



## Immigrants in New Hampshire

New Hampshire has a small but growing immigrant community. While only 1 in 16 New Hampshire residents was born in another country, foreign-born residents make up a vital, educated share of the state's labor force. For example, 41 percent of immigrants in New Hampshire possess a college degree or higher, while 87 percent report speaking English well. The state benefits from the various ways immigrants participate in the economy—accounting for 18 percent of computer and math scientists and 11 percent of workers in production occupations. As neighbors, business owners, taxpayers, and workers, 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 8 percent of residents are native-born U.S. citizens with at least one immigrant parent.**

- In 2018, 83,002 immigrants (foreign-born individuals) comprised 6 percent of the population.<sup>1</sup>
- New Hampshire was home to 40,629 women, 36,166 men, and 6,207 children who were immigrants.<sup>2</sup>
- The top countries of origin for immigrants were India (10 percent of immigrants), Canada (9 percent), China (5 percent), Nepal (5 percent), and Dominican Republic (5 percent).<sup>3</sup>
- In 2018, 103,062 people in New Hampshire (8 percent of the state's population) were native-born Americans who had at least one immigrant parent.<sup>4</sup>

### **Three-fifths of all immigrants in New Hampshire are naturalized U.S. citizens.**

- 51,020 immigrants (61 percent) had naturalized as of 2018,<sup>5</sup> and 16,859 immigrants were eligible to become [naturalized U.S. citizens](#) in 2017.<sup>6</sup>
- Nearly nine in ten (87 percent) immigrants reported speaking English "well" or "very well."<sup>7</sup>

### **Immigrants in New Hampshire tend to be college educated.**

- Two-fifths (41 percent) of adult immigrants had a college degree or more education in 2018, while fewer than one-fifth (17 percent) had less than a high school diploma.<sup>8</sup>

Education Level	Share (%) of All Immigrants	Share (%) of All Natives
College degree or more	41	37
Some college	21	29
High school diploma only	21	28
Less than a high school diploma	17	6
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.		

**Thousands of U.S. citizens in New Hampshire live with at least one family member who is undocumented.**

- 10,000 [undocumented immigrants](#) comprised 13 percent of the immigrant population and 1 percent of the total state population in 2016.<sup>9</sup>
- 13,050 people in New Hampshire, including 6,008 U.S. citizens, lived with at least one [undocumented family member](#) between 2010 and 2014.<sup>10</sup>
- During the same period, about 1 percent of children in the state were U.S. citizens living with at least one undocumented family member (3,581 children in total).<sup>11</sup>

**New Hampshire is home to hundreds of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients.**

- 270 [active DACA recipients](#) lived in New Hampshire as of March 2020, while DACA has been granted to 330 people in total since 2012.<sup>12</sup>

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

- 48,423 immigrant workers comprised 6 percent of the labor force in 2018.<sup>13</sup>

- Immigrant workers were most numerous in the following industries:

Industry	Number of Immigrant Workers
Manufacturing	10,876
Health Care and Social Assistance	7,968
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	6,803
Retail Trade	5,409
Accommodation and Food Services	5,115

Source: Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2018 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

- The largest shares of immigrant workers were in the following industries:<sup>14</sup>

Industry	Immigrant Share (%) (of all industry workers)
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil & Gas Extraction	23
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	11
Other Services (except Public Administration)	10
Manufacturing	10
Administrative & Support; Waste Management; and Remediation Services	8

Source: Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2018 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

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

- In 2018, immigrant workers were most numerous in the following occupation groups:<sup>15</sup>

Occupation Category	Number of Immigrant Workers
Computer and Mathematical	6,169
Production	5,989
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	5,013
Management	5,008
Sales and Related	3,792

Source: Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2018 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>16</sup>

Occupation Category	Immigrant Share (%) (of all workers in occupation)
Computer and Mathematical	18
Production	11
Architecture and Engineering	10
Life, Physical, and Social Science	9
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	9

Source: Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2018 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

- Undocumented immigrants comprised 1 percent of New Hampshire's workforce in 2016.<sup>17</sup>

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

- [Immigrant-led households in the state paid](#) \$688.3 million in federal taxes and \$195.7 million in state and local taxes in 2018.<sup>18</sup>
- Undocumented immigrants in New Hampshire paid an estimated \$14.3 million in federal taxes and \$6.1 million in [state and local taxes](#) in 2018.<sup>19</sup>
- New Hampshire [DACA recipients](#) and DACA-eligible individuals paid an estimated \$457,000 in state and local taxes in 2018.<sup>20</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 2018.<sup>21</sup>

**Immigrant entrepreneurs in New Hampshire generate tens of millions of dollars in business revenue.**

- 5,979 immigrant business owners accounted for 8 percent of all self-employed New Hampshire residents in 2018 and generated \$185.4 million in business income.<sup>22</sup>
- In 2018, immigrants accounted for 21 percent of business owners in the Boston/Cambridge/Newton metropolitan area, which spans New Hampshire and Massachusetts.<sup>23</sup>

## Endnotes

1. “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, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. The American Immigration Council elected to use data from the 2018 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).
2. Children are defined as people age 17 or younger. Men and women do not include children. Ibid.
3. Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2018 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.
4. Analysis of data from the 2018 Current Population Survey by the American Immigration Council, using IPUMS CPS. Sarah Flood, Miriam King, Renae Rodgers, Steven Ruggles and J. Robert Warren, *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 7.0* [dataset] (Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2020), <https://doi.org/10.18128/D030.V7.0>.
5. 2018 ACS 1-Year Estimates.
6. Augmented IPUMS-ACS data, as published in “State-Level Unauthorized Population and Eligible-to-Naturalize Estimates,” Center for Migration Studies data tool, accessed April 2020, [data.cmsny.org/state.html](http://data.cmsny.org/state.html).
7. Figure includes immigrants who speak only English. Data based on survey respondents age 5 and over. Analysis of 2018 ACS 1-Year Estimates by the American Immigration Council.
8. Data based on survey respondents age 25 and older. Ibid.
9. Pew Research Center, “U.S. unauthorized immigration population estimates, 2016,” February 5, 2019, [www.pewhispanic.org/interactives/unauthorized-immigrants/](http://www.pewhispanic.org/interactives/unauthorized-immigrants/).
10. 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, [www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2017/03/16/427868/state-state-estimates-family-members-unauthorized-immigrants/](http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2017/03/16/427868/state-state-estimates-family-members-unauthorized-immigrants/).
11. 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).
12. The number of DACA recipients reflects USCIS’ estimate of those with active DACA grants as of March 31, 2020. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), “Approximate Active DACA Recipients: As of March 31, 2020” [dataset], July 22, 2020, <https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/data/Approximate%20Active%20DACA%20Receipts%20-%20March%2031%20-%202020.pdf>. DACA grants reflect USCIS Form I-821D initial requests approved from Aug. 15, 2012-Mar. 31, 2020, as of April 2020. USCIS, “Number of Form I-821D, Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, Status, by Fiscal Year, Quarter, and Case Status: Aug. 15, 2012-Mar. 31, 2020,” July 22, 2020, [https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/data/DACA\\_performance\\_data\\_fy2020\\_qtr2.pdf](https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/data/DACA_performance_data_fy2020_qtr2.pdf).
13. Analysis of 2018 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).
14. Ibid.
15. Analysis of 2018 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).
16. Ibid.
17. Pew Research Center, “U.S. unauthorized immigration population estimates, 2016,” 2019.
18. New American Economy analysis of 2018 ACS microdata using IPUMS. New American Economy, “Map the Impact,” section Taxes and Spending Power, January 31, 2020, <https://www.newamericaneconomy.org/locations/>.
19. Ibid. at sec. Undocumented Immigrants.
20. Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, *State & Local Tax Contributions of Young Undocumented Immigrants* (Washington, DC: April 2018), Appendix 1, <https://itep.org/state-local-tax-contributions-of-young-undocumented-immigrants>.
21. New American Economy, “Map the Impact,” section Taxes and Spending Power.
22. “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 2018 ACS 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.
23. American Immigration Council analysis of 2018 CPS data. Flood, King, Rodgers, Ruggles, and Warren, *IPUMS CPS* dataset.