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A Racial Impact Analysis of HB 462

A project of the Minority Political
Leadership Institute Class of 2012

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Project Description

The adoption of House Bill 462 into law brings forth questions about the probable impact on the physical, mental, emotional and financial well-being of the women in Virginia. In particular, analysis of its effect on the minority and underserved female population is required.

Understanding the origin of this new legislation and the thinking behind its proposal and subsequent adoption dictates an endeavor into the backgrounds and intended goals of its sponsors and supporters. Proponents of HB 462 were unresponsive to requests for an interview to expound on their perspective about the importance of the legislation. This precipitated the use of media clips from televised political discussions and newspaper articles to acquire direct quotes in an effort to gain insight into their position. Legislation of morality emerged as the key theme from the research materials assembled. This belief is shared by many who oppose the law.

The Supreme Court put forth the following as the reasoning behind its decision, in *Planned Parenthood v. Casey*: “Some of us as individuals find abortion offensive to our most basic principles of morality, but that cannot control our decision. Our obligation is to define the liberty of all, not to mandate our own moral code...at the heart of liberty is the right to define one's own concept of existence, of meaning, of the universe, and of the mystery of human life.” Opponents of HB 462 regard the law as contrary to the decision. If, in fact, this legislation is not intended to impose the morality of its sponsors on all Virginians, as the research suggests, it is probable that it will have a disparate impact on the minority and underserved segment of the population.

Legislative Overview

This bill requires that, as a component of informed consent to an abortion, to determine gestational age, every pregnant female must undergo trans abdominal ultrasound imaging and be given an opportunity to view the ultrasound image of her fetus prior to the abortion. The medical professional performing the ultrasound must obtain written certification from the woman that the opportunity was offered and whether the woman availed herself of the opportunity to see the ultrasound image or hear the fetal heartbeat. A copy of the ultrasound and the written certification shall be maintained in the woman's medical records at the facility where the abortion is to be performed. The ultrasound is not required if the woman is the victim of rape or incest and the incident was reported to law enforcement. This bill was under great scrutiny as it moved through the houses of the General Assembly mostly because the bill initially required a more intrusive transvaginal ultrasound, which required the doctor to use a probe that is placed inside of the patient's vagina, as it moved through the houses. The Governor made the adjustment to remove the transvaginal ultrasound and instead it now allows patient to opt for a transabdominal one which is done by placing a probe on the outside of the patient's abdomen.

After speaking to a physician at Planned Parenthood in Richmond, Virginia, we learned that the process of in clinic abortion is normally a one day process which does, in the case of Planned Parenthood, include an ultrasound in order to confirm the gestational age of a fetus. They do not however endeavor to push a patient to view the screen or to hear the fetal heart tones which is an expectation of the house bill 462. This law also requires that the patient have a 24 hour waiting period between the ultrasound and the abortion. The doctor at planned parenthood said that as a result of this law women have the added expense of either missing an additional day of work or driving more than 100 miles from their home to have the procedure because that would allow

them to have the procedure done that same day based upon the new law. This hurdle is not insurmountable by those who are financially stable; however those women who are amongst the working poor will find this very difficult to navigate. Not only is missing two days of work a great hardship for many but also getting transportation to an abortion clinic more than 100 miles away can be impossible. In addition to the burden on the poor women, this law will put a needless extra burden on the board of medicine and other public agencies that become responsible for making sure the doctors are compliant with this requirement. Additionally, according to NARAL Pro-Choice Virginia, “more than 80% of abortions occur in the first trimester. Early in a pregnancy, the embryo or fetus is too small to either see or hear a heartbeat on a typical external ultrasound”. Given this information it seems improbable that this practice will be beneficial to those undergoing the procedure and since the fetus cannot be seen it may not create the emotional stirring that may have been expected.

The chief patron who introduced this bill is Kathy J. Byron, a Republican who represents the 22nd District, (which covers parts of *Bedford*, *Campbell*, and *Franklin* counties and part of the *City of Lynchburg*). There were 26 other patrons all of which were male and Republican with the exception of an Independent representing District 19, Lacey E. Putney. Three others were female, Anne B. Crockett-Stark, District 6, Brenda Pogge, District 96, and Margaret B. Ransome, District 99.

This legislation was a GOP supported bill in the Commonwealth of Virginia and shares the same ideal of abortion restrictions as 26 states; however, it is more in line with seven other states, according to Sarah Kliff with The Washington Post. The Republican Party’s stance (based on the record of OnTheIssues.org) has been consistently been pro-life with platforms of alternatives to abortion such as adoption and attempts to ban abortions with a Constitutional amendment at the 2000 GOP National Convention. In 2004, the platform for unborn children was an amendment to the Constitution regarding human life and the promotion of abstinence and adoption, not referrals to abortion clinics. CNN Political Reporter, Peter Hamby, reports as recent as of the 2012 GOP National Convention the party’s official stance on abortion, “*Faithful to the ‘self-evident’ truths enshrined in the Declaration of Independence, we assert the sanctity of human life and affirm that the unborn child has a fundamental individual right to life which cannot be infringed. We support a human life amendment to the Constitution and endorse legislation to make clear that the 14th Amendment’s protections apply to unborn children.*” The GOP National Convention’s platform committee chairman is the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Bob McDonnell.

While it is also being reported that the GOP is deeply divided on the issue of abortion, many social and religious conservatives are supporters of this new legislation in Virginia. It is interesting to note that of the 100 member house all profess either a religious belief, relationship to a denomination, or religious attendance. Also 67 % are Republicans, 32% are Democrats, and 1% is Independent; 86% are Caucasian and 14% are Other (Black or Asian); 82% are male and 18% are female. However, only one-fourth of the patrons are democrat or belong to a racially minority group. Historically, it has been the GOP base and religious conservatives who have pushed for legislation statewide and nationally for abortion reform.

H.B. 462 went into effect on July 1, 2012 with the public agencies of each locality of Virginia responsible for ensuring that the new abortion requirements were implemented. Public awareness of this legislation seems to be limited. This law received a fair amount of media and lobby attention as it passed through the legislative body; however, after the bill was passed media coverage on this law has been minimal. There were a few mentions of what the law does to abortion policy nationally within some political circles and political media outlets. However, the implications of this law are not being discussed locally on a daily basis by those who are not currently directly affected. A survey of the general public was conducted by asking people in passing and in settings like church, school, and salons. Asking people in these settings further supported the idea that not a lot of people were aware that the legislation had passed into law. Furthermore, people who knew something about the law thought that it still mandated that women have a transvaginal ultrasound. The inclusion of the ultrasound and the method of the ultrasound seem to be the areas of confusion and contention for most, especially women. Overall, there seems to be a lack of awareness. There seems to be some concern that this lack of awareness may mean that those that seek to take away the right to an abortion will continue to succeed at decreasing access one new bill at a time. This bill coupled with regulations like the one recently created to force stricter building codes on clinics that perform abortion have prochoice advocates shouting “Shame! Shame! Shame!” according to a September 14th Washington Post article. (Vozzella 2012) Vozzella writes that these cries came from groups angered that existing clinics, initially grandfathered in and free from the stricter regulations, had now become subject to such regulations and many will have to close. (2012)

On March 7, 2012, Governor Bob McDonnell issued a statement that included the following, to support his signing the bill into law, “nearly everyone agrees that reducing the number of abortions is a laudable goal. I believe that we become a more compassionate society when we enact reasonable legislation to protect innocent human life”. Based on his statement, it is natural to surmise that the overall goal of H.B. 462 is to make more difficult the process of aborting a fetus which according to our federal law is legal, by increasing the financial challenges associated with the procedure and intensifying the emotional aspect of making such a difficult decision. This further supports the assertion that H.B. 462 was created with the overall goal of legislating morality.

Racial Impact Analysis

The racial impact of restrictions on the funding of abortions and other types of restrictions on abortions has been debated for decades. This is documented by a 1993 article in the Boston College Third World Law Journal. (Baron 1993) This article highlights the great complexity in managing the disparities between black and minority women compared to their white counterparts. The major issue highlighted by this article and further supported in the information to follow, is that black and minority women represent a disproportionate percentage of the poor as well as disproportionate number of women seeking abortions. The article speaks from a national standpoint in the late 1980s and early 1990s. However, these trends ring even more true today in 2010 and here in Virginia. (Baron 1993, Bureau of Labor Statistics 2010)

National Data

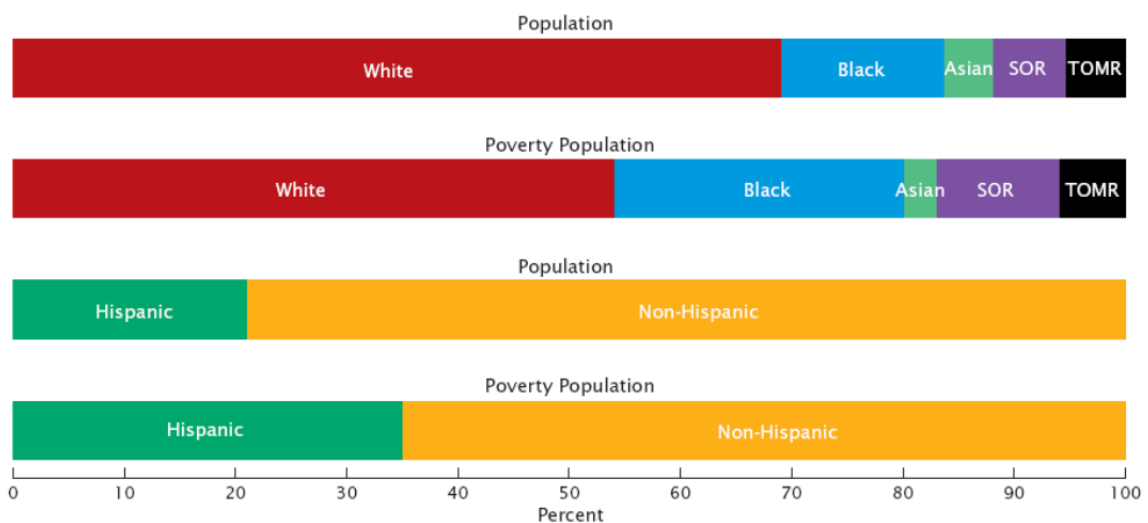
The US Census Bureau data shows that abortion rates have been decreasing across the country over the last decade. However, this data also shows the extremely high rate at which black women are having abortions. While it can be implied that stricter abortion regulations will create population growth in the black community at a higher rate than others, based on the poverty data many of these children will be born into great poverty and possibly carry with them the mental health and family issues of being born to a mother who did not want to take the pregnancy to term. (See US Census Bureau, Appendix A)

The national rates show that the average woman getting an abortion is unmarried, between the ages of 20 and 24, and already has one child. The table found in appendix A also shows national employment data. From this data, it can be seen that black women dominate in jobs that are hourly and often low wage. This would support that an inability to report to work would result in significant wage loss in what is already limited earnings.

Suzanne McCartney (2011) in an American Community Survey report shows that black children are disproportionately represented among children in poverty nationally, representing 25.3% of the children in poverty compared to only 14.4% of the population. This data was enough to make black children also have the highest poverty rate. This data supports the idea that further restrictions in abortion will lead to greater numbers of black children born into poverty; requiring greater social services expense.

Figure 2.

Distribution of the U.S. Child Poverty Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010



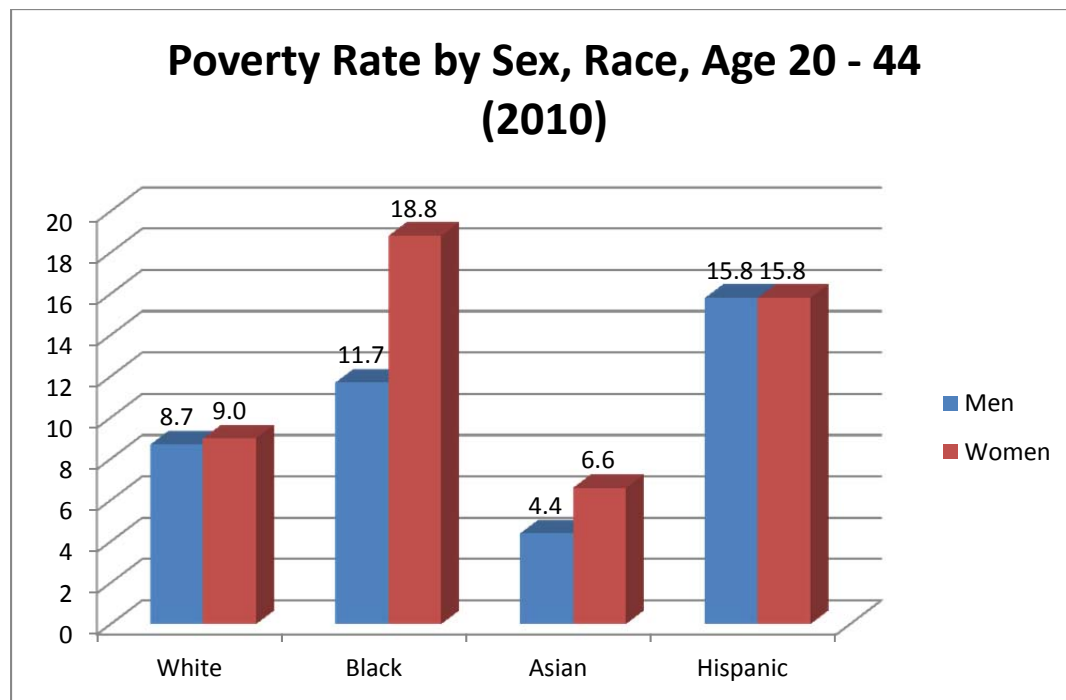
Notes: The terms "White," "Black," and "Asian" refer to persons who reported one particular race group and no other race. "SOR" refers to persons who reported Some Other Race alone and "TOMR" refers to persons who reported Two or More Races (i.e., White **and** Black or White **and** Black **and** Asian). Persons who report only one race among the six defined categories are referred to as the race-alone population while persons who report more than one race category are referred to as the Two or More Races population. This figure shows data using the race-alone approach. Use of the single-race population does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The Census Bureau uses a variety of approaches. Hispanic children may be of any race. For more information see the 2010 Census Brief, *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin*, at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.

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

Virginia Data

In 2010 amongst the women who had abortions in Virginia there were 10,000 black, 12,000 white, and 2,000 other according to the State of Virginia Department of Health. (Division of Health Statistics 2010) The census data from 2010 shows Virginia has a population that is 20 percent Black, 70 percent White, 8 percent Hispanic and 2 percent other. The 2010 census data also shows that the population in VA is 50 percent male and 50 percent female. Of those females twenty seven percent are in the 20-40 year old childbearing age. Therefore this law could affect 27 percent of the population in the state of VA. The 2011 census data says 19.8 % Black and 18 % Hispanic children in Virginia live in poverty compared to 10 % White. This means that the added expense created by this law creates a disparity in health care as it relates to access to all aspects of family planning for the black and Hispanic women who are the mothers of these children and therefore also live in poverty. This disparity also exists for the impoverished women who appear to belong mostly to the black racial group are not mothers but still are unemployed or are the working poor. The Census data supports that white women, compared to minority women, will have better access to resources needed to obtain an abortion.

As shown in the graph below from the Bureau of Labor and Statistics (BLS)(2012), black women are disproportionately represented amongst the working poor in Virginia, 18.8 % in 2010.



These women who are the working poor will most likely have significant financial consequences for taking off more than one day within a short period of time to get an abortion which the new law requires. Their low financial status is in many cases the reason they feel the abortion may be necessary in the first place.

This law is an example of structural racism because it is an example of the institutionalization and legitimization of inequity and lack of access to care for minority groups as a result of this law. Abortion is a legal right of women in this country. This law has the disparate effect of limiting this right to only the segment of the state that have financial means to afford it and according to the BLS that means, disproportionately, white women. Those who are wealthy will have access to care through private doctors and will be able to pay the added cost created by this law. Those who are the working poor may very well feel the full impact of this law.

Recommendations

In order to mitigate this disparity, it is recommended that the state of Virginia provide some financial aid for the poor for overnight housing, travel expenses, or both in order to close the gap and allow full access to family planning for all women. Abortion laws have frequently been called attempts to legislate morality by creating an obstacle for women seeking abortions the proponents of this law have only succeeded in creating a disparity to healthcare that should be unlawful in this country. This law will most heavily impact black and Hispanic women, as they are disproportionately represented among the working poor in Virginia. This law will require the state to prepare to provide social services to the mothers of the children that are born as a result of the lack of access to abortions. Already, burdened Medicaid, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Programs(SNAP) and Temporary Aid to Needy Families(TANF), will need further increases budgeted to deal with the increase in children born. HB 462 will create an even wider gap in access to care for the poor women which means primarily the Black and Hispanic women in Virginia. This gap is economic in nature and calls for economic supports to correct it.

Process Observations/ Reflections

Through the process of evaluating this bill we became aware of several things. One thing that we were especially surprised by was the difficulty we had in getting an audience with the General Assembly members who represent us. We made several attempts to reach the proponents who we belonged to as constituents but did not get any response. As a result of evaluating this bill we so see how people can use the law to forward their own personal agendas and ignore how their agenda might be detrimental to certain segments of the population. We also realized that this can create a slippery slope towards an invasion on the separation of church and state.

We also noted that there are many different standards in politics. On the one hand, Republicans argue for “small government” that does not try to reach into lives of Americans where it has “no business”. On the other hand, what can be more personal and intrusive than deciding the fate of a child in a woman’s body? We were also struck by the dichotomy of the two philosophies within the republican party of trying to stop what they consider as taking a life through abortion and yet they support taking lives through the use of guns.

Conclusion

It has been argued across decades and across the nation that laws like HB 462 are made for the sole purpose of dissuading women seeking abortions going through with the procedure. It can be argued that this law would attempt to push women into some emotional connection with an unborn child that they seek to abort. While these things may or may not be true, they are not the issue. The greater issue with HB 462 is that black and minority women will face a disparate impact with regard to pursuing an abortion.

The Virginia Legislative Black Caucus and other minority caucus are now faced with the duty of finding ways to combat this law for their minority constituents who will be greatly affected by this law since they are the majority of the poor, underemployed, and uninsured in this state. The women who are denied access to the abortion and therefore take the pregnancy to term will most likely require support from the social services in order to feed and house these children. This will therefore create an additional burden on the already overburdened social services. There is also a concern that the mental health of both mother and child in an unwanted pregnancy taken to term could be at risk. We believe the primary impact of this law will be of creating a financial barrier to abortion, and therefore there will be a need for some financial support to allow women to meet the additional cost of abortion. It is also important to make note that women who are forced to take a pregnancy to term by their inability to obtain an abortion, affect not just that woman but a family and a community.

In conclusion, while we as a group may have our own opinions about why this law may or may not be right for our state. We hope that we can all agree that any law that creates a disparate effect based on race has to be evaluated and solutions created.

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Appendix A

Table 99. Infants Who Were Ever Breastfed by Maternal Age and Race-Ethnicity: 1999 to 2006

[In percent. Covers period from 1999 through 2006. Breastfeeding was defined as ever having been breastfed or received breast milk. Based on data from National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES)]

Race and ethnicity	Under 20 years old	20 to 29 years old	30 years old and older
Total	43	65	75
Non-Hispanic White	40	65	77
Non-Hispanic Black	30	44	56
Mexican American	66	75	76

Source: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics, Breastfeeding in the United States Findings from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys: 1999–2006, NCHS Data Brief, No. 5, April 2008. See <<http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db05.htm>>

Table 100. Outcomes of Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) by Procedures: 2000 to 2006

[In 1996, Centers for Disease Control (CDC) initiated data collection regarding Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) procedures performed in the United States, as mandated by the Fertility Clinic Success Rate and Certification Act. ARTs include those infertility treatments in which both eggs and sperm are handled in the laboratory for the purpose of establishing a pregnancy (i.e., in vitro fertilization and related procedures)]

Year	Procedures started ¹	Number of pregnancies	Live birth deliveries ²	Live born infants
2000	99,629	30,557	25,228	35,025
2001	107,587	35,726	29,344	40,687
2002	115,392	40,046	33,141	45,751
2003	122,872	43,503	35,785	48,756
2004	127,977	44,774	36,760	49,458
2005	134,260	47,651	38,910	52,041
2006	138,198	50,571	41,343	54,656

¹ Excludes procedures for which new treatments were being evaluated ² A live-birth delivery is defined as the delivery of one or more live born infants.

Source: U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Surveillance Summary Reports, *Assisted Reproductive Technology Surveillance—United States, 2006*, Vol. 58, No. SS-5, June 2009. See also <<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss5805a1.htm>>.

Table 101. Abortions—Number and Rate by Race: 1990 to 2007

[58,700 represents 58,700,000]

Year	All races			White			Black			Other		
	Women 15 to 44 years old (1,000)	Abortions		Women 15 to 44 years old (1,000)	Abortions		Women 15 to 44 years old (1,000)	Abortions		Women 15 to 44 years old (1,000)	Abortions	
		Number (1,000)	Rate per 1,000 women ¹		Number (1,000)	Rate per 1,000 women ¹		Number (1,000)	Rate per 1,000 women ¹		Number (1,000)	Rate per 1,000 women ¹
1990 ²	58,700	1,609	27.4	48,224	1,039	21.5	7,905	505	63.9	2,571	65	25.1
1991	59,305	1,557	26.2	48,560	982	20.2	8,053	507	62.9	2,692	68	26.2
1992	59,417	1,529	25.7	48,435	943	19.5	8,170	517	63.3	2,812	69	24.4
1993 ²	59,712	1,495	25.0	48,497	908	18.7	8,282	517	62.4	2,933	70	23.9
1994 ²	60,020	1,423	23.7	48,592	856	17.6	8,390	492	58.6	3,039	76	23.7
1995	60,368	1,359	22.5	48,719	817	16.8	8,496	462	54.4	3,153	80	25.3
1996	60,704	1,360	22.4	48,837	797	16.3	8,592	483	56.2	3,275	81	24.6
1997 ²	61,041	1,335	21.9	48,942	777	15.9	8,694	479	55.1	3,405	79	23.1
1998 ²	61,326	1,319	21.5	49,012	762	15.5	8,785	476	54.2	3,528	81	23.1
1999	61,475	1,315	21.4	48,974	743	15.2	8,851	485	54.8	3,650	87	24.0
2000	61,631	1,313	21.3	48,936	733	15.0	8,907	488	54.8	3,788	92	24.4
2001 ²	61,673	1,291	20.9	48,868	717	14.7	8,962	476	53.1	3,843	99	25.7
2002 ²	62,044	1,269	20.5	48,998	706	14.4	9,026	468	51.8	4,020	96	23.8
2003 ²	61,911	1,250	20.2	48,782	695	14.2	9,054	458	50.6	4,075	97	23.8
2004	62,033	1,222	19.7	48,758	674	13.8	9,116	453	49.7	4,160	95	22.9
2005	62,074	1,206	19.4	48,678	662	13.6	9,177	452	49.3	4,219	92	21.9
2006 ²	62,258	1,242	19.9	48,686	681	14.0	9,248	464	50.2	4,325	97	22.3
2007	62,097	1,210	19.5	48,480	668	13.8	9,288	448	48.2	4,329	93	21.6

¹ Aged 15–44. ² Total numbers of abortions have been estimated by interpolation.

Source: R.K. Jones and K. Kooistra, "Abortion Incidence and Access to Services in the United States, 2008," Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health, 2011, 43(1):41-50, and unpublished data from Guttmacher Institute.

Table 102. Abortions by Selected Characteristics: 1990 to 2007

[1,609 represents 1,609,000. Number of abortions from surveys conducted by source; characteristics from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control's (CDC) annual abortion surveillance summaries, with adjustments for changes in states reporting data to the Centers for Disease Control each year]

Characteristic	Number (1,000)			Percent distribution			Abortion rate per 1,000 women		
	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007
Total abortions	1,609	1,313	1,210	100.0	100.0	100.0	27.4	21.3	19.5
Age of woman:									
Less than 15 years ¹	13	9	6	0.8	0.7	0.5	7.9	4.4	3.1
15 to 19 years	351	235	196	21.8	17.9	16.2	40.6	24.0	18.7
20 to 24 years	532	430	395	33.1	32.7	32.6	56.7	45.9	38.8
25 to 29 years	360	303	295	22.4	23.0	24.4	34.0	31.8	28.7
30 to 34 years	216	190	174	13.4	14.5	14.4	19.7	18.6	18.1
35 to 39 years	108	110	106	6.7	8.4	8.8	10.7	9.7	10.1
40 years and over ²	29	37	37	1.8	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4
Hispanic	195	261	270	12.1	19.8	22.3	35.1	30.3	26.0
Non-Hispanic White	852	479	398	52.9	36.5	34.2	19.7	11.7	10.6
Marital status of woman: ³									
Married	341	246	197	21.0	19.0	16.3	10.6	7.9	6.7
Unmarried	1,268	1,067	1,013	79.0	81.0	83.7	47.7	34.9	31.2
Number of prior live births:									
None	780	533	495	49.0	41.0	40.9	32.0	20.2	(NA)
One	396	361	328	25.0	28.0	27.1	36.9	32.5	(NA)
Two	280	260	231	17.0	20.0	19.1	20.5	18.9	(NA)
Three	102	104	101	6.0	8.0	8.3	15.6	14.8	(NA)
Four or more	50	56	55	3.0	4.0	4.6	14.7	16.5	(NA)
Number of prior induced abortions:									
None	891	699	652	55.0	53.0	53.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
One	443	355	317	28.0	27.0	26.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Two or more	275	259	241	17.0	20.0	19.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Weeks of gestation:									
Less than 9 weeks	825	749	740	51.3	57.1	61.2	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
9 to 10 weeks	416	269	212	25.8	20.5	17.5	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
11 to 12 weeks	195	138	119	12.1	10.5	9.9	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
13 weeks or more	173	156	138	10.8	11.9	11.4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available. ¹ Denominator of rate is women aged 14. ² Denominator of rate is women aged 40–44. ³ Separated women are included with married.

Source: R.K. Jones and K. Kooistra, "Abortion Incidence and Access to Services in the United States, 2008," Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health, 2011, 43(1):41-50; S.K. Henshaw and K. Kost, *Trends in the Characteristics of Women Obtaining Abortions, 1974–2004*, New York: Guttmacher Institute, 2008; and unpublished data from the Guttmacher Institute.

Table 103. Abortions—Number and Rate by State of Occurrence: 2000 to 2008

[Number of abortions by state of occurrence from surveys of hospitals, clinics, and physicians identified as providers of abortion services conducted by the Guttmacher Institute]

State	State of occurrence						State	State of occurrence					
	Number			Rate ¹				Number			Rate ¹		
	2000	2005	2008	2000	2005	2008		2000	2005	2008	2000	2005	2008
U.S. ...	1,312,990	1,206,200	1,211,500	21.3	19.4	19.6	MO. ...	7,920	8,400	7,440	6.6	7.0	6.3
AL ...	13,830	11,340	11,270	14.2	12.1	12.0	MT ...	2,510	2,150	2,230	13.5	11.9	12.3
AK ...	1,660	1,880	1,700	11.7	13.2	12.0	NE ...	4,250	3,220	2,840	11.6	9.1	8.1
AZ ...	17,940	19,480	19,500	16.5	16.1	15.2	NV ...	13,740	13,530	13,450	32.4	27.7	25.9
AR ...	5,540	4,710	4,890	9.8	8.4	8.7	NH ...	3,010	3,170	3,200	11.2	11.8	12.3
CA ...	236,060	208,430	214,190	31.2	26.9	27.6	NJ ...	65,780	61,150	54,160	36.3	34.5	31.3
CO ...	15,530	16,120	15,960	16.0	16.2	15.7	NM ...	5,760	6,220	6,150	14.7	15.7	15.5
CT ...	15,240	16,780	17,030	21.1	23.8	24.6	NY ...	164,630	155,960	153,110	39.1	37.7	37.6
DE ...	5,440	5,150	7,070	31.3	29.2	40.0	NC ...	37,610	34,500	33,140	21.1	18.9	17.5
DC ...	9,800	7,230	4,450	68.2	50.0	29.9	ND ...	1,340	1,230	1,400	9.9	9.6	11.2
FL ...	103,050	92,300	94,360	32.0	26.7	27.2	OH ...	40,230	35,060	33,550	16.5	14.9	14.7
GA ...	32,140	33,180	39,820	16.9	16.6	19.2	OK ...	7,390	6,950	7,160	10.1	9.7	9.9
HI ...	5,630	5,350	5,630	22.2	21.3	22.6	OR ...	17,010	13,200	12,920	23.6	18.1	17.3
ID ...	1,950	1,810	1,800	7.0	6.2	6.0	PA ...	36,570	34,150	41,000	14.3	13.9	17.0
IL ...	63,690	50,970	54,920	23.2	18.9	20.5	RI ...	5,600	5,290	5,000	24.1	23.3	22.9
IN ...	12,490	11,150	10,680	9.4	8.6	8.3	SC ...	8,210	7,080	7,300	9.3	8.0	8.1
IA ...	5,970	6,370	6,560	9.8	10.9	11.3	SD ...	870	790	850	5.5	5.1	5.6
KS ...	12,270	10,700	10,620	21.4	19.2	19.2	TN ...	19,010	18,140	19,550	15.2	14.5	15.5
KY ...	4,700	3,870	4,430	5.3	4.5	5.1	TX ...	89,160	85,760	84,610	18.8	17.4	16.5
LA ...	13,100	11,400	14,860	13.0	11.8	16.1	UT ...	3,510	3,630	4,000	6.7	6.4	6.7
ME ...	2,650	2,770	2,800	9.9	10.7	11.2	VT ...	1,660	1,490	1,510	12.7	11.9	12.5
MD ...	34,560	37,590	34,290	29.0	31.3	29.0	VA ...	28,780	26,520	28,520	18.1	16.4	17.6
MA ...	30,410	27,270	24,900	21.4	19.8	18.3	WA ...	26,200	23,260	24,320	20.3	17.8	18.3
MI ...	46,470	40,600	36,790	21.6	19.5	18.4	WV ...	2,540	2,360	2,280	6.8	6.7	6.6
MN ...	14,610	13,910	13,060	13.5	13.1	12.5	WI ...	11,130	9,800	8,230	9.6	8.6	7.4
MS ...	3,780	3,090	2,770	6.0	5.0	4.6	WY ...	100	70	90	1.0	0.7	0.7

¹ Rate per 1,000 women, 15 to 44 years old on July 1 of specified year.

Source: R.K. Jones et al., *Abortion in the United States: Incidence and Access to Services, 2005, Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health* 40:6, 2008; R.K. Jones and K. Kooistra, *Abortion Incidence and Access to Services in the United States, 2008, Perspectives on Sexual and Reproductive Health* 43:1, 2011; and unpublished data. See also <<http://www.guttmacher.org/>>.

Table 588. Civilian Population—Employment Status by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity: 1970 to 2009

[In thousands (64,304 represents 64,304,000), except as indicated. Annual averages of monthly figures. See Table 586 for U.S. totals and coverage]

Year, sex, race, and Hispanic origin	Civilian noninstitu- tionalized population	Civilian labor force						Not in labor force	
		Employ- ment/ population ratio ¹				Unemployed			
		Total	Percent of population	Employed			Number	Percent of labor force	Number
Male:									
1970	64,304	51,228	79.7	48,990	76.2	2,238	4.4	13,076	20.3
1980	79,398	61,453	77.4	57,186	72.0	4,267	6.9	17,945	22.6
1990 ²	90,377	69,011	76.4	65,104	72.0	3,906	5.7	21,367	23.6
2000 ²	101,964	76,280	74.8	73,305	71.9	2,975	3.9	25,684	25.2
2005 ²	109,151	80,033	73.3	75,973	69.6	4,059	5.1	29,119	26.7
2008 ²	113,113	82,520	73.0	77,486	68.5	5,033	6.1	30,593	27.0
2009 ²	114,136	82,123	72.0	73,670	64.5	8,453	10.3	32,013	28.0
2010 ²	115,174	81,985	71.2	73,359	63.7	8,626	10.5	33,189	28.8
Female:									
1970	72,782	31,543	43.3	29,688	40.8	1,855	5.9	41,239	56.7
1980	88,348	45,487	51.5	42,117	47.7	3,370	7.4	42,861	48.5
1990 ²	98,787	56,829	57.5	53,689	54.3	3,140	5.5	41,957	42.5
2000 ²	110,613	66,303	59.9	63,586	57.5	2,717	4.1	44,310	40.1
2005 ²	116,931	69,288	59.3	65,757	56.2	3,531	5.1	47,643	40.7
2008 ²	120,675	71,767	59.5	67,876	56.2	3,891	5.4	48,908	40.5
2009 ²	121,665	72,019	59.2	66,208	54.4	5,811	8.1	49,646	40.8
2010 ²	122,656	71,904	58.6	65,705	53.6	6,199	8.6	50,752	41.4
White: ³									
1980	146,122	93,600	64.1	87,715	60.0	5,884	6.3	52,523	35.9
1990 ²	160,625	107,447	66.9	102,261	63.7	5,186	4.8	53,178	33.1
2000 ²	176,220	118,545	67.3	114,424	64.9	4,121	3.5	57,675	32.7
2005 ²	184,446	122,299	66.3	116,949	63.4	5,350	4.4	62,148	33.7
2008 ²	189,540	125,635	66.3	119,126	62.8	6,509	5.2	63,905	33.7
2009 ²	190,902	125,644	65.8	114,996	60.2	10,648	8.5	65,258	34.2
2010 ²	192,075	125,084	65.1	114,168	59.4	10,916	8.7	66,991	34.9
Black: ³									
1980	17,824	10,865	61.0	9,313	52.2	1,553	14.3	6,959	39.0
1990 ²	21,477	13,740	64.0	12,175	56.7	1,565	11.4	7,737	36.0
2000 ²	24,902	16,397	65.8	15,156	60.9	1,241	7.6	8,505	34.2
2005 ²	26,517	17,013	64.2	15,313	57.7	1,700	10.0	9,504	35.8
2008 ²	27,843	17,740	63.7	15,953	57.3	1,788	10.1	10,103	36.3
2009 ²	28,241	17,632	62.4	15,025	53.2	2,606	14.8	10,609	37.6
2010 ²	28,708	17,862	62.2	15,010	52.3	2,852	16.0	10,846	37.8
Asian: ^{3,4}									
2000	9,330	6,270	67.2	6,043	64.8	227	3.6	3,060	32.8
2005 ²	9,842	6,503	66.1	6,244	63.4	259	4.0	3,339	33.9
2008 ²	10,751	7,202	67.0	6,917	64.3	285	4.0	3,549	33.0
2009 ²	10,842	7,156	66.0	6,635	61.2	522	7.3	3,685	34.0
2010 ²	11,199	7,248	64.7	6,705	59.9	543	7.5	3,951	35.3
Hispanic: ⁵									
1980	9,598	6,146	64.0	5,527	57.6	620	10.1	3,451	36.0
1990 ²	15,904	10,720	67.4	9,845	61.9	876	8.2	5,184	32.6
2000 ²	23,938	16,689	69.7	15,735	65.7	954	5.7	7,249	30.3
2005 ²	29,133	19,824	68.0	18,632	64.0	1,191	6.0	9,310	32.0
2008 ²	32,141	22,024	68.5	20,346	63.3	1,678	7.6	10,116	31.5
2009 ²	32,891	22,352	68.0	19,647	59.7	2,706	12.1	10,539	32.0
2010 ²	33,713	22,748	67.5	19,906	59.0	2,843	12.5	10,964	32.5
Mexican:									
1990 ²	9,752	6,707	68.8	6,146	63.0	561	8.4	3,045	31.2
2000 ²	15,333	10,783	70.3	10,144	66.2	639	5.9	4,550	29.7
2005 ²	18,523	12,671	68.4	11,887	64.2	784	6.2	5,851	31.6
2008 ²	20,474	14,009	68.4	12,931	63.2	1,078	7.7	6,465	31.6
2009 ²	20,923	14,210	67.9	12,478	59.6	1,732	12.2	6,713	32.1
2010 ²	21,267	14,403	67.7	12,622	59.4	1,781	12.4	6,864	32.3
Puerto Rican:									
1990 ²	1,718	960	55.9	870	50.6	91	9.5	758	44.1
2000 ²	2,193	1,411	64.3	1,318	60.1	92	6.6	783	35.7
2005 ²	2,654	1,619	61.0	1,492	56.2	126	7.8	1,035	39.0
2008 ²	2,854	1,822	63.9	1,634	57.3	188	10.3	1,032	36.2
2009 ²	2,962	1,850	62.4	1,594	53.8	256	13.8	1,113	37.6
2010 ²	3,110	1,906	61.3	1,612	51.8	293	15.4	1,204	38.7
Cuban:									
1990 ²	918	603	65.7	559	60.9	44	7.2	315	34.3
2000 ²	1,174	740	63.1	707	60.3	33	4.5	434	37.0
2005 ²	1,259	755	60.0	730	58.0	25	3.3	503	40.0
2008 ²	1,422	897	63.1	841	59.1	57	6.3	525	36.9
2009 ²	1,442	877	60.8	795	55.1	82	9.4	565	39.2
2010 ²	1,549	970	62.6	850	54.9	120	12.4	579	37.2

¹ Civilian employed as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population. ² See footnote 2, Table 586. ³ The 2005 Current Population Survey (CPS) allowed respondents to choose more than one race. Beginning 2005, data represent persons who selected this race group only and exclude persons reporting more than one race. The CPS in prior years only allowed respondents to report one race group. See also comments on race in the text for Section 1. ⁴ Prior to 2005, includes Pacific Islanders. ⁵ Persons of Hispanic origin may be any race. Includes persons of other Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings Online," January 2011 issue, March 2011, <www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm> and <<http://www.bls.gov/cps/home.htm>>.

Table 616. Employed Civilians by Occupation, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2010

[139,064 represents 139,064,000. Civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years old and over. Annual average of monthly figures. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, Section 1 and Appendix III. Occupational classifications are those used in the 2000 census]

Occupation	Total employed (1,000)	Percent of total			
		Female	Black ¹	Asian ¹	Hispanic ²
Total, 16 years and over.	139,064	47.2	10.8	4.8	14.3
Management, professional and related occupations	51,743	51.5	8.4	6.1	7.3
Management, business, and financial operations occupations	20,938	43.0	7.3	4.8	7.5
Management occupations ³	15,001	38.2	6.4	4.4	7.6
Chief executives	1,505	25.5	2.8	3.2	4.8
General and operations managers	1,007	29.9	5.8	3.3	5.9
Marketing and sales managers	959	45.2	5.9	5.0	5.1
Administrative services managers	104	34.4	9.0	5.5	9.5
Computer and information systems managers	537	29.9	6.8	9.0	7.2
Financial managers	1,141	53.2	6.7	6.9	8.1
Human resources managers	268	69.3	9.1	3.0	7.9
Industrial production managers	254	17.9	3.0	4.4	9.4
Purchasing managers	203	46.1	7.6	2.8	7.8
Transportation, storage, and distribution managers	278	17.4	9.5	2.8	11.7
Farm, ranch, and other agricultural managers	237	18.1	0.6	0.8	9.8
Farmers and ranchers	713	24.6	0.6	0.7	1.5
Construction managers	1,083	6.8	3.5	2.0	8.5
Education administrators	830	63.0	11.1	2.0	6.4
Engineering managers	113	7.7	5.4	13.3	3.5
Food service managers	960	47.4	8.5	10.8	14.6
Lodging managers	143	48.4	5.1	11.3	5.8
Medical and health services managers	549	72.5	12.4	3.2	7.2
Property, real estate, and community association managers	604	49.2	7.7	2.6	11.4
Social and community service managers	326	70.2	13.1	1.6	7.0
Business and financial operations occupations ³	5,937	54.9	9.8	5.7	7.1
Wholesale and retail buyers, except farm products	180	52.1	4.4	2.2	9.7
Purchasing agents, except wholesale, retail, and farm products	235	54.9	8.0	3.2	5.7
Claims adjusters, appraisers, examiners, and investigators	282	57.4	13.8	3.3	7.4
Compliance officers, except agriculture, construction, health and safety, and transportation	188	47.0	11.5	2.2	7.8
Cost estimators	115	11.6	1.5	0.6	7.5
Human resources, training, and labor relations specialists	824	70.3	14.0	2.6	10.2
Management analysts	658	43.7	7.2	7.6	6.7
Accountants and auditors	1,646	60.1	8.6	9.1	5.8
Appraisers and assessors of real estate	79	34.0	3.0	1.8	2.5
Financial analysts	97	35.7	11.6	6.9	3.0
Personal financial advisors	369	30.8	5.2	4.9	3.5
Insurance underwriters	125	59.3	13.2	4.2	4.7
Loan counselors and officers	363	51.8	9.9	4.6	10.6
Tax preparers	106	71.1	13.0	6.1	11.1
Professional and related occupations	30,805	57.4	9.2	7.0	7.1
Computer and mathematical occupations ³	3,531	25.8	6.7	16.1	5.5
Computer scientists and systems analysts	784	30.5	7.3	14.9	5.1
Computer programmers	470	22.0	5.1	12.4	6.5
Computer software engineers	1,026	20.9	5.1	28.0	3.9
Computer support specialists	388	27.6	11.3	7.9	6.9
Database administrators	101	36.4	9.0	11.8	8.6
Network and computer systems administrators	229	16.5	5.6	9.4	6.0
Network systems and data communications analysts	366	26.2	6.6	7.4	6.7
Operations research analysts	107	46.2	10.7	5.8	8.4
Architecture and engineering occupations ³	2,619	12.9	5.2	9.0	6.8
Architects, except naval	184	24.4	2.1	1.9	7.8
Aerospace engineers	126	10.8	6.7	3.7	3.8
Civil engineers	318	9.7	4.9	8.9	6.9
Computer hardware engineers	70	10.3	3.1	26.7	7.3
Electrical and electronics engineers	307	7.2	5.3	16.7	7.0
Industrial engineers, including health and safety	159	20.0	5.0	10.2	7.8
Mechanical engineers	293	6.7	3.2	11.0	3.7
Drafters	143	21.4	3.6	4.1	11.3
Engineering technicians, except drafters	374	13.2	8.2	4.6	8.9
Life, physical, and social science occupations ³	1,409	46.5	6.3	10.8	6.0
Biological scientists	113	45.8	8.0	9.8	6.2
Medical scientists	143	53.7	7.0	28.4	7.5
Chemists and materials scientists	103	33.5	9.9	18.2	4.3
Environmental scientists and geoscientists	108	26.2	5.4	3.0	2.9
Market and survey researchers	150	55.7	5.1	7.7	2.8
Psychologists	179	66.7	3.9	3.3	7.3
Community and social services occupations ³	2,337	64.2	19.3	3.3	9.8
Counselors	702	71.2	21.4	3.8	9.5
Social workers	771	80.8	22.8	3.3	11.3
Miscellaneous community and social service specialists	297	68.0	21.6	1.7	13.0
Clergy	429	17.5	12.6	2.9	6.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 616. Employed Civilians by Occupation, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2010—Con.

[139,064 represents 139,064,000. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual average of monthly figures. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, Section 1, and Appendix III. Occupational classifications are those used in the 2000 census]

Occupation	Total employed (1,000)	Percent of total			
		Female	Black ¹	Asian ¹	Hispanic ²
Legal occupations	1,716	48.8	6.5	3.4	5.5
Lawyers	1,040	31.5	4.3	3.4	3.4
Judges, magistrates, and other judicial workers	71	36.4	12.5	3.9	7.8
Paralegals and legal assistants	345	85.8	8.8	2.4	9.6
Miscellaneous legal support workers	259	72.6	10.4	4.4	7.7
Education, training, and library occupations ³	8,628	73.8	9.4	3.8	8.0
Postsecondary teachers	1,300	45.9	6.3	11.0	5.0
Preschool and kindergarten teachers	712	97.0	13.4	2.7	9.6
Elementary and middle school teachers	2,813	81.8	9.3	2.4	7.3
Secondary school teachers	1,221	57.0	8.0	1.6	6.7
Special education teachers	387	85.1	6.8	2.0	6.2
Other teachers and instructors	806	66.5	9.6	4.8	8.0
Librarians	216	82.8	9.2	1.7	5.2
Teacher assistants	966	92.4	12.7	2.9	15.1
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations ³	2,759	46.2	5.5	4.3	8.8
Artists and related workers	195	47.1	2.7	3.6	6.6
Designers	793	53.7	3.3	5.2	9.0
Producers and directors	152	37.7	9.1	5.5	10.9
Athletes, coaches, umpires, and related workers	260	34.6	7.3	4.1	10.6
Musicians, singers, and related workers	182	31.9	13.9	2.1	8.7
News analysts, reporters and correspondents	81	46.9	3.0	6.0	7.2
Public relations specialists	148	58.8	2.8	2.6	8.7
Editors	162	53.2	4.9	5.0	3.9
Writers and authors	199	63.5	3.8	2.3	1.5
Miscellaneous media and communication workers	83	67.9	6.6	10.6	32.5
Broadcast and sound engineering technicians and radio operators	102	9.9	5.7	4.1	10.8
Photographers and editors	161	39.4	6.5	3.3	8.1
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations ³	7,805	74.3	10.8	7.8	6.2
Dentists	175	25.5	0.3	13.7	5.7
Dietitians and nutritionists	105	92.3	14.9	9.1	5.2
Pharmacists	255	53.0	5.2	15.1	4.3
Physicians and surgeons	872	32.3	5.8	15.7	6.8
Physician assistants	99	68.7	5.0	5.8	9.2
Registered nurses	2,843	91.1	12.0	7.5	4.9
Occupational therapists	109	87.8	2.5	2.6	6.1
Physical therapists	187	68.5	5.8	7.6	5.4
Speech-language pathologists	132	96.3	2.9	0.7	6.1
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	342	76.8	15.1	10.3	7.4
Dental hygienists	141	95.1	4.3	5.9	3.0
Diagnostic-related technologists and technicians	349	73.3	7.2	4.8	7.7
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	179	34.1	4.4	0.9	3.7
Health diagnosing and treating practitioner support technicians	505	75.9	13.6	6.8	10.8
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	573	91.7	24.4	3.8	6.2
Medical records and health information technicians	118	87.6	19.9	6.5	12.7
Service occupations	24,634	56.8	15.3	4.9	21.3
Healthcare support occupations ³	3,332	88.9	25.5	4.1	15.2
Nursing, psychiatric, and home health aides	1,928	88.2	34.6	4.0	14.7
Massage therapists	162	87.1	5.3	4.9	6.0
Dental assistants	296	97.5	5.7	5.6	20.0
Medical assistants and other healthcare support occupations	850	89.7	17.8	3.5	16.4
Protective service occupations ³	3,289	21.4	17.8	2.4	13.3
First-line supervisors/managers of police and detectives	103	15.4	8.7	2.5	7.4
Fire-fighters	301	3.6	6.4	0.5	9.6
Bailiffs, correctional officers, and jailers	465	26.1	22.0	1.2	13.3
Detectives and criminal investigators	159	22.8	10.6	3.7	13.3
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	714	13.0	12.1	2.7	15.2
Private detectives and investigators	89	37.6	5.7	3.2	12.1
Security guards and gaming surveillance officers	993	20.8	28.8	3.4	15.9
Lifeguards and other protective service workers	166	54.4	4.2	2.2	6.7
Food preparation and serving related occupations	7,660	55.1	11.3	5.6	22.2
Chefs and head cooks	337	19.0	12.0	16.5	17.9
First-line supervisors/managers of food preparation and serving workers	551	56.6	15.4	3.0	14.9
Cooks	1,951	40.5	15.0	5.0	32.5
Food-preparation workers	717	59.2	13.4	5.3	23.7
Bartenders	393	55.2	3.8	2.1	10.7
Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food	294	61.3	12.8	4.6	16.6
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop	269	65.7	11.3	5.7	18.5
Waiters and waitresses	2,067	71.1	7.1	6.1	16.6
Food servers, nonrestaurant	174	64.9	18.6	6.5	16.3
Dining room and cafeteria attendants and bartender helpers	371	47.9	10.7	7.0	29.0
Dishwashers	246	21.1	10.5	4.2	38.5
Hosts and hostesses, restaurant, lounge, and coffee shop	284	84.7	8.1	4.0	14.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 616. Employed Civilians by Occupation, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2010—Con.

[139,064 represents 139,064,000. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual average of monthly figures. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, Section 1, and Appendix III. Occupational classifications are those used in the 2000 census]

Occupation	Total employed (1,000)	Percent of total			
		Female	Black ¹	Asian ¹	Hispanic ²
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	5,328	40.6	13.6	3.1	35.2
First-line supervisors/managers of housekeeping and janitorial workers	234	41.7	13.3	2.8	19.8
First-line supervisors/managers of landscaping, lawn service, and groundskeeping workers	229	7.3	3.8	1.1	20.5
Janitors and building cleaners	2,186	33.2	17.1	3.2	30.9
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	1,407	89.0	16.3	5.0	40.8
Pest control workers	76	3.3	5.3	1.7	15.9
Grounds maintenance workers	1,195	5.8	6.3	1.3	43.8
Personal care and service occupations ³	5,024	78.3	14.8	7.8	14.6
First-line supervisors/managers of gaming workers	136	52.2	5.4	8.3	8.9
First-line supervisors/managers of personal service workers	185	71.6	7.7	14.5	9.0
Nonfarm animal caretakers	169	71.7	2.7	2.0	12.7
Gaming services workers	121	38.1	5.0	29.6	10.5
Barbers	96	17.9	37.2	1.2	12.1
Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists	770	91.9	10.6	4.7	12.7
Miscellaneous personal appearance workers	273	86.6	7.5	51.4	10.9
Baggage porters, bellhops, and concierges	77	17.9	29.8	6.9	25.8
Transportation attendants	110	71.6	12.2	4.9	16.6
Child care workers	1,247	94.7	16.0	3.4	19.1
Personal and home care aides	973	86.1	23.8	6.4	17.6
Recreation and fitness workers	379	67.2	11.3	1.8	6.9
Sales and office occupations	33,433	62.9	11.3	4.2	12.6
Sales and related occupations ³	15,386	49.9	9.8	5.0	11.8
First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	3,132	43.9	7.9	5.4	10.3
First-line supervisors/managers of non retail sales workers	1,131	28.0	5.9	5.6	9.6
Cashiers	3,109	73.7	16.1	6.8	16.3
Counter and rental clerks	150	49.0	7.9	6.9	12.7
Parts salespersons	129	12.5	3.7	0.5	12.9
Retail salespersons	3,286	51.9	11.3	4.1	13.7
Advertising sales agents	214	47.6	6.3	2.7	4.9
Insurance sales agents	513	49.4	6.6	3.2	10.1
Securities, commodities, and financial services sales agents	308	30.8	6.4	8.0	4.8
Travel agents	76	84.0	9.9	6.5	8.7
Sales representatives, services, all other	524	34.4	9.6	4.9	9.9
Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing	1,284	25.0	4.0	3.3	9.3
Real estate brokers and sales agents	854	54.0	5.3	3.8	7.1
Telemarketers	118	68.3	25.0	1.2	11.9
Door-to-door sales workers, news and street vendors, and related workers	203	64.3	12.9	3.6	15.7
Office and administrative support occupations ³	18,047	73.9	12.5	3.6	13.4
First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	1,507	68.7	9.7	3.8	11.1
Bill and account collectors	216	65.4	17.5	2.9	18.9
Billing and posting clerks and machine operators	472	92.2	13.7	4.1	14.0
Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	1,297	90.9	6.5	3.4	8.8
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	167	90.8	10.4	1.9	10.7
Tellers	453	88.0	11.3	5.2	14.0
Court, municipal, and license clerks	95	75.9	17.9	3.1	12.1
Customer service representatives	1,896	66.6	17.5	3.9	15.2
File clerks	334	82.0	16.0	3.9	14.3
Hotel, motel, and resort desk clerks	129	69.1	15.3	4.4	11.6
Interviewers, except eligibility and loan	210	76.0	17.3	5.8	12.0
Library assistants, clerical	115	77.1	5.9	3.2	12.3
Loan interviewers and clerks	127	78.3	11.5	4.7	11.0
Order clerks	117	68.0	8.0	6.4	16.2
Receptionists and information clerks	1,281	92.7	9.8	3.3	16.8
Reservation and transportation ticket agents and travel clerks . . .	100	58.2	24.0	3.9	14.9
Couriers and messengers	270	15.4	16.4	2.4	15.6
Dispatchers	293	60.9	13.5	1.6	14.4
Postal service clerks	124	45.3	29.5	8.3	11.1
Postal service mail carriers	321	37.7	11.7	6.6	11.1
Postal service mail sorters, processors, and processing machine operators	76	48.8	30.5	16.2	7.5
Production, planning, and expediting clerks	259	54.9	9.5	3.4	7.2
Shipping, receiving, and traffic clerks	558	27.5	12.5	3.6	21.9
Stock clerks and order fillers	1,456	36.0	16.7	3.4	19.3
Weighers, measurers, checkers, and samplers, recordkeeping. . .	70	38.3	10.8	3.1	22.3
Secretaries and administrative assistants	3,082	96.1	8.6	1.9	9.4
Computer operators	122	48.5	10.8	9.1	11.8
Data entry keyers	338	80.5	13.2	4.2	11.4
Word processors and typists	144	92.5	12.3	2.5	13.9
Insurance claims and policy processing clerks	231	82.6	16.5	2.3	11.5
Mail clerks and mail machine operators, except postal service . . .	94	51.3	21.4	3.5	18.1
Office clerks, general	994	84.2	13.0	5.2	15.6

See footnotes at end of table.

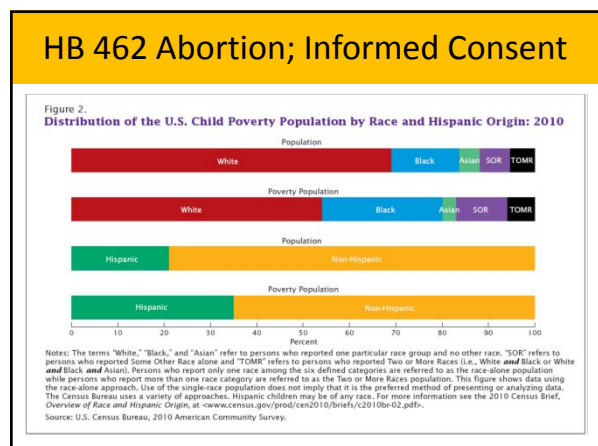
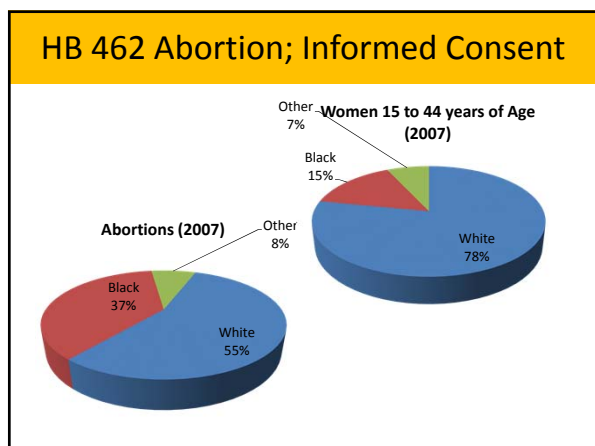
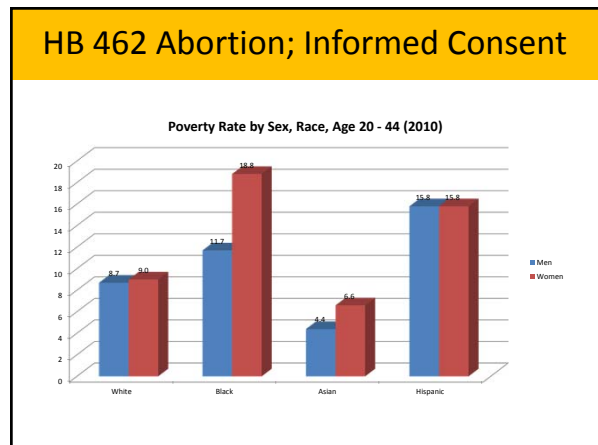
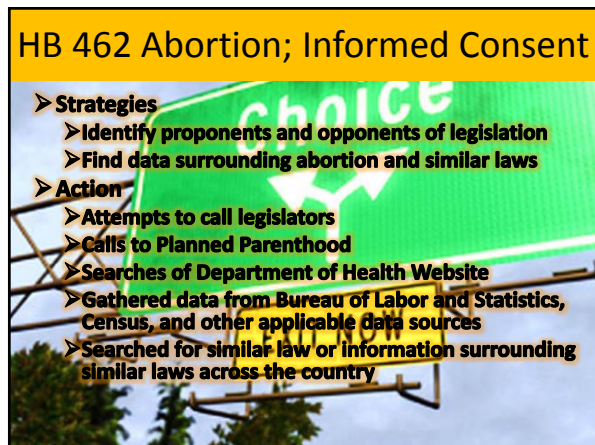
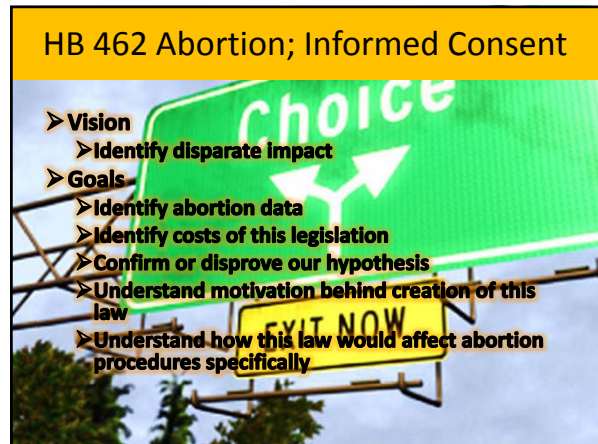
Table 616. Employed Civilians by Occupation, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 2010—Con.

[139,064 represents 139,064,000. Civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over. Annual average of monthly figures. Based on Current Population Survey; see text, Section 1, and Appendix III. Occupational classifications are those used in the 2000 census]

Occupation	Total employed (1,000)	Percent of total			
		Female	Black ¹	Asian ¹	Hispanic ²
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations . . .	13,073	4.6	6.7	2.0	25.0
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations ³	987	23.5	5.2	1.9	41.8
Construction and extraction occupations ³	7,175	2.6	6.1	1.4	29.1
First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	659	3.9	4.9	1.0	16.5
Brickmasons, blockmasons, and stonemasons	162	0.1	6.7	0.8	35.5
Carpenters	1,242	1.4	4.0	1.4	25.7
Carpet, floor, and tile installers and finishers	209	0.5	3.8	3.3	39.5
Cement masons, concrete finishers, and terrazzo workers	88	0.3	12.0	—	51.5
Construction laborers	1,267	2.7	9.0	2.2	43.1
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	363	1.5	4.7	1.1	13.7
Drywall installers, ceiling tile installers, and tapers	171	2.5	2.5	0.3	58.6
Electricians	691	1.5	7.0	1.6	14.0
Painters, construction and maintenance	578	7.2	4.8	1.3	41.0
Pipelayers, plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters	526	1.5	7.2	1.3	20.8
Roofers	214	1.0	4.0	1.3	46.4
Sheet metal workers	108	4.0	5.8	0.4	18.8
Construction and building inspectors	104	8.7	8.3	2.3	9.0
Highway maintenance workers	110	2.5	14.2	2.6	11.0
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations ³	4,911	3.9	7.8	2.9	15.7
First-line supervisors/managers of mechanics, installers, and repairers	381	6.3	7.5	1.9	9.9
Computer, automated teller, and office machine repairers	305	11.0	10.0	8.0	10.1
Radio and telecommunications equipment installers and repairers	166	9.1	9.3	6.2	10.4
Aircraft mechanics and service technicians	136	2.3	7.1	7.1	15.3
Automotive body and related repairers	168	1.2	6.3	0.8	22.6
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	802	1.6	6.8	3.5	20.3
Bus and truck mechanics and diesel engine specialists	339	0.7	7.6	1.6	13.2
Heavy vehicle and mobile equipment service technicians and mechanics	235	1.2	4.6	1.1	14.1
Heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration mechanics and installers	392	0.6	8.0	2.2	17.2
Industrial and refractory machinery mechanics	447	3.5	8.1	2.2	14.4
Maintenance and repair workers, general	347	3.8	11.1	2.7	18.0
Electrical power-line installers and repairers	124	0.4	8.2	0.7	10.3
Telecommunications line installers and repairers	163	7.5	9.4	1.6	17.5
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	16,180	21.2	13.9	4.2	21.0
Production occupations ³	7,998	27.6	11.4	5.5	21.9
First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers	702	18.1	7.3	5.5	15.7
Electrical, electronics, and electromechanical assemblers	151	54.9	15.1	22.6	17.1
Bakers	206	57.0	9.8	5.8	30.6
Butchers and other meat, poultry, and fish processing workers	331	21.2	14.0	10.4	36.2
Food batchmakers	107	55.5	9.7	2.6	27.6
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	78	21.1	11.1	2.6	15.2
Machinists	408	3.9	4.3	5.5	15.1
Welding, soldering, and brazing workers	479	5.4	7.0	3.6	22.7
Printing machine operators	162	21.5	13.7	1.8	19.6
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	195	55.8	15.9	9.3	30.1
Sewing machine operators	170	78.5	13.3	10.8	40.2
Tailors, dressmakers, and sewers	76	70.0	4.9	20.9	19.6
Stationary engineers and boiler operators	91	1.7	9.8	5.3	14.5
Water and liquid waste treatment plant and system operators	77	5.9	6.8	3.4	10.1
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, and blending workers	90	15.7	16.0	2.2	23.2
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	669	34.3	11.1	5.3	16.9
Medical, dental, and ophthalmic laboratory technicians	92	49.0	5.5	7.8	12.5
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	255	47.6	16.4	4.1	42.3
Painting workers	139	7.9	9.3	0.5	26.4
Transportation and material-moving occupations ³	8,182	15.0	16.4	2.8	20.0
Supervisors, transportation and material-moving workers	263	23.4	18.3	3.0	15.1
Aircraft pilots and flight engineers	110	5.2	1.0	1.0	6.3
Bus drivers	600	47.0	25.1	2.2	12.3
Driver/sales workers and truck drivers	3,028	4.6	13.6	1.5	17.5
Taxi drivers and chauffeurs	390	14.4	26.6	13.0	15.7
Parking lot attendants	75	6.3	25.7	12.8	18.0
Service station attendants	77	13.5	8.6	4.0	17.1
Industrial truck and tractor operators	499	6.2	22.0	1.2	32.0
Cleaners of vehicles and equipment	333	15.0	14.8	3.7	35.6
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	1,700	17.4	16.9	3.0	21.3
Packers and packagers, hand	403	56.5	17.3	4.2	41.3
Refuse and recyclable material collectors	88	7.9	23.9	0.2	21.2

— Represents or rounds to zero. ¹ The Current Population Survey (CPS) allows respondents to choose more than one race. Data represent persons who selected this race group only and exclude persons reporting more than one race. The CPS in prior years only allowed respondents to report one race group. See also comments on race in the text for Section 1. ² Persons of Hispanic origin may be any race. ³ Includes other occupations, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Employment and Earnings Online," January 2011 issue, March 2011, <<http://www.bls.gov/opub/ee/home.htm>> and <<http://www.bls.gov/cps/home.htm>>.

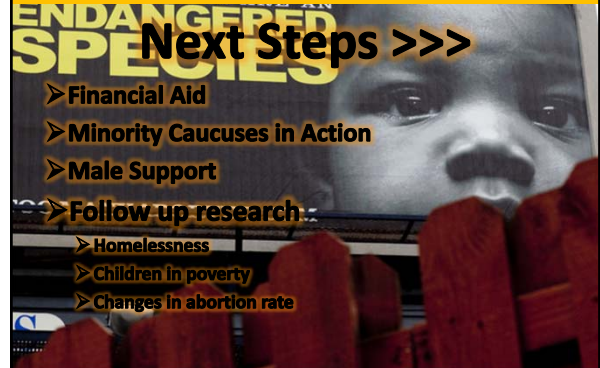


HB 462 Abortion; Informed Consent



State Senator Ralph Northam, a physician

HB 462 Abortion; Informed Consent



HB 462 Abortion; Informed Consent



HB 462 Abortion; Informed Consent

