



## Immigrants in New Hampshire

New Hampshire has a small but growing immigrant community. While only 6 percent of the state's population was born in another country, foreign-born residents make up a vital, educated share of New Hampshire's labor force. For example, 44 percent of immigrants in New Hampshire possess a college degree or higher, while 90 percent report speaking English well.

The state benefits from the various ways immigrants participate in the economy—from working as computer and math scientists to accounting for more than 22 percent of New Hampshire's fishers, farmers, and foresters. As workers, business owners, taxpayers, and neighbors, immigrants are an integral part of New Hampshire's diverse and thriving communities and make extensive contributions that benefit all.

### **Six percent of New Hampshire residents are immigrants, while over 7 percent are native-born U.S. citizens with at least one immigrant parent.**

- In 2015, 79,959 immigrants (foreign-born individuals) comprised 6 percent of the state's population.<sup>1</sup>
- New Hampshire was home to 38,334 women, 35,555 men, and 6,070 children who were immigrants.<sup>2</sup>
- The top countries of origin for immigrants were Canada (11.2 percent of immigrants), India (10.6 percent), the Dominican Republic (5.1 percent), China (4.2 percent), and Germany (3.5 percent).<sup>3</sup>
- In 2016, 93,691 people in New Hampshire (7.3 percent of the state's population) were native-born Americans who had at least [one immigrant parent](#).<sup>4</sup>

### **Over half of all immigrants in New Hampshire are naturalized U.S. citizens.**

- 45,461 immigrants (56.9 percent) had naturalized as of 2015,<sup>5</sup> and 13,921 immigrants were eligible to become [naturalized U.S. citizens](#) in 2015.<sup>6</sup>
- Nine in 10 immigrants (89.8 percent) reported speaking English "well" or "very well."<sup>7</sup>

### **The greatest shares of immigrants in New Hampshire possess a college degree or more.**

- More than two in five adult immigrants had a college degree or more education in 2015, while one in seven had less than a high school diploma.<sup>8</sup>

Education Level	Share (%) of All Immigrants	Share (%) of All Natives
College degree or more	44.0	35.0
Some college	20.5	29.6
High school diploma only	20.8	29.1
Less than a high-school diploma	14.6	6.3

**More than 6,000 U.S. citizens in New Hampshire live with at least one family member who is undocumented.**

- In 2014, approximately 10,000 [undocumented immigrants](#) comprised 14 percent of the immigrant population, or a fraction of the total state population at 0.8 percent.<sup>9</sup>
- 13,050 people in New Hampshire, including 4,636 born in the United States, lived with at least one [undocumented family member](#) between 2010 and 2014.<sup>10</sup>
- During the same period, 1 percent of children in the state were U.S. citizens living with at least one undocumented family member (3,580 children in total).<sup>11</sup>

**Just over 200 Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients live in New Hampshire.<sup>12</sup>**

- As of 2017, 462 people in New Hampshire had applied for DACA.<sup>13</sup>
- [DACA recipients](#) in New Hampshire paid an estimated \$812,000 in state and local taxes in 2016.<sup>14</sup>

**Immigrants are vital members of the New Hampshire labor force across industries.**

- 48,196 immigrant workers comprised 6.4 percent of the labor force in 2015.<sup>15</sup>
- Immigrant workers were most numerous in the following industries:

Industry	Number of Immigrant Workers
Manufacturing	9,412
Health Care and Social Assistance	8,904
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	7,752
Educational Services	5,056
Retail Trade	3,873

Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

- The largest shares of immigrant workers were in the following industries:<sup>16</sup>

Industry	Immigrant Share (%) (of all industry workers)
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	14.3
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	12.2
Real Estate Rental and Leasing	10.0
Manufacturing	8.5
Health Care and Social Assistance	6.8

Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

**Immigrants are a significant part of the New Hampshire workforce in a range of occupations.**

- In 2015, immigrant workers were most numerous in the following occupation groups:<sup>17</sup>

Occupation Category	Number of Immigrant Workers
Production	6,004
Computer and Mathematical Sciences	5,922
Management	5,018
Office and Administrative Support	3,994
Sales and Related	3,783

Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

- The largest shares of immigrant workers were in the following occupation groups:<sup>18</sup>

Occupation Category	Immigrant Share (%) (of all workers in occupation)
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	22.3
Computer and Mathematical Sciences	17.8
Healthcare Support	11.4
Production	10.2
Personal Care and Service	8.5

Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

- Undocumented immigrants comprised 1 percent of the state's workforce in 2014.<sup>19</sup>

### **Immigrants in New Hampshire have contributed hundreds of millions of dollars in taxes.**

- [Immigrant-led households in the state paid](#) \$598.5 million in federal taxes and \$170.6 million in state and local taxes in 2014.<sup>20</sup>
- Undocumented immigrants in New Hampshire paid an estimated \$7.2 million in [state and local taxes](#) in 2014. Their contribution would rise to \$8 million if they could receive legal status.<sup>21</sup>

### **As consumers, immigrants add billions of dollars to New Hampshire's economy.**

- New Hampshire residents in immigrant-led households had \$2.4 billion in spending power (after-tax income) in 2014.<sup>22</sup>

### **Immigrant entrepreneurs in New Hampshire generate hundreds of millions of dollars in annual business revenue.**

- 5,016 immigrant business owners accounted for 6.4 percent of all self-employed New Hampshire residents in 2015 and generated \$154.6 million in business income.<sup>23</sup>
- In 2015, immigrants accounted for 20.6 percent of business owners in the Boston/Cambridge/Newton metropolitan area, which spans Massachusetts and New Hampshire.<sup>24</sup>

## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> “Foreign born” does not include people born in Puerto Rico or U.S. island areas or U.S. citizens born abroad of American parent(s). U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. The American Immigration Council elected to use data from the 2015 ACS 1-Year estimates wherever possible to provide the most current information available. Since these estimates are based on a smaller sample size than the ACS 5-year, however, they are more sensitive to fluctuations and may result in greater margins of error (compared to 5-year estimates).

<sup>2</sup> Children are defined as people age 17 or younger. Men and women do not include children. Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2015 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

<sup>4</sup> Analysis of data from the 2016 Current Population Survey by the American Immigration Council, using IPUMS-CPS. Sarah Flood, Miriam King, Steven Ruggles, and J. Robert Warren, *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 5.0* [dataset] (Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota, 2017).

<sup>5</sup> 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates.

<sup>6</sup> Augmented IPUMS-ACS data, as published in “State-Level Unauthorized Population and Eligible-to-Naturalize Estimates,” Center for Migration Studies data tool, accessed August 2017, [data.cmsny.org/state.html](http://data.cmsny.org/state.html).

<sup>7</sup> Figure includes immigrants who speak only English. Data based on survey respondents age 5 and over. Analysis of 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates by the American Immigration Council.

<sup>8</sup> Data based on survey respondents age 25 and older. 2015 ACS 1-Year Estimates.

<sup>9</sup> Pew Research Center, “U.S. unauthorized immigration population estimates,” November 3, 2016, [www.pewhispanic.org/interactives/unauthorized-immigrants/](http://www.pewhispanic.org/interactives/unauthorized-immigrants/).

<sup>10</sup> Silva Mathema, “State-by-State Estimates of the Family Members of Unauthorized Immigrants,” University of Southern California’s Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration and the Center for American Progress, March 2017, <https://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2017/03/16/427868/state-state-estimates-family-members-unauthorized-immigrants/>.

<sup>11</sup> American Immigration Council analysis of data from the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year, using Silva Mathema’s “State-by-State Estimates of the Family Members of Unauthorized Immigrants” and IPUMS-USA. Steven Ruggles, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover, and Matthew Sobek, *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 7.0* [dataset] (Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota, 2017).

<sup>12</sup> The “Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals” (DACA) initiative began in 2012 and provides certain immigrants (those who were brought to the United States as children and meet specific requirements) with temporary relief from deportation, or deferred action. American Immigration Council, “Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals: A Q&A Guide,” August 17, 2012, [www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-qa-guide](http://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-qa-guide). The number of DACA recipients reflects U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services’ (USCIS) estimate of those with active DACA grants as of September 4, 2017. USCIS CLAIMS3 and ELIS Systems, *Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals: Population Data* (Washington, DC: Dept. of Homeland Security, September 20, 2017), Approximate Active DACA Recipients: State of Residence as of September 4, 2017 [dataset], <https://www.uscis.gov/daca2017>.

<sup>13</sup> Number represents total initial requests for deferred action received by USCIS as of June 30, 2017. USCIS, *Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Process Through Fiscal Year 2017, 3rd Qtr* (Washington, DC: Dept. of Homeland Security, September 20, 2017), Number of Form I-821D: Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals by Fiscal Year Quarter [dataset], <https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-studies/immigration-forms-data/data-set-form-i-821d-deferred-action-childhood-arrivals>.

<sup>14</sup> Institute on Taxation & Economic Policy (ITEP), *State & Local Tax Contributions of Young Undocumented Immigrants* (Washington, DC: April 2017), Appendix 1, <https://itep.org/state-local-tax-contributions-of-young-undocumented-immigrants/>.

<sup>15</sup> Analysis of 2015 ACS 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council. Categories are based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), [www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/index.html](http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/index.html).

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Analysis of 2015 ACS 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council. Categories are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, [www.bls.gov/soc/major\\_groups.htm](http://www.bls.gov/soc/major_groups.htm).

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Pew Research Center, “U.S. unauthorized immigration population estimates,” 2016.

<sup>20</sup> New American Economy, *The Contributions of New Americans in New Hampshire* (New York, NY: August 2016), 5, [www.newamericaneconomy.org/research/the-contributions-of-new-americans-in-new-hampshire/](http://www.newamericaneconomy.org/research/the-contributions-of-new-americans-in-new-hampshire/).

<sup>21</sup> ITEP, *Undocumented Immigrants’ State & Local Tax Contributions* (Washington, DC: March 2017), 3, <https://itep.org/undocumented-immigrants-state-local-tax-contributions-2/>.

<sup>22</sup> New American Economy, *The Contributions of New Americans in New Hampshire*, 5.

<sup>23</sup> “Business owners” include people who are self-employed, at least 18 years old, and work at least 15 hours per week at their businesses. Analysis of 2015 ACS 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

<sup>24</sup> American Immigration Council analysis of 2016 CPS data. Flood, King, Ruggles, and Warren, *IPUMS CPS* dataset.