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# Black Immigrants Make the U.S. Stronger

The some 5 million Black immigrants living in the United States represent a vital part of our national fabric. Hailing primarily from Caribbean nations like Haiti and Jamaica, and African countries including Nigeria and Ethiopia, these individuals and families contribute billions to our economy, serve in our hospitals and schools, and strengthen communities from coast to coast. Yet current immigration enforcement policies pose unique threats to Black communities, who face disproportionate targeting through the intersection of racialized policing and immigration enforcement. This fact sheet highlights both the essential contributions of Black immigrants and the urgent need to protect these communities from harmful enforcement practices.

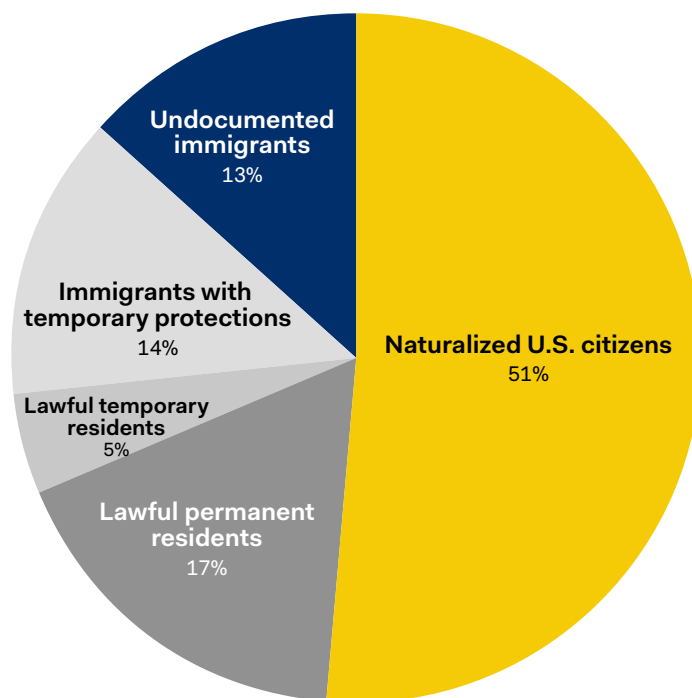
**5.1 million** Black immigrants live across the United States, making up **12%** of all Black residents.

State	Black immigrant population	% of all Black residents
Florida	977,000	27%
New York	840,000	30%
Texas	400,000	10%
New Jersey	277,000	22%
Georgia	277,000	8%
Maryland	273,000	15%
Massachusetts	193,000	39%
California	188,000	9%
Pennsylvania	159,000	12%
Minnesota	152,000	34%
Virginia	139,000	9%
Ohio	130,000	9%
North Carolina	125,000	6%
Connecticut	98,000	24%
Indiana	92,000	15%
Washington	89,000	27%
Illinois	89,000	5%

Nearly half (48%) of Black immigrants, or nearly 2.5 million, were born in Caribbean countries like Haiti (1,134,000), Jamaica (845,000), Trinidad and Tobago (171,000), Dominican Republic (64,000), and Guyana (59,000).

More than half (51%) of Black immigrants are female, slightly lower than Black individuals born in the U.S. (53%).

The overwhelming majority of Black immigrants **reside lawfully** in the U.S.



Nearly half (47%) of Black immigrants, or more than 2.4 million, were born in African countries like Nigeria (550,000), Ethiopia (314,000), Ghana (219,000), Kenya (170,000), and Somalia (107,000).

On balance, Black immigrants are older (median age 42) than Black individuals born in the U.S. (median age 34).

On average, Black immigrants have lived in the U.S. for 14 years.

**Black immigrants contribute an estimated \$182 billion to the U.S. economy each year, and annually pay \$35 billion in federal and payroll taxes and \$25 billion in state and local taxes. Black immigrants contribute billions of dollars each year to metro economies.**

New York	\$34.4B	Dallas-Fort Worth	\$6.7B	Orlando	\$4.2B
Miami	\$14.5B	Houston	\$6.4B	Minneapolis	\$4.1B
Washington, D.C.	\$13.3B	Boston	\$5.1B	Baltimore	\$3.9B
Atlanta	\$9.1B	Philadelphia	\$4.9B	Chicago	\$3.2B

### **3.5 million Black immigrants are in the U.S. workforce.**

Restricting Black immigrants from doing their jobs will [drive up everyday costs](#) for everyday Americans, raising the prices of health care, food, goods, and essential services.



**363,000 nursing personnel**  
serving hundreds of thousands of patients daily



**81,000 computer specialists**  
assisting hundreds of thousands of people daily



**193,000 retail staff**  
serving millions of customers daily



**80,000 caregivers**  
serving tens of thousands of children and aging parents daily



**167,000 cooks and servers**  
serving millions of meals daily



**72,000 information and records clerks**  
processing hundreds of thousands of documents daily



**143,000 delivery drivers**  
delivering millions of parcels daily



**71,000 taxi drivers**  
moving more than a million people daily



**111,000 protection service workers**  
providing safety to millions of people daily



**71,000 custodians**  
cleaning thousands of buildings daily



**99,000 teachers**  
supporting hundreds of thousands of students daily



**67,000 counselors and social workers**  
helping hundreds of thousands of people daily



**90,000 healthcare technicians**  
treating hundreds of thousands of patients daily



**65,000 financial specialists**  
assisting hundreds of thousands of clients daily



**84,000 factory machine operators, stockers, and packers**  
handling millions of items daily



**48,000 business and human resource specialists**  
serving millions of people daily

**1.7 million U.S. citizen children depend on their Black immigrant parent's contributions to the U.S. workforce.**

**Black immigrants strengthen our communities.  
It is critical to ensure they can continue to contribute to our  
economy and take care of their families.**

# Black Immigrants Make Our Communities Stronger from Coast to Coast

## Florida



**598,000** Black immigrant workforce, including 57,000 cooks and servers, 56,000 nursing personnel, 37,000 retail staff, 26,000 delivery drivers, and 21,000 protection service workers

**\$26.8 billion** in annual economic contributions  
**\$4.2 billion** in annual federal and payroll taxes  
**\$3.0 billion** in annual state and local taxes

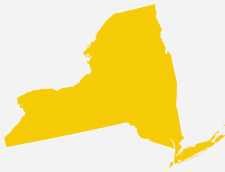
## Maryland



**209,000** Black immigrant workforce, including 30,000 nursing personnel, 13,000 retail staff, 12,000 computer specialists, 8,000 protection service workers, and 6,000 healthcare technicians

**\$12.2 billion** in annual economic contributions  
**\$2.7 billion** in annual federal and payroll taxes  
**\$1.8 billion** in annual state and local taxes

## New York



**536,000** Black immigrant workforce, including 57,000 nursing personnel, 48,000 caregivers, 29,000 protection service workers, 28,000 retail staff, and 17,000 teachers

**\$28.2 billion** in annual economic contributions  
**\$5.9 billion** in annual federal and payroll taxes  
**\$5.1 billion** in annual state and local taxes

## Massachusetts



**134,000** Black immigrant workforce, including 17,000 nursing personnel, 8,000 cooks and servers, 8,000 retail staff, 6,000 counselors and social workers, and 4,000 healthcare technicians

**\$6.8 billion** in annual economic contributions  
**\$1.3 billion** in annual federal and payroll taxes  
**\$0.8 billion** in annual state and local taxes

## Texas



**291,000** Black immigrant workforce, including 28,000 nursing personnel, 14,000 retail staff, 13,000 delivery drivers, 12,000 protection service workers, and 11,000 computer specialists

**\$16.8 billion** in annual economic contributions  
**\$3.4 billion** in annual federal and payroll taxes  
**\$1.9 billion** in annual state and local taxes

## California



**134,000** Black immigrant workforce, including 17,000 nursing personnel, 7,000 retail staff, 5,000 delivery drivers, 4,000 teachers, and 4,000 healthcare technicians

**\$8.9 billion** in annual economic contributions  
**\$2.1 billion** in annual federal and payroll taxes  
**\$1.3 billion** in annual state and local taxes

## New Jersey



**202,000** Black immigrant workforce, including 23,000 nursing personnel, 10,000 retail staff, 8,000 delivery drivers, 8,000 caregivers, and 7,000 healthcare technicians

**\$9.9 billion** in annual economic contributions  
**\$2.0 billion** in annual federal and payroll taxes  
**\$1.4 billion** in annual state and local taxes

## Pennsylvania



**104,000** Black immigrant workforce, including 10,000 nursing personnel, 7,000 retail staff, 3,000 delivery drivers, 3,000 healthcare technicians, and 3,000 counselors and social workers

**\$4.8 billion** in annual economic contributions  
**\$0.8 billion** in annual federal and payroll taxes  
**\$0.7 billion** in annual state and local taxes

## Georgia



**191,000** Black immigrant workforce, including 16,000 nursing personnel, 14,000 retail staff, 10,000 cooks and servers, 9,000 delivery drivers, and 8,000 teachers

**\$10.3 billion** in annual economic contributions  
**\$2.1 billion** in annual federal and payroll taxes  
**\$1.3 billion** in annual state and local taxes

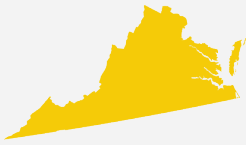
## Minnesota



**120,000** Black immigrant workforce, including 15,000 nursing personnel, 9,000 retail staff, 7,000 delivery drivers, 5,000 taxi drivers, and 5,000 cooks and servers

**\$5.0 billion** in annual economic contributions  
**\$0.8 billion** in annual federal and payroll taxes  
**\$0.6 billion** in annual state and local taxes

## Virginia



**102,000** Black immigrant workforce, including 8,000 cooks and servers, 7,000 nursing personnel, 6,000 retail staff, 5,000 computer specialists, and 5,000 delivery drivers

**\$5.8 billion** in annual economic contributions  
**\$1.2 billion** in annual federal and payroll taxes  
**\$0.8 billion** in annual state and local taxes

## Connecticut



**77,000** Black immigrant workforce, including 17,000 nursing personnel, 7,000 retail staff, 5,000 delivery drivers, 4,000 teachers, and 4,000 healthcare technicians

**\$3.7 billion** in annual economic contributions  
**\$0.7 billion** in annual federal and payroll taxes  
**\$0.6 billion** in annual state and local taxes

## Ohio



**89,000** Black immigrant workforce, including 9,000 nursing personnel, 7,000 delivery drivers, 3,000 computer specialists, 3,000 factory machine operators, stockers and packers, and 3,000 cooks and servers

**\$4.3 billion** in annual economic contributions  
**\$0.8 billion** in annual federal and payroll taxes  
**\$0.6 billion** in annual state and local taxes

## Indiana



**62,000** Black immigrant workforce, including 8,000 delivery drivers, 6,000 factory machine operators, stockers, and packers, 4,000 nursing personnel, 4,000 custodians, and 3,000 retail staff

**\$2.7 billion** in annual economic contributions  
**\$0.4 billion** in annual federal and payroll taxes  
**\$0.4 billion** in annual state and local taxes

## North Carolina



**87,000** Black immigrant workforce, including 7,000 nursing personnel, 5,000 delivery drivers, 5,000 factory machine operators, stockers, and packers, 4,000 retail staff, and 3,000 teachers

**\$4.4 billion** in annual economic contributions  
**\$0.8 billion** in annual federal and payroll taxes  
**\$0.5 billion** in annual state and local taxes

## Washington



**66,000** Black immigrant workforce, including 6,000 nursing personnel, 3,000 retail staff, 3,000 delivery drivers, and 3,000 taxi drivers

**\$3.7 billion** in annual economic contributions  
**\$0.7 billion** in annual federal and payroll taxes  
**\$0.5 billion** in annual state and local taxes

## Illinois



**63,000** Black immigrant workforce, including 6,000 nursing personnel, 3,000 taxi drivers, 2,000 healthcare technicians, and 2,000 delivery drivers

**\$3.7 billion** in annual economic contributions  
**\$0.7 billion** in annual federal and payroll taxes  
**\$0.6 billion** in annual state and local taxes

### Data, Methods, Notes

Population and worker estimates are based on augmented 2024 American Community Survey (ACS). Estimates include population adjustments for likely undercounting of immigrants. All estimates were prepared by Dr. Phillip Connor, Research Fellow at Princeton University. See [phillip-connor.com](http://phillip-connor.com) for more information on the ACS methodology. Black immigrants include those who self-classify their race as Black and not other races or two or more races. Economic contribution is the total annual income after the payment of taxes. Federal and payroll taxes are based on tax rates from the Congressional Budget Office. State and local taxes are derived from the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy's [state tax rates](#) and include all forms of state and local taxation. States and metros are top locations of residence for Black immigrants as derived from the ACS analysis. Occupational categories were collapsed to provide meaningful groups, rounded to thousands. Descriptions of worker services and produced goods are based on researched multipliers and are conservative estimates, refraining from an exact estimate as two or more Black immigrants might be serving the same person or producing the same item. The word choice (millions, hundreds of thousands, etc.) is based on the following multipliers: patients served daily by nursing assistants is based on a [1:5 nurse to patient ratio](#); maximum work capacity for a cashier is [30-40 transactions per hour](#), but conservatively limited to 10 per hour for an 8 hour daily shift; meal count is [based on 5 meals per labor hour](#) for daily 8 hour shifts; parcels delivered each day is based on [100 packages per day](#); protections service workers are assumed to work under a [1:100 person ratio](#); teachers are assumed to support the nation's [average class size of 19](#); healthcare technicians, as medical staff, are estimated to see [2.8 patients per hour](#) for an 8 hour shift; computer specialists work on software and products as well as support individuals, including [up to 200 per technician](#) each day; caregivers are assumed to care for 1.5 people daily; people moved each day is based on [2 passengers per hour](#) for 8 hours daily; counselors and social workers, similar to therapists, see [4 to 6 clients per day](#); mid-professional vehicle cleaners detail about [5 to 7 cars each day](#).