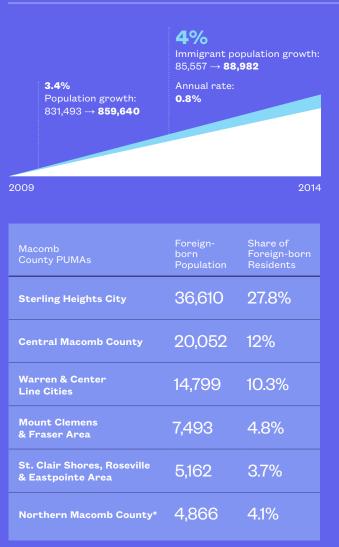
## New Americans in Macomb County

A Snapshot of the Demographic and Economic Contributions of Immigrants in the County<sup>1</sup>

#### **POPULATION GROWTH**



State & Local

Growth in the foreignborn population accounted for **12.2%** of overall growth in the county between 2009 and 2014.



As a result of the new immigrants who came,

4,868

U.S.-born residents were attracted to the county.<sup>2</sup>





#### SPENDING POWER AND TAX CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2014, given their income, foreign-born residents **contributed greatly** to federal, state, and local taxes, including property, income, sales, and excise taxes levied by either the State of Michigan or by municipal governments.

\$193M — State and local tax contributions <sup>3</sup>

**\$362M** — Federal tax contributions<sup>4</sup>

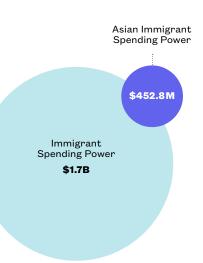
\$1.7B — Remaining spending power

This constituted **10.1%** of the county's total spending power.

Asian immigrants in particular held **\$452.8M** in spending power.<sup>5</sup>

### In 2014, **\$45** foreign-born households contributed **\$4.1B** to the GDP of Macomb County.<sup>6</sup>

Foreign-born residents also support federal social programs. That same year, immigrants in the area contributed more than **\$237.3M** to Social Security and almost **\$56.7M** to Medicare.



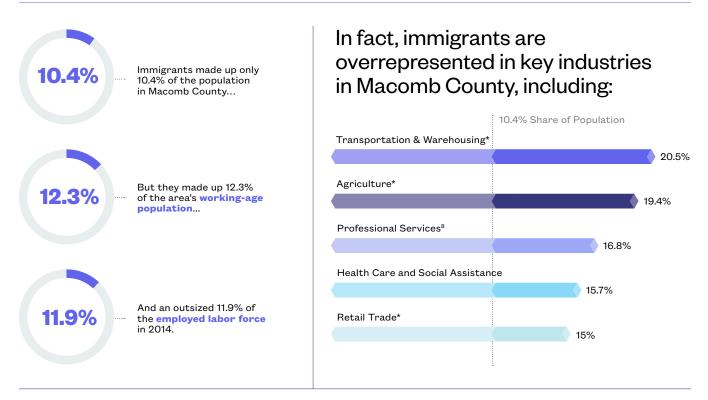
#### **HOUSING WEALTH**



### Between 2000 and 2014, immigration to Macomb County increased the total housing value in the county by **\$723.5M**.

Looking at just the period after the Great Recession, 2009 to 2014, immigrants increased the total housing value in the county by **\$137.5M**.<sup>7</sup>

#### LABOR FORCE



Because of the role immigrants play in the workforce helping companies keep jobs on U.S. soil, we estimate that the immigrants living in Macomb in 2014 helped create or preserve

93 local manufacturing jobs that would have vanished or moved elsewhere.<sup>9</sup>

#### **ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

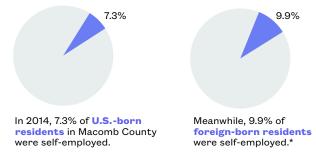
4,773

immigrants in Macomb County are self-employed.

Their businesses generated **\$52.4M** in business income in 2014.\*

15.4%

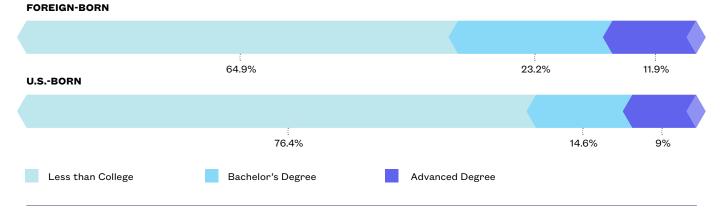
of the self-employed population is foreign -born, **much more than** their share of the population, 10.4%. Foreign-born residents are **more likely** than U.S.-born residents to start new businesses.



Race/Ethnicity of Residents in Macomb County	Number of Firms with Paid Employees	Number of Paid Employees	Sales Revenue <sup>10</sup>
White	13,212	141,693	\$28.9B
Asian	587	5,355	\$738.4M
Hispanic	150	1,748	\$573.3M
African-American	96	906	\$251.7M

#### EDUCATIONAL AND LONG-TERM ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Foreign-born residents tend to have **significantly higher levels** of education than U.S.-born citizens in Macomb County.

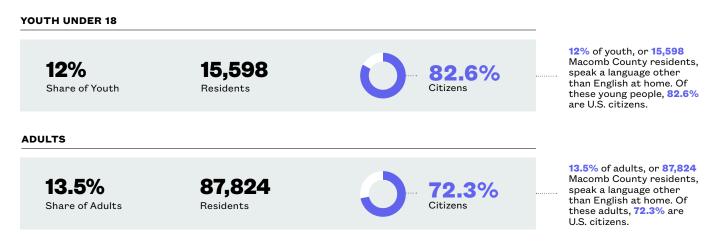




**Number of students** holding temporary resident visas enrolled in Macomb County colleges and universities during fall of 2014.<sup>11</sup>

#### LANGUAGE

Share of Macomb County residents speaking a language other than English at home, 2014:



NATURALIZATION

**55,430** Number of foreign-born residents who had naturalized as of 2014.



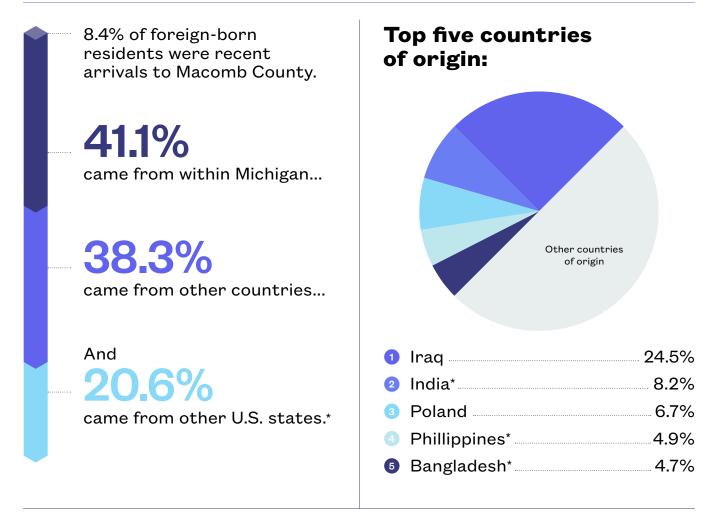
Share of foreign-born residents who had naturalized as of 2014

In 2014, **33,552** residents of Macomb County were non-citizens. **12,011** of them, or **35.8%**, were eligible for naturalization.

MIGRATION

In 2014, **91.6%** of the foreign-born had been in Macomb County for more than a year.

#### **MIGRATION (CONTINUED)**



Want more information about this region? See our state report: <u>The Contributions of New Americans in Michigan</u>



# Endnotes

- \* The number of observations is below 50.
- Unless otherwise specified, data comes from one-year samples of the American Community Survey from 2009 and 2014, as well as the five-percent sample from 2000 census, and figures refer to Macomb County.
- 2 Vigdor, Jacob. 2013. "Immigration and the Revival of American Cities: From Preserving Manufacturing Jobs to Strengthening the Housing Market." Partnership for a New American Economy.
- 3 Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy. 2015. "Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States."
- **4** U.S. Congressional Budget Office. 2014. "The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2011."
- 5 Estimates are based on federal tax rates from the U.S. Congressional Budget Office, and state and local tax rates from the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy.
- 6 These figures derive from our calculations based on immigrants' share of wage income and self-employment income in the one-year ACS sample from 2014 and the statistics of GDP by the National Association of Counties.

- 7 Vigdor, Jacob. 2013. "Immigration and the Revival of American Cities: From Preserving Manufacturing Jobs to Strengthening the Housing Market." Partnership for a New American Economy. Estimates of the increase in total housing value as a result of the rising immigrant population are derived from this report, which found that each immigrant moving in a county increased the value of each housing unit in that county by 11.6 cents. We apply this multiplier to the change in the foreign-born population between 2000 and 2014 and between 2009 and 2014 to produce our estimates.
- 8 Most of these industries include professions that require a degree or a license, such as legal services, accounting, scientific research, consulting services, etc. The number of observations is below 50.
- 9 Vigdor, Jacob. (2013.)
- **10** 2012 Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau. Sales revenue represents all firms, with or without paid employees.
- **11** Data on total student enrollment in the county is derived from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics.