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**NEW AMERICANS IN THE PEACE GARDEN STATE:
The Economic Power of Immigrants, Latinos, and Asians in North Dakota**

Immigrants, Latinos, and Asians account for growing shares of North Dakota's population and economy. Immigrants (the foreign-born) make up 2.3% of the state's population, and more than two-fifths of them are naturalized U.S. citizens who are eligible to vote. Immigrants not only contribute to the state's economy as workers, but also account for millions of dollars in tax revenue and consumer purchasing power. Moreover, Latinos and Asians (both foreign-born and native-born) wield \$651 million in consumer purchasing power, and the businesses they own had sales and receipts of \$123.5 million and employed more than 1,600 people at last count. At a time of economic recession, North Dakota would be ill-advised to alienate a significant component of its tax base and business community.

Immigrants and their children are growing shares of North Dakota's population.

- **The foreign-born share** of North Dakota's population rose from 1.5% in [1990](#),¹ to 1.9% in [2000](#),² to 2.3% in [2008](#),³ according to the U.S. Census Bureau. North Dakota was home to 15,013 immigrants in [2008](#).⁴
- **43.5% of immigrants (or 6,535 people) in North Dakota were naturalized U.S. citizens** in [2008](#)⁵—meaning that they are eligible to vote.
- **1.9% (or 7,540) of registered voters** in North Dakota were “New Americans”—naturalized citizens or the U.S.-born children of immigrants who were raised during the current era of immigration from Latin America and Asia which began in 1965—according to an analysis of 2006 Census Bureau data by [Rob Paral & Associates](#).⁶

Nearly 18,000 North Dakotans are Latino or Asian.

- The **Latino share of North Dakota's population** grew from 0.7% in [1990](#),⁷ to 1.2% in [2000](#),⁸ to 2.0% (or 12,830 people) in [2008](#).⁹ The **Asian share of the population** grew from 0.5% in [1990](#),¹⁰ to 0.6% in [2000](#),¹¹ to 0.8% (or 5,132 people) in [2008](#),¹² according to the U.S. Census Bureau.
- In North Dakota, **more than four-in-five (or 86% of) children in immigrant families were U.S. citizens** in [2007](#),¹³ according to the Center for Social and Demographic Analysis at the University of Albany.

Latino and Asian entrepreneurs and consumers add millions of dollars and hundreds of jobs to North Dakota's economy.

- **The 2009 purchasing power of Latinos in North Dakota totaled \$371.6 million**—an increase of 1,043.3% since 1990. **Asian buying power totaled \$279.4 million**—an increase of 600.6% since 1990, according to the [Selig Center for Economic Growth](#) at the University of Georgia.¹⁴
- North Dakota's 230 **[Latino-owned](#) businesses** had sales and receipts of \$15.9 million and employed 210 people in 2002, the last year for which data is available.¹⁵ The state's 277 **[Asian-owned](#) businesses** had sales and receipts of \$107.6 million and employed 1,466 people in 2002, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners.¹⁶

Immigrants are important to North Dakota's economy as workers.

- Immigrants comprised **2.5% of the state's workforce** in [2008](#) (or 9,129 workers), according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹⁷

Unauthorized immigrants contribute to North Dakota's economy as workers and taxpayers.

- Unauthorized immigrants comprised less than **1.0% of the state's workforce** (or fewer than 10,000 workers) in [2008](#), according to a report by the Pew Hispanic Center.¹⁸
- If all unauthorized immigrants were removed from North Dakota, **the state would lose \$55.1 million in economic activity, \$24.5 million in gross state product, and approximately 360 jobs**, even accounting for adequate market adjustment time, according to a report by the [Perryman Group](#).¹⁹

Immigrants contribute to North Dakota's economy as students.

- North Dakota's 2,607 **foreign students contributed \$51.5 million** to the state's economy in tuition, fees, and living expenses for the 2008-2009 academic year, according to [NAFSA: Association of International Educators](#).²⁰

Immigrants excel educationally.

- The number of immigrants in North Dakota with a college degree **increased by 24.6%** between 2000 and 2008, according to [data](#) from the Migration Policy Institute.²¹
- In [2008](#), **36.9% of North Dakota's foreign-born population** age 25 and older had a bachelor's or higher degree, **compared to 26.6% of native-born persons** above age 25.²²
- In North Dakota, **70.7% of all children** between the ages of 5 and 17 in families that spoke a language other than English at home also spoke English "very well" as of [2008](#).²³

Endnotes

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- ¹ U.S. Census Bureau, [*The Foreign-Born Population: 2000*](#), December 2003.
- ² Ibid.
- ³ 2008 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).
- ⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶ Rob Paral and Associates, [*The New American Electorate: The Growing Political Power of Immigrants and Their Children*](#) (Washington, DC: Immigration Policy Center, American Immigration Law Foundation, October 2008).
- ⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, [*The Hispanic Population: 2000*](#), May 2001.
- ⁸ Ibid.
- ⁹ 2008 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).
- ¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, [*The Asian Population: 2000*](#), February 2002.
- ¹¹ Ibid.
- ¹² 2008 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).
- ¹³ Center for Social and Demographic Analysis, [*Children in Immigrant Families in North Dakota*](#) (Albany, NY: University of Albany, SUNY, September 2009).
- ¹⁴ Jeffrey M. Humphreys, [*The Multicultural Economy 2009*](#) (Athens, GA: Selig Center for Economic Growth, University of Georgia, 2009).
- ¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, [*Hispanic-Owned Firms: 2002*](#), August 2006.
- ¹⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, [*Asian-Owned Firms: 2002*](#), August 2006.
- ¹⁷ 2008 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).
- ¹⁸ Jeffrey S. Passel and D’Vera Cohn, [*A Portrait of Unauthorized Immigrants in the United States*](#) (Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts, April 14, 2009), p. 30.
- ¹⁹ The Perryman Group, [*An Essential Resource: An Analysis of the Economic Impact of Undocumented Workers on Business Activity in the US with Estimated Effects by State and by Industry*](#) (Waco, TX: April 2008), p. 69.
- ²⁰ NAFSA: Association of International Educators, [*The Economic Benefits of International Education to the United States for the 2008-2009 Academic Year: A Statistical Analysis*](#) (Washington, DC: NAFSA: Association of International Educators, 2009).
- ²¹ Migration Policy Institute Data Hub, [*North Dakota: Language & Education*](#).
- ²² Ibid.
- ²³ Ibid.