

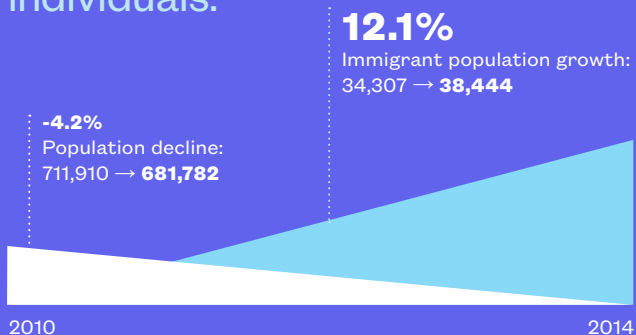
# New Americans in Detroit

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

## POPULATION GROWTH

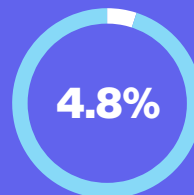
Between 2010 and 2014, the foreign-born population grew by

**4,137**  
individuals.

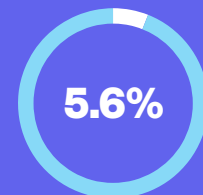


Had the foreign-born population not grown during this period, Detroit's population would have experienced an even greater decline, falling by **34,265** people, or **4.8%**.

The share of the total population that was foreign-born in the city increased from 4.8% to **5.6%**.



Share of immigrants in Detroit, 2010



Share of immigrants in Detroit, 2014

As a result of the new immigrants who came between 2010 and 2014,

**1,117**

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

SPENDING POWER AND TAX CONTRIBUTIONS



Given their income, foreign-born residents **contributed greatly** in 2014 to federal, state, and local taxes, including property, income, sales, and excise taxes levied by either the State of Michigan or by the City of Detroit.

**\$53.7M** — State and local tax contributions<sup>3</sup>

**\$92.4M** — Federal tax contributions<sup>4</sup>

**\$489.8M** — Spending power

This constituted **6.5%** of the city's total spending power.<sup>5</sup>

Foreign-born residents also support federal social programs.

In 2014, immigrants in Detroit contributed **\$67.2M** to Social Security and **\$17.6M** to Medicare.

## HOUSING WEALTH

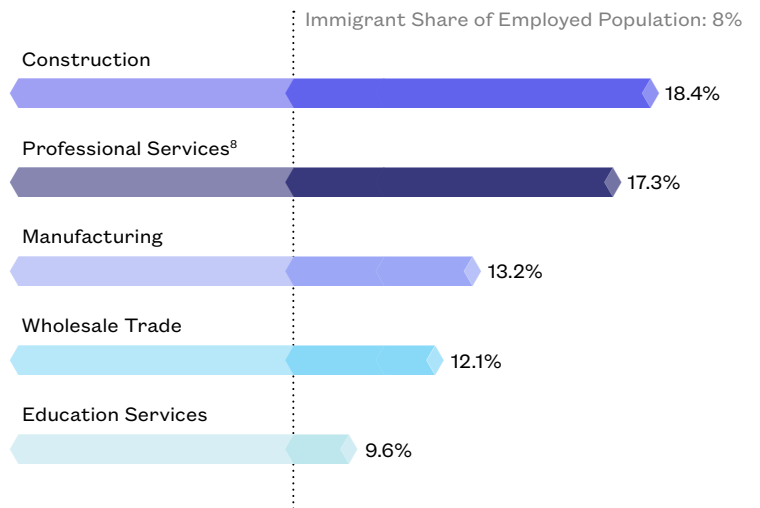


Between 2010 and 2014, immigration to Detroit increased the total housing value in the city by **\$127.7M**.<sup>6</sup>

## LABOR FORCE



In fact, immigrants are over-represented in key industries in Detroit,<sup>7</sup> including:



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

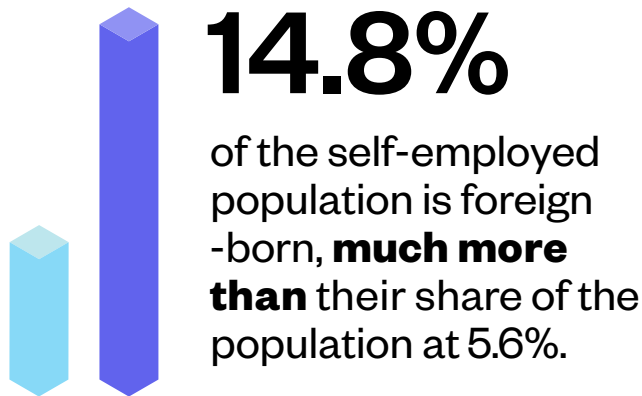
**1,768** local manufacturing jobs that would have otherwise vanished or moved elsewhere.<sup>9</sup>

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

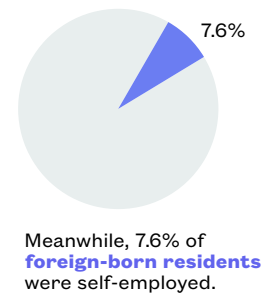
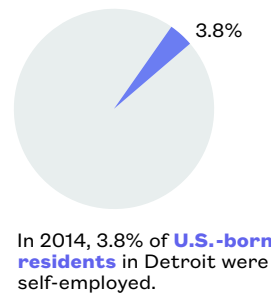
**1,397**

immigrants in Detroit are self-employed.

Their businesses generated **\$15.5M** in business income in 2014.<sup>10</sup>



Foreign-born residents are **twice as likely** as U.S.-born residents to start their own businesses.

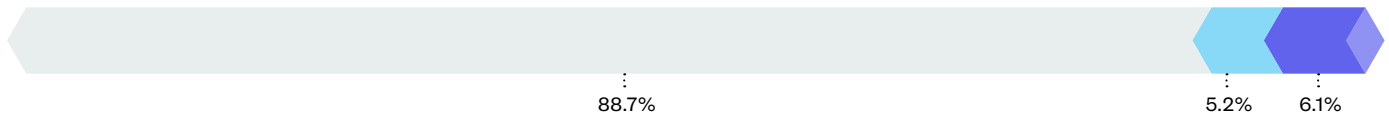


	Number of Businesses Owned, 2012 <sup>11</sup>	Sales Revenue, 2012	Number of Paid Employees, 2012
Hispanic Residents in Detroit	2,306	<b>\$431.3M</b>	1,598
Asian Residents in Detroit	1,269	<b>\$796.8M</b>	5,201

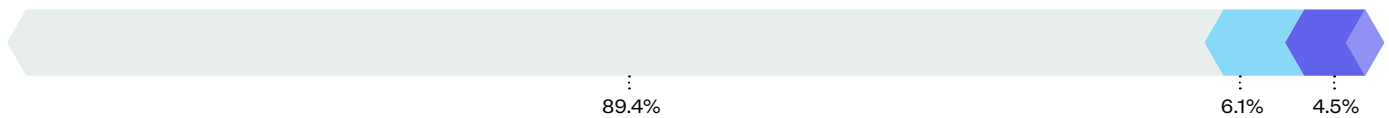
### EDUCATIONAL AND LONG-TERM ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Foreign-born residents tend to have **slightly higher levels** of education than U.S.-born residents in Detroit.

#### FOREIGN-BORN



#### U.S.-BORN



Less than College      Bachelor's Degree      Advanced Degree

# 3,185

Number of students with temporary resident visas in the city enrolled in higher education during the fall of 2014.<sup>12</sup>

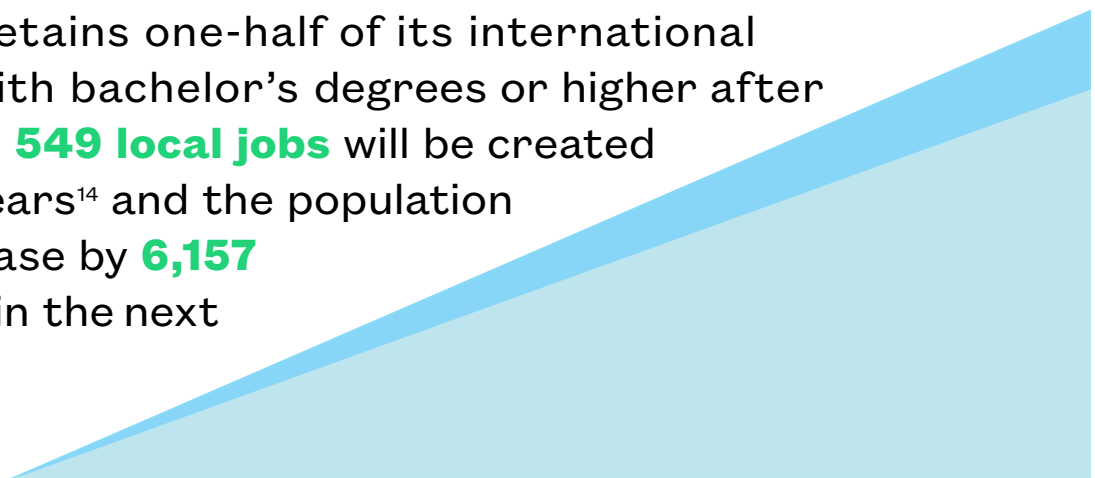
# 1,108

Local jobs they supported.

# \$80M

Spending contribution that academic year.<sup>13</sup>

If Detroit retains one-half of its international students with bachelor's degrees or higher after graduation, **549 local jobs** will be created within six years<sup>14</sup> and the population would increase by **6,157** people within the next 50 years.<sup>15</sup>



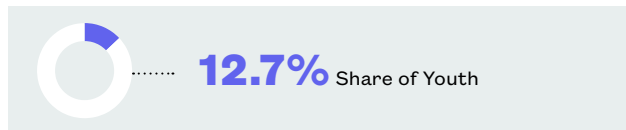
## LANGUAGE

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Share of residents living in Detroit who spoke a language **other than English** at home in 2014:

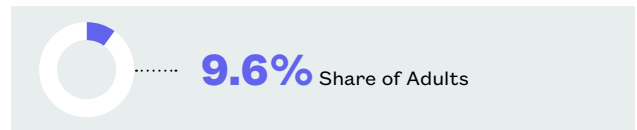
### YOUTH UNDER 18

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### ADULTS

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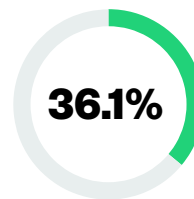


## NATURALIZATION

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**13,869**

Number of naturalized immigrants as of 2014.

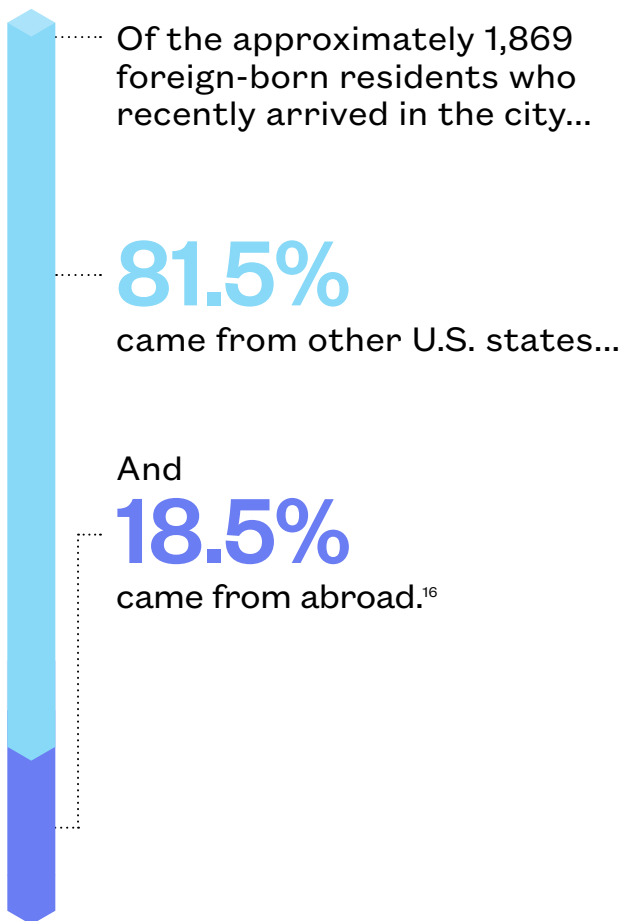


Share of foreign-born residents who had naturalized as of 2014

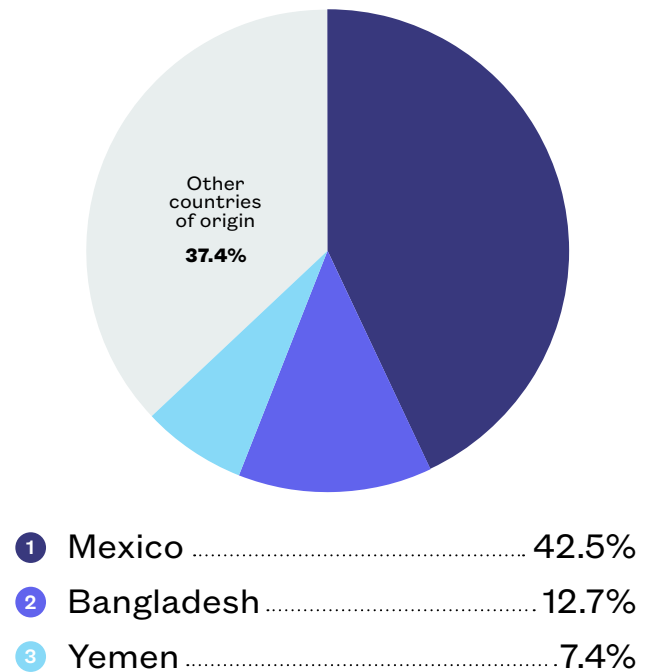
Among the residents who were non-citizens, **21.7%**, or **5,341**, were eligible to naturalize.

MIGRATION

In 2014, a vast majority, **95.1%**, of the foreign-born had lived in Detroit for more than a year.



**Top three countries of origin:**



# Endnotes

- 1** Unless otherwise specified, data comes from one-year samples of the American Community Survey from 2010 and 2014 and figures refer to the City of Detroit. The ACS is an ongoing statistical survey by the U.S. Census Bureau. Sent to approximately 295,000 addresses monthly (or 3.5 million per year), it is the largest survey after the decennial census that the Census Bureau administers. It regularly gathers information such as ancestry, educational attainment, income, language proficiency, migration, disability, employment, and housing characteristics. In this report, “foreign-born” refers to all residents of Detroit born in a country outside of the United States (excluding those that are children of U.S. citizens or born in U.S. territories).
- 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** 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.
- 7** Number of observations for each industry is below 50.
- 8** Most of these industries include professions that require a degree or a license, such as legal services, accounting, scientific research, consulting services, etc.
- 9** 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.
- 10** Number of observations is below 50.
- 11** 2012 Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
- 12** Data on total student enrollment in the area is derived from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics.
- 13** Economic data is derived from the International Student Economic Value Tool maintained by NAFSA, the association of international educators.
- 14** Curtis Simon. 1998. “Human Capital and Metropolitan Employment Growth.” *Journal of Urban Economics* 43.
- 15** Edward L. Glaeser, Giacomo A. M. Ponzetto, and Kristina Tobio. 2014. “Cities, Skills and Regional Change.” *Regional Studies*, Vol. 48-1.
- 16** Number of observations is below 50.

Want more information about this region? See our report:  
[The Contributions of New Americans in Michigan](#)

