



Georgia Association of Latino Elected Officials (GALEO) Established: 2003

The Economic Impact of the Hispanic Population on the State of North Carolina

The Frank Hawkins Kenan Institute of Private Enterprise of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill performed the first major comprehensive study on the Hispanic population growth and their impact on North Carolina at the state, regional, and county level, analyzing the benefits, the opportunities and the challenges. Analyzing the state's economic, social, and political outlook, the **report concludes that the Hispanic population growth is beneficial and that it presents a great opportunity to the state.** Researchers cite the importance of Hispanic labor force; the essential revenues and private savings from their labor, their taxation and their spending; and the potential economic boost to the state's economy, as a result of the growing economic ties with Latin American.

For the full report, please visit **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** and look under Reports & Publications section.

Key Findings:

- The Hispanic population account for 28% of the state's total population growth since 1990-2004 or 7% of the total state population in 2004.
- Recent studies on the Hispanic population estimate that 45% is not documented.
- Since 1995, Hispanic labor force has filled one out of three new jobs created, contributing through taxes and purchases, more than \$9.2 billion to the state's economy.
- There were 9,047 Hispanic owned business in 2002, accounting for \$1.8 billion in sales and receipts.
- Hispanics contribute about \$756 million to the state in taxes. The Net cost to the state budget is of about \$61 million for Hispanics. In 2004, the after tax income for Hispanics was \$8.3 billion.
- Without the Hispanic labor, the private sector's yearly wage bill would be as much as \$1.9 billion.
- Exports to Latin America created 70,000 new jobs and \$231 million in state and local revenue in 2004.
- By 2009, the Hispanic purchasing power and contribution through taxes could account for \$18 billion in state revenue.



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The Economic Impact of Immigration on the California Economy

In a study prepared by the Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy (under contract from the California Labor and Workforce Development Agency), researchers attempted to provide California's workforce and economic systems with valid information about changing regional markets. The CCSCE offers analysis of the Californian economy on all aspects, including state, regional, and county levels. The report focuses on the impact of immigration on the economy of California and the potential outlook, but does not include any policy recommendations. The report concluded that immigration impacts on the state of economy are difficult to analyze, but the outcome can be shaped by the educational attainment of the immigrant population and of the first and second-generation U.S. citizens.

For the full report, please visit **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.** and look under Reports & Publications section.

Key Findings:

- In 2004 California had an estimated 36.6 million residents; 9.5 million were foreign born and 2.4 million were unauthorized immigrants.
- Nearly 40% of California's legal immigrants come from Mexico and Asia.
- The majority (55%) of legal immigrants came to the US before 1990; however, 81% of today's unauthorized immigrants come from Mexico and other Latin American countries.
- California's immigrant population has declined as people slowly move into other states.
- It is predicted that almost all of California's workforce growth between 2005 and 2030 will come from immigrants and their children.
- It is also expected that the length of residence in the US by the immigrant population will drastically increase and with this comes an increase in education and income levels.
- 72% of the unauthorized immigrants are between the ages of 18-39 and the education level of this group is below average.
- In recent trends since 1990, the unemployment rate is lower, the poverty rate is close to the national average, and California's average wages have risen faster than the national average.
- Job growth has also outpaced national average since 1994.
- Much of the impact of immigration from the 1980s and 1990s will be determined by the contribution of first and second-generation U.S. born citizens.
- Success in California's K-12 and higher education will determine the success of the population; improving the economic advantage and reducing the need to import highly skilled workers.