NEW AMERICANS IN SAN JOSE AND SANTA CLARA COUNTY
A SNAPSHOT OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF IMMIGRANTS

POPULATION GROWTH

In 2014, the population of San José reached more than one million people for the first time. The immigrant population also reached an all-time high — more than 38% of the population are immigrants.

In Santa Clara County, the overall population reached close to two million people in 2014, with immigrant residents making up 38% of the population.

Overall, San José’s population grew by 12.4% between 2000 and 2014, from almost 894,000 to 1 million. Immigrants were responsible for 47.2% of this growth. During this period, the immigrant population of San José grew by 15.8%, from just under 330,000 to almost 382,000. Meanwhile, the U.S.-born population of the city grew less, by 10.3% between 2000 and 2014.
As a result of the increase in immigrants between 2000 and 2014, we estimate that 56,896 U.S.-born people were drawn to Santa Clara County.

Between 2000 and 2014, Santa Clara County grew by 12.5%, from 1.68 million to more than 1.89 million people, with the immigrant population accounting for 65.5% of this growth. During this period, the immigrant population of Santa Clara County grew by 24.1%, from 573,000 to more than 711,000. Meanwhile, the U.S.-born population grew by only 6.6%, from 1.11 million to 1.18 million between 2000 and 2014.

Santa Clara County’s overall population increased by 6.1%, from 1.78 million in 2009 to 1.89 million in 2014, with immigrants accounting for 62.8% of this growth. During this period, the immigrant population in Santa Clara County grew by more than 10%, from just under 643,000 in 2009 to more than 711,000 in 2014. This far outpaced growth in the U.S.-born population, which increased by 3.5% between 2009 and 2014.
**TOP 10 COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF IMMIGRANTS IN SANTA CLARA CO.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>139,831</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>110,121</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>99,691</td>
<td>14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>China (incl. Hong Kong)</td>
<td>77,358</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>59,758</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>27,637</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>17,406</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>14,091</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>11,256</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>10,188</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
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Of the almost 19,000 immigrant residents of Santa Clara County that moved to the area in the past year, more than **51% came from India** (9,753 residents), **27.8% from China** (incl. Hong Kong and Macau), and **7.8% from Japan**. Canada (7.7%) and Mexico (5%) were also popular countries of origin for recent arrivals.

**ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS**

- **$77 billion** to the county’s economy through their consumption and tax contributions.
- The immigrant population in Santa Clara County wields considerable economic power. In 2014, immigrants held **$27 billion in spending power**.

- Given their income, we estimate that the immigrant population of Santa Clara County contributed almost **$3 billion in state and local taxes** in 2014, including property, income, sales, and excise taxes levied by either the State of California or by municipal governments. Immigrant households also contributed **$7 billion in federal taxes**, as well as **$5 billion to Social Security and Medicare**.


While immigrants make up 37.6% of Santa Clara County’s population, they make up an even larger share of the working age population. Immigrants make up 45% of all people ages 25 to 65.

Immigrants also make up a disproportionate share of the labor force in the county: 47% of all employed people are immigrants.

Immigrants are overrepresented among the self-employed, making up 48% of all self-employed people in the county.

They are also slightly more likely than the U.S.-born to be entrepreneurs, with 8.9% of all immigrant workers running their own business, compared to 8.5% of all U.S.-born workers.

Immigrants play a critical role in some of California’s most important industries that continue to look for talented workers. In the top 5 industries in Santa Clara County by number of workers — Manufacturing, Professional and Technical Services, Healthcare and Social Assistance, Retail, and Arts and Hospitality — immigrants make up significant numbers, if not the majority share, of workers.

- **Manufacturing** ........................................ 59.4%
- **Professional/Scientific/Technical Services** 55.6%
- **Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation** ............ 44%
- **Healthcare & Social Assistance** .................. 43%
- **Retail Trade** ............................................. 37.2%

In 2014, unemployment levels for workers in these key industries were around or lower than California’s overall unemployment rate of 7.1%. They were:

- Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation .................. 7.4%
- Retail Trade ................................................. 6.8%
- Accommodation & Food Services .................. 6.8%
- Manufacturing ............................................ 5.5%
- Construction .............................................. 4.4%
- Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services .... 4.1%
- Healthcare and Social Assistance .................. 2.9%
In information and computer technology (ICT) related industries, immigrants make up a majority of all workers, two-thirds (66%) of workers are immigrants.

Unemployment for ICT workers was very low in 2014, with only 3% of ICT workers out of work.

Similarly, immigrants are also more likely to work in several other industries, including...

Professional & Technical Services: 1.44x more likely
Construction: 1.2x more likely
Accommodation & Food Service: 1.2x more likely

In other words, while nearly 1 in 4 immigrant workers work in manufacturing...

...less than 1 in 7 U.S.-born workers do.

Looking specifically at advanced manufacturing industries, we find that immigrants also play a large role in supporting this sector of the economy. Overall, immigrants made up 60.2% of the advanced manufacturing workforce. In the 5 largest segments by number of workers, immigrant workers made up:

- Computer & Electronics Manufacturing ............... 65.2%
- Chemical Product Manufacturing ..................... 54.4%
- Fabricated Metal Products ................................ 51.7%
- Medical Equipment ........................................ 50.6%
- Motor Vehicle, Aircraft, and Ship Buildings ........ 36.8%

While Santa Clara is already one of the most well-educated counties in the United States, the county’s immigrant population has particularly high rates of educational attainment.

The share of the immigrant population aged 25 and up with at least a bachelor’s degree is 49.8%. Meanwhile, 46.1% of the U.S.-born population over the age of 25 has at least a bachelor’s degree.

More than 1 in 4 immigrant residents over the age of 25 has an advanced degree (26%). This is higher than the share of U.S.-born residents, 18.4%, or less than 1 in 5, who have an advanced degree.
As of 2014, there were more than 23,500 immigrant business owners in San José, representing 54.6% of all entrepreneurs.

Of San Jose entrepreneurs are immigrants

Overall, immigrants in San José are slightly more likely to be self-employed than the U.S.-born, with 1 in 10 immigrants (10%) working for their own business, while less than 1 in 10 (9%) U.S.-born workers is self-employed.

Self-employed immigrants in San José have a combined annual business income over $743 million, a figure that totals more than half of all business income for self-owned businesses in the city.

Santa Clara County is home to 14 Fortune 500 companies as of 2015. Of these firms, 50% were founded either by immigrants or by the children of immigrants. These companies combined had annual revenues of $393 billion in FY2014.

According to the 2012 Survey of Business Owners, there were 3,033 Hispanic-owned businesses in Santa Clara County. These businesses employed 24,464 people in the county and had combined total revenues of almost $4.2 billion.

Across the county, immigrant entrepreneurs are particularly represented in several industries:
- Retail Trade ...................... 72.2%
- Manufacturing .................... 63.4%
- Accommodation & Food Services ...................... 60%
- Construction ........................ 59%
- Healthcare & Social Assistance .......................... 42.8%

As of 2014, 81.1% of immigrant children--those under the age of 18--in Santa Clara County lived in households that spoke a language other than English at home. Meanwhile, for immigrant adults over the age of 18, 90.2% lived in households that spoke a language other than English at home.

When looking just at naturalized citizens, we find that 89.2% of adults and 71% of children under the age of 18 speak a language other than English at home.
LONG-TERM BENEFITS OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS REMAINING IN THE COUNTY AFTER GRADUATION

In Fall 2014, there were **12,375 students** at Santa Clara County area universities who were **international students**.

These international students supported an estimated **4,702 jobs** in Santa Clara County and contributed over **$425 million** to the local economy by virtue of their spending and tuition payments.  

If Santa Clara County retains one-half, or 6,188, of its international students after graduation with bachelor’s degrees or higher, **3,183 local jobs** will be created within six years.  

Such retention will also boost the metro area's **GDP per capita by $552** within the next 30 years, and increase the population by **23,863 people** within the next 50 years.

NATURALIZATION/CITIZENSHIP

As of 2014, of the over 711,000 immigrant residents of Santa Clara County, 53.8% were naturalized citizens. Meanwhile, a further 147,000 immigrant residents, or 20.8% of the entire immigrant population, are estimated to be eligible for naturalization. More than 180,000, or about 25.4% of the immigrant population in 2014 was still ineligible for naturalization.

**54%** of immigrants are naturalized citizens  
**21%** are eligible for naturalization  
**25%** are still ineligible for naturalization

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