	16	21	1.6	35,155	3	2	44,459	23	19	5
Missouri	60	47	12	28	1.4	122,310	4	2	52,479	27	13	8
Montana	46	36	8	27	1.2	19,155	4	3	41,156	30	8	5
Nebraska	50	39	10	33	1.3	38,490	4	3	50,461	25	9	9
Nevada	49	36	20	19	1.1	39,955	3	3	51,696	25	20	13
New Hampshire	51	36	7	34	1.7	46,380	6	2	61,730	25	13	13
New Jersey	56	46	11	40	1.3	273,105	6	4	70,195	26	39	37
New Mexico	53	39	18	20	1.5	53,630	6	4	51,664	25	34	10
New York	55	46	11	39	1.3	413,205	4	4	59,213	28	29	28

STATE	EDUCATION					SCIENCE & ENGINEERING WORKFORCE						
	Retention of High School Graduates (%)	Retention of College Graduates (%)	% Persons Ages 25 to 34 Who Are High School Dropouts	% Persons Ages 25 to 34 With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Female-Male College Enrollment Ratio	Persons in the Science and Engineering Labor Force	% Labor Force in S&E Occupations	% Persons in the S&E Labor Force Who Are Unemployed	Median Earnings in the S&E Labor Force	% S&E Labor Force That Is Female	% S&E Labor Force That Is Minority	% S&E Labor Force That Is Foreign-Born
North Carolina	69	60	15	28	1.4	197,620	5	3	51,696	28	21	10
North Dakota	39	31	5	32	1.4	11,550	3	4	40,770	25	3	2
Ohio	64	49	10	28	1.4	256,370	4	4	53,939	24	15	10
Oklahoma	54	45	14	23	1.3	62,530	4	4	47,561	21	18	8
Oregon	59	50	14	29	1.3	103,165	6	4	53,078	24	15	14
Pennsylvania	62	49	8	34	1.3	294,920	5	3	55,309	26	15	12
Rhode Island	52	40	11	34	1.4	28,525	5	3	58,791	32	13	13
South Carolina	64	53	14	24	1.5	77,205	4	3	50,939	24	16	7
South Dakota	41	31	8	29	1.3	11,785	3	3	40,369	30	7	5
Tennessee	65	53	13	25	1.4	102,315	3	3	51,444	24	15	9
Texas	75	69	21	24	1.3	549,450	5	3	60,968	22	33	20
Utah	66	55	10	27	0.9	64,255	5	3	49,117	19	10	7
Vermont	54	36	9	35	1.5	16,715	5	2	52,479	27	6	10
Virginia	60	48	10	36	1.2	283,910	7	2	66,171	26	28	19
Washington	64	55	12	30	1.3	214,025	7	4	61,255	24	21	18
West Virginia	48	36	11	21	1.4	25,595	3	2	50,461	22	5	3
Wisconsin	68	52	9	30	1.4	139,775	5	2	50,281	26	11	7
Wyoming	35	23	8	21	1.5	9,645	3	2	45,845	21	4	3

## POPULATION & U.S. LABOR FORCE

METROPOLITAN AREA	Total Population (2006)	Persons in the Civilian Labor Force	% Persons Ages 20 to 64 in the Labor Force	% Women Ages 20 to 64 in the Labor Force	% Men Ages 20 to 64 in the Labor Force	Labor Force Participation Rate For Women Ages 20 to 64 With Kids Under Age 6	% Labor Force Ages 55 to 64	% Workers Commuting 45+ Minutes to Work	% Unemployed	Median Earnings
<b>U.S.</b>	<b>299,398,484</b>	<b>146,576,413</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>27,299</b>
Atlanta–Sandy Springs–Marietta, GA	5,138,223	2,612,780	80	72	87	63	10	24	7	31,122
Austin–Round Rock, TX	1,513,565	784,721	80	72	89	62	10	15	7	29,165
Baltimore–Towson, MD	2,658,405	1,366,045	80	74	86	66	14	20	6	34,574
Birmingham–Hoover, AL	1,100,019	539,590	76	69	85	63	13	15	6	27,075
Boston–Cambridge–Quincy, MA–NH	4,455,217	2,337,546	81	75	87	63	14	22	6	35,930
Buffalo–Niagara Falls, NY	1,137,520	562,952	77	73	82	69	13	7	8	27,058
Charlotte–Gastonia–Concord, NC–SC	1,583,016	813,586	81	74	89	65	12	14	8	27,905
Chicago–Naperville–Joliet, IL–IN–WI	9,505,748	4,805,440	79	72	86	61	12	25	8	31,519
Cincinnati–Middletown, OH–KY–IN	2,104,218	1,070,294	79	73	86	68	12	11	7	28,629
Cleveland–Elyria–Mentor, OH	2,114,155	1,067,483	78	73	84	68	14	11	8	28,358
Columbus, OH	1,725,570	897,443	79	74	85	66	12	9	7	30,102
Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington, TX	6,003,967	3,045,486	80	71	88	59	11	17	7	29,046
Denver–Aurora, CO	2,408,750	1,288,761	82	76	88	63	12	15	6	32,056
Detroit–Warren–Livonia, MI	4,468,966	2,219,110	77	70	84	62	12	16	10	31,237
Hartford–West Hartford–East Hartford, CT	1,188,841	617,677	82	78	86	71	15	10	7	36,124
Houston–Sugar Land–Baytown, TX	5,539,949	2,656,346	78	68	88	57	11	20	8	27,045
Indianapolis, IN	1,666,032	859,060	81	75	88	66	12	11	7	30,060
Jacksonville, FL	1,277,997	618,441	76	71	82	70	13	15	6	28,692
Kansas City, MO–KS	1,967,405	1,037,951	81	75	87	68	13	10	6	29,927
Las Vegas–Paradise, NV	1,777,539	880,429	79	71	86	57	12	10	6	28,300
Los Angeles–Long Beach–Santa Ana, CA	12,950,129	6,236,691	76	67	85	54	12	20	7	28,071
Louisville, KY–IN	1,222,216	618,121	78	72	84	70	12	9	7	27,401
Memphis, TN–MS–AR	1,274,704	631,892	78	72	83	68	13	11	9	26,845
Miami–Fort Lauderdale–Miami Beach, FL	5,463,857	2,629,492	78	70	86	62	14	20	7	26,448
Milwaukee–Waukesha–West Allis, WI	1,509,981	773,790	79	73	85	65	13	7	8	30,692
Minneapolis–St. Paul–Bloomington, MN–WI	3,175,041	1,772,083	84	79	89	69	12	12	6	33,290
Nashville–Davidson–Murfreesboro, TN	1,455,097	745,678	79	71	86	63	12	15	6	27,761

## POPULATION & U.S. LABOR FORCE

METROPOLITAN AREA	Total Population (2006)	Persons in the Civilian Labor Force	% Persons Ages 20 to 64 in the Labor Force	% Women Ages 20 to 64 in the Labor Force	% Men Ages 20 to 64 in the Labor Force	Labor Force Participation Rate For Women Ages 20 to 64 With Kids Under Age 6	% Labor Force Ages 55 to 64	% Workers Commuting 45+ Minutes to Work	% Unemployed	Median Earnings
New Orleans–Metairie–Kenner, LA	1,024,678	641,667	75	72	79	69	13	17	10	24,944
New York–Northern New Jersey–Long Island, NY–NJ–PA	18,818,536	9,171,400	77	69	84	57	13	31	7	34,669
Oklahoma City, OK	1,172,339	580,986	77	69	84	62	12	7	6	24,677
Orlando–Kissimmee, FL	1,984,855	990,766	79	72	87	64	12	16	6	26,025
Philadelphia–Camden–Wilmington, PA–NJ–DE–MD	5,826,742	2,909,215	78	73	84	65	14	20	7	32,217
Phoenix–Mesa–Scottsdale, AZ	4,039,182	1,896,329	78	69	86	57	11	16	6	28,736
Pittsburgh, PA	2,370,776	1,165,821	77	72	83	63	15	15	7	26,474
Portland–Vancouver–Beaverton, OR–WA	2,137,565	1,113,657	80	72	87	61	13	13	8	28,786
Providence–New Bedford–Fall River, RI–MA	1,612,989	834,635	80	75	85	68	13	13	7	30,826
Richmond, VA	1,194,008	608,622	80	74	86	68	13	11	6	30,871
Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario, CA	4,026,135	1,754,539	73	63	83	53	10	25	7	26,856
Rochester, NY	1,035,435	512,342	78	73	83	66	13	7	6	27,478
Sacramento–Arden–Arcade–Roseville, CA	2,067,117	1,000,015	76	70	82	58	11	14	7	31,229
St. Louis, MO–IL	2,796,368	1,446,583	80	75	85	70	13	14	7	29,040
Salt Lake City, UT	1,067,722	546,276	81	72	90	57	10	8	5	25,839
San Antonio, TX	1,942,217	888,517	75	68	83	60	11	12	7	24,560
San Diego–Carlsbad–San Marcos, CA	2,941,454	1,380,486	76	68	84	54	12	14	5	31,587
San Francisco–Oakland–Fremont, CA	4,180,027	2,140,010	78	71	85	59	14	21	7	39,534
San Jose–Sunnyvale–Santa Clara, CA	1,787,123	886,918	78	68	87	54	13	11	7	41,498
Seattle–Tacoma–Bellevue, WA	3,263,497	1,706,260	79	73	85	59	13	18	7	32,491
Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL	2,697,731	1,266,359	76	70	82	66	14	15	6	27,127
Virginia Beach–Norfolk–Newport News, VA–NC	1,649,457	785,630	75	71	79	64	12	11	6	29,194
Washington–Arlington–Alexandria, DC–VA–MD–WV	5,290,400	2,821,019	81	75	87	65	13	29	5	40,625

METROPOLITAN AREA	EDUCATION					SCIENCE & ENGINEERING WORKFORCE						
	Retention of High School Graduates (%)	Retention of College Graduates (%)	% Persons Ages 25 to 34 Who Are High School Dropouts	% Persons Ages 25 to 34 With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Female-Male College Enrollment Ratio	Persons in the Science and Engineering Labor Force	% Labor Force in S&E Occupations	% Persons in the S&E Labor Force Who Are Unemployed	Median Earnings in the S&E Labor Force	% S&E Labor Force That Is Female	% S&E Labor Force That Is Minority	% S&E Labor Force That Is Foreign-Born
U.S.	61	50	14	30	1.3	7,370,530	5	3	58,760	25	26	19
Atlanta–Sandy Springs–Marietta, GA	—	—	12	37	1.4	155,200	6	3	60,976	28	38	22
Austin–Round Rock, TX	—	—	14	41	1.1	76,030	10	3	61,886	20	29	17
Baltimore–Towson, MD	—	—	8	40	1.4	106,290	8	1	67,043	29	27	13
Birmingham–Hoover, AL	—	—	12	30	1.3	22,580	4	2	51,571	29	26	4
Boston–Cambridge–Quincy, MA–NH	—	—	7	51	1.3	193,000	8	4	67,186	29	22	27
Buffalo–Niagara Falls, NY	—	—	7	32	1.2	24,495	4	3	51,315	24	13	12
Charlotte–Gastonia–Concord, NC–SC	—	—	14	33	1.3	33,585	4	3	59,952	22	22	11
Chicago–Naperville–Joliet, IL–IN–WI	—	—	13	36	1.3	236,005	5	4	61,574	27	32	27
Cincinnati–Middletown, OH–KY–IN	—	—	10	31	1.1	55,875	5	3	57,525	29	15	11
Cleveland–Elyria–Mentor, OH	—	—	10	34	1.4	49,285	5	3	56,866	24	16	12
Columbus, OH	—	—	9	36	1.2	58,265	6	4	54,531	23	22	16
Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington, TX	—	—	21	29	1.2	185,865	6	4	65,365	24	30	21
Denver–Aurora, CO	—	—	14	37	1.1	95,195	7	3	62,571	27	21	13
Detroit–Warren–Livonia, MI	—	—	11	29	1.3	143,835	6	4	67,186	22	25	21
Hartford–West Hartford–East Hartford, CT	—	—	8	41	1.3	40,515	7	3	62,571	28	18	19
Houston–Sugar Land–Baytown, TX	—	—	23	25	1.3	160,490	6	4	66,359	22	37	27
Indianapolis, IN	—	—	11	33	1.4	45,145	5	2	59,189	30	16	11
Jacksonville, FL	—	—	9	27	1.4	28,805	5	1	52,145	23	27	13
Kansas City, MO–KS	—	—	10	36	1.1	61,060	6	2	55,673	26	16	10
Las Vegas–Paradise, NV	—	—	21	19	1.2	23,670	3	4	51,696	25	22	14
Los Angeles–Long Beach–Santa Ana, CA	—	—	23	30	1.2	296,065	5	4	62,751	25	49	39
Louisville, KY–IN	—	—	10	28	1.3	23,185	4	4	49,628	25	16	10
Memphis, TN–MS–AR	—	—	12	26	1.8	22,235	4	4	53,855	28	28	17
Miami–Fort Lauderdale–Miami Beach, FL	—	—	13	29	1.4	93,715	4	4	51,046	26	50	43
Milwaukee–Waukesha–West Allis, WI	—	—	9	37	1.3	44,520	6	3	55,507	24	19	10
Minneapolis–St. Paul–Bloomington, MN–WI	—	—	7	43	1.3	131,795	7	2	60,495	26	14	13
Nashville–Davidson–Murfreesboro, TN	—	—	12	32	1.2	29,265	4	1	53,634	29	15	10

METROPOLITAN AREA	EDUCATION					SCIENCE & ENGINEERING WORKFORCE						
	Retention of High School Graduates (%)	Retention of College Graduates (%)	% Persons Ages 25 to 34 Who Are High School Dropouts	% Persons Ages 25 to 34 With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Female-Male College Enrollment Ratio	Persons in the Science and Engineering Labor Force	% Labor Force in S&E Occupations	% Persons in the S&E Labor Force Who Are Unemployed	Median Earnings in the S&E Labor Force	% S&E Labor Force That Is Female	% S&E Labor Force That Is Minority	% S&E Labor Force That Is Foreign-Born
New Orleans–Metairie–Kenner, LA	—	—	11	28	1.4	27,415	4	3	55,129	25	26	9
New York–Northern New Jersey–Long Island, NY–NJ–PA	—	—	12	42	1.3	457,880	5	4	66,221	28	41	39
Oklahoma City, OK	—	—	12	29	1.3	27,905	5	3	49,259	22	21	10
Orlando–Kissimmee, FL	—	—	11	28	1.2	51,085	5	4	55,560	21	26	17
Philadelphia–Camden–Wilmington, PA–NJ–DE–MD	—	—	9	40	1.3	181,060	6	2	60,968	28	24	18
Phoenix–Mesa–Scottsdale, AZ	—	—	19	24	1.2	103,125	5	3	55,507	22	25	15
Pittsburgh, PA	—	—	5	38	1.1	57,830	5	3	54,619	22	10	8
Portland–Vancouver–Beaverton, OR–WA	—	—	11	33	1.3	78,350	7	4	59,952	23	15	15
Providence–New Bedford–Fall River, RI–MA	—	—	13	31	1.4	41,395	5	3	57,760	27	12	13
Richmond, VA	—	—	12	34	1.5	33,225	5	3	56,723	27	26	12
Riverside–San Bernardino–Ontario, CA	—	—	23	18	1.3	56,740	3	4	56,728	18	46	24
Rochester, NY	—	—	8	36	1.4	34,990	7	4	57,747	26	13	10
Sacramento–Arden–Arcade–Roseville, CA	—	—	12	31	1.2	68,470	7	4	60,167	33	37	21
St. Louis, MO–IL	—	—	9	33	1.5	76,115	5	2	61,574	28	15	10
Salt Lake City, UT	—	—	12	27	0.8	28,640	5	2	50,139	22	15	11
San Antonio, TX	—	—	15	24	1.3	34,565	4	5	53,855	25	43	12
San Diego–Carlsbad–San Marcos, CA	—	—	14	34	1.2	109,610	8	4	65,439	23	35	29
San Francisco–Oakland–Fremont, CA	—	—	12	47	1.2	189,195	9	4	71,629	28	47	42
San Jose–Sunnyvale–Santa Clara, CA	—	—	15	47	1.0	138,045	16	5	87,466	23	61	59
Seattle–Tacoma–Bellevue, WA	—	—	9	39	1.2	146,650	9	3	65,365	24	25	24
Tampa–St. Petersburg–Clearwater, FL	—	—	14	28	1.5	56,270	4	3	51,315	27	24	15
Virginia Beach–Norfolk–Newport News, VA–NC	—	—	7	27	1.4	46,380	6	2	55,999	20	30	8
Washington–Arlington–Alexandria, DC–VA–MD–WV	—	—	11	47	1.2	310,035	11	2	74,526	32	37	26



## DEFINITIONS

### Total Population

Estimates of the 2006 population are from the U.S. Census Bureau's population estimates, accessed online at <http://www.census.gov/popest/estimates.php>.

### Persons in the Civilian Labor Force

The civilian labor force includes people ages 16 and older who are employed as well as those who are looking for work.

### Percent of Persons Ages 20 to 64 in the Labor Force

The share of working-age adults (ages 20 to 64) who are in the civilian labor force.

### Percent of Women/Men Ages 20 to 64 in the Labor Force

The share of working-age men and women (ages 20 to 64) who are in the civilian labor force.

### Labor Force Participation Rate for Women Ages 20 to 64 With Kids Under Age 6

Among working-age women (20 to 64) with own children under age 6, the share who are in the labor force.

### Percent of Labor Force Ages 55 to 64

The share of the total labor force in the 55-to-64 age bracket.

### Percent of Workers Commuting 45+ Minutes to Work

Among people ages 16 and older who work outside of the home, the share who reported travel times of 45 minutes or more to get to their usual workplace.

### Percent Unemployed

The unemployment rate is the proportion of civilians ages 16 and older who were not employed but were actively looking for work during the four weeks prior to the survey.

### Median Earnings

Earnings include pretax wage or salary income and net income from self-employment in the 12 months prior to the survey. The median value divides the earnings distribution into two equal groups: those with earnings above the median and those with earnings below the median.

### Retention of High School/College Graduates (%)

The share of U.S.-born high school graduates/college graduates who are residing in their state of birth.

### Percent of Persons Ages 25 to 34 Who Are High School Dropouts/Persons With a Bachelor's Degree or Higher

The share of people ages 25 to 34 with less than a high school diploma/a bachelor's degree or higher.

### Female-Male College Enrollment Ratio

The ratio of female students enrolled in undergraduate or graduate programs divided by the number of male students enrolled in undergraduate or graduate programs.

### Persons in the Science and Engineering Labor Force

The number of people employed or unemployed in computer science, engineering, architecture, life science, physical science, and social science occupations.

### Percent of the Labor Force in S&E Occupations

The share of the total labor force working in science or engineering occupations.

### Percent of Persons in the S&E Labor Force Who Are Unemployed

The unemployment rate for people in the science and engineering labor force.

### Median Earnings in the S&E Labor Force

The median earnings for people in the science and engineering labor force.

### Percent of the S&E Labor Force That Is Female

The share of people in the science and engineering labor force who are female.

### Percent of the S&E Labor Force That Is Minority

The share of people in the science and engineering labor force who are not non-Hispanic white (alone).

### Percent of the S&E Labor Force That Is Foreign-Born

The share of people in the science and engineering labor force who were born outside of the United States.

### Labor Force Participation Rate

The share of civilians ages 16 and older who were either employed at the time of the survey or unemployed, but actively looking for work during the four weeks prior to the survey.

*Note: All data are for 2005 unless otherwise indicated.*

## SOURCES

Population Reference Bureau analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2005 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Samples, internal microdata files, and data accessed through American FactFinder. The American Community Survey (ACS), conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, is a nationwide annual survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, housing, social, and economic data. The 2005 ACS sample includes 2.5 million households. ACS estimates are based on a survey of the population and are subject to both sampling and nonsampling error. For more information about the ACS, see [www.census.gov/acs/www/index.html](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/index.html).

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project was funded by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. The information presented in the data sheet was not provided by and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of the foundation. The authors are also grateful to Peter Morrison for his useful comments.

## NOTE

The science and engineering labor force includes people employed or unemployed in computer sciences, engineering, architecture, life sciences, physical sciences, and social sciences.

The 2007 U.S. Population Data Sheet was prepared by Mark Mather (deputy director of Domestic Programs), with assistance from PRB staff members Dia Adams, Jean D'Amico, Marlene Lee, and Kelvin Pollard.

Design and production: Michelle Corbett and Becca Gurney, PRB.

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