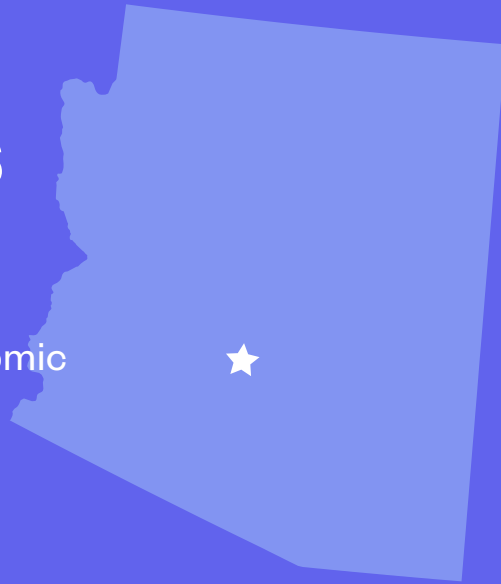


New Americans in Phoenix

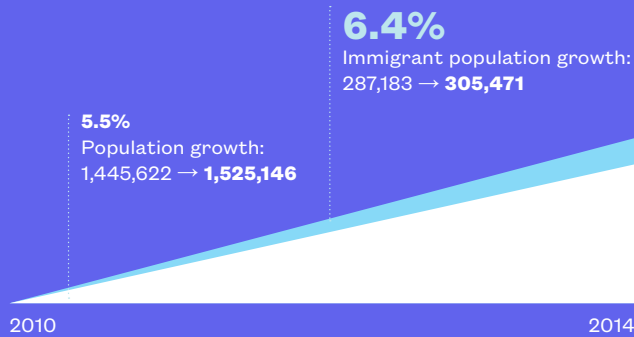
A Snapshot of the Demographic and Economic Contributions of Immigrants in the City¹



POPULATION GROWTH

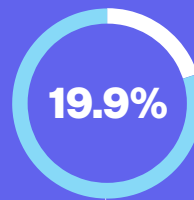
Between 2010 and 2014, the foreign-born population grew by

18,288
people.



Growth in the foreign-born population accounted for **23%** of overall population growth for Phoenix during this period.

The share of the total population that was foreign-born in the city increased slightly, from 19.9% to **20%**.



Share of immigrants in Phoenix, 2010



Share of immigrants in Phoenix, 2014

As a result of the new immigrants who came between 2000 and 2014

13,494

U.S.-born residents were attracted to the city.²



State & Local



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 Arizona or by municipal governments.

\$534.7M — State and local tax contributions³

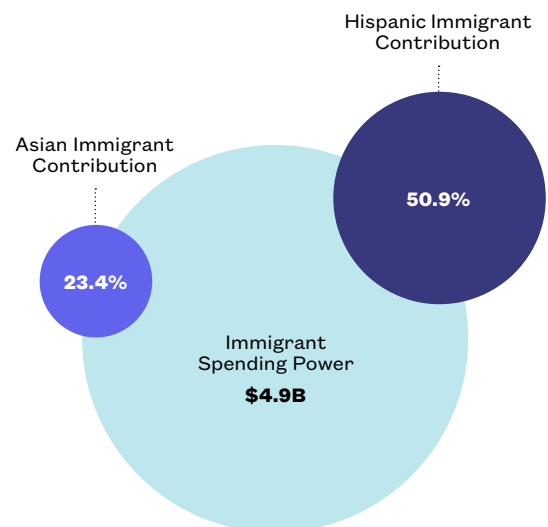
\$1B — Federal tax contributions⁴

\$4.9B — Spending power

This constituted **18.5%** of the city's total spending power.⁵

Foreign-born residents also supported federal social programs in 2014.

Immigrants in Phoenix contributed **\$698.6M** to Social Security and **\$177.4M** to Medicare.



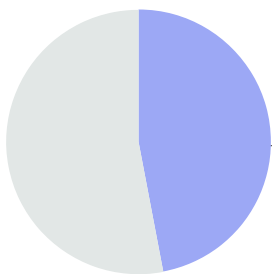
HOUSING WEALTH



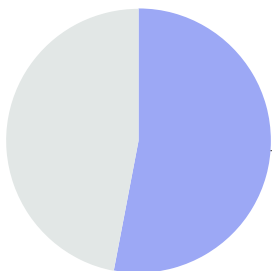
Between 2000 and 2014, immigration to Phoenix increased the total housing value in the city by **\$3.2B**.

Looking just at the period after the Great Recession, 2010 to 2014, immigrants raised the total housing value in the city by **\$1.2B**.⁶

HOME OWNERSHIP

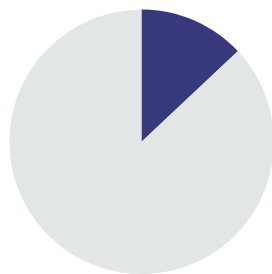


46.6% of foreign-born residents were homeowners.

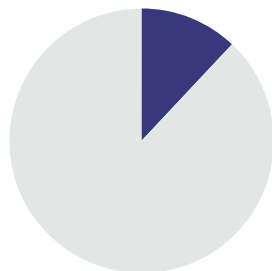


53.1% of U.S.-born residents were homeowners.

DEBT



13% of foreign-born residents owned their homes debt-free.



12.7% of U.S.-born residents owned their homes debt-free.

52.3% of foreign-born residents contributed to the rental property market, compared with just **45.8%** of U.S.-born residents.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

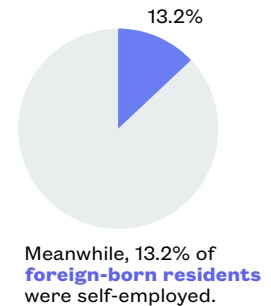
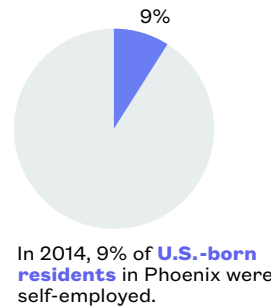
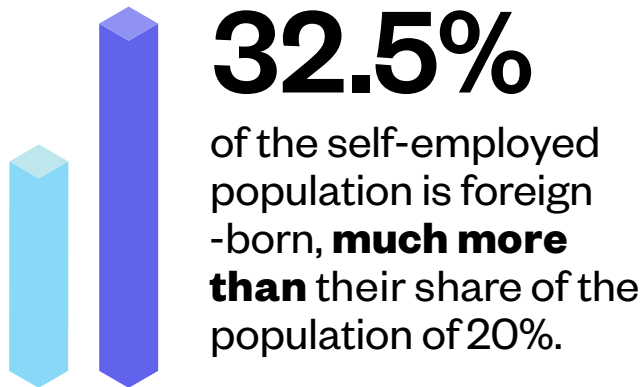
22,304

immigrants in Phoenix are self-employed. Their businesses generated...

\$390M

in business income in 2014.

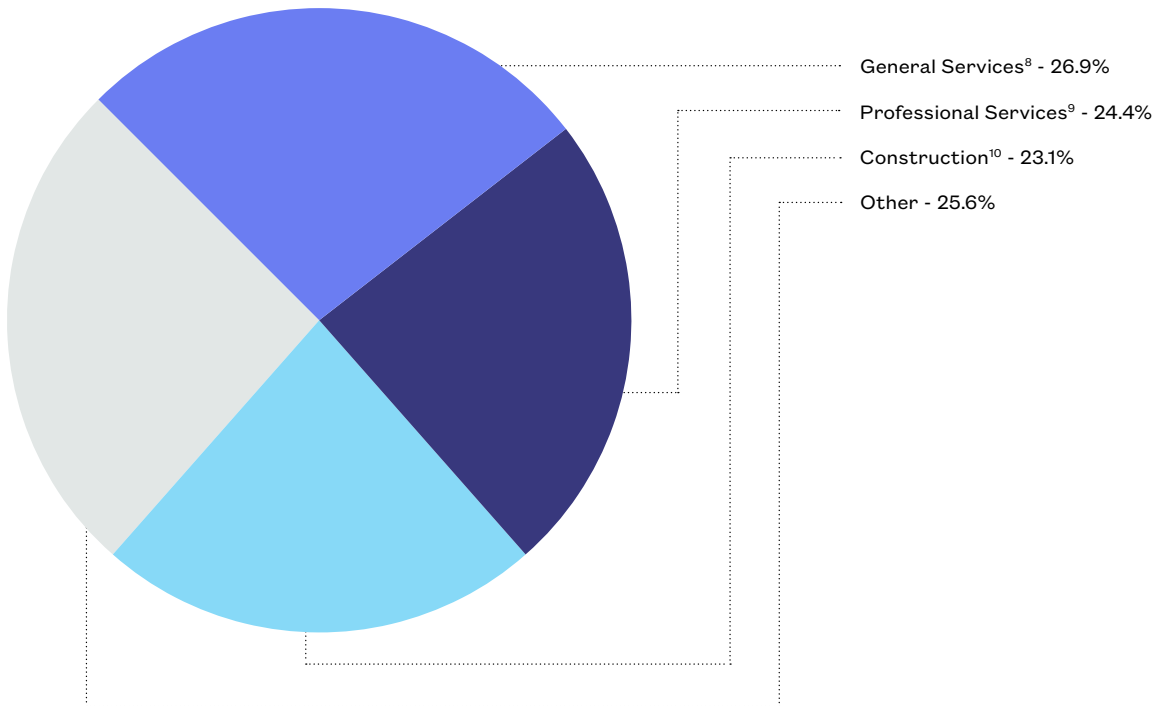
Foreign-born residents are **more likely** than U.S.-born residents to start new businesses.



	Number of Businesses Owned, 2012	Sales Revenue, 2012	Number of Paid Employees, 2012 ⁷
Hispanic Residents in Phoenix	26,348	\$2.7B	16,230
Asian Residents in Phoenix	5,954	\$1.9B	11,724

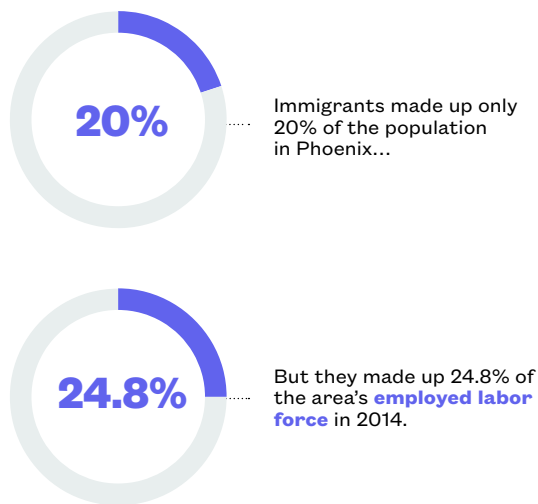
ENTREPRENEURSHIP CONT.

Share of entrepreneurs in different industries who were foreign-born:

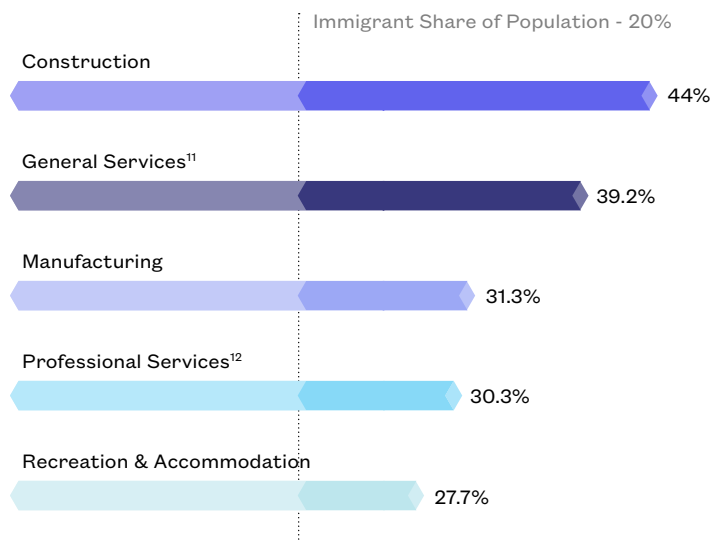


In 2015, **half** of the **Fortune 500** companies in Phoenix were founded by immigrants or their children.

LABOR FORCE



In fact, immigrants are overrepresented in key industries in Phoenix, including:



Because of the role immigrants play in the workforce helping companies keep jobs on U.S. soil, we estimate that the **305,471** immigrants living in Phoenix in 2014 helped create or preserve

14,052 local manufacturing jobs that would have vanished or moved elsewhere.¹³

EDUCATION AND LONG-TERM ECONOMIC IMPACTS



In 2014, **13%** of immigrants in Phoenix held at least a bachelor's degree, and **5.1%** held an advanced degree.

506

Number of students with temporary resident visas in the area enrolled in higher education during the fall of 2014.¹⁴

181

Local jobs they supported.

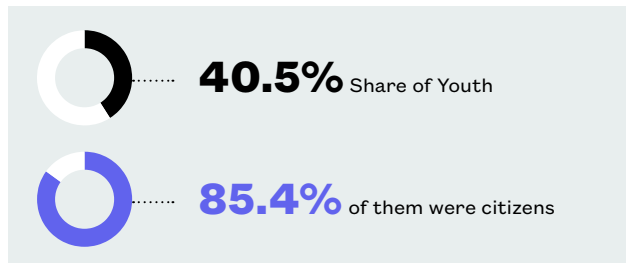
\$13.4M

Spending contribution that academic year.¹⁵

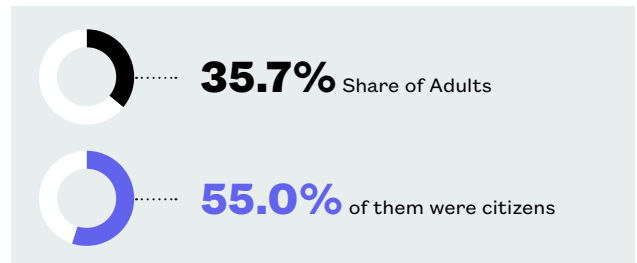
LANGUAGE

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

YOUTH UNDER 18



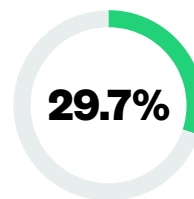
ADULTS



NATURALIZATION

90,736

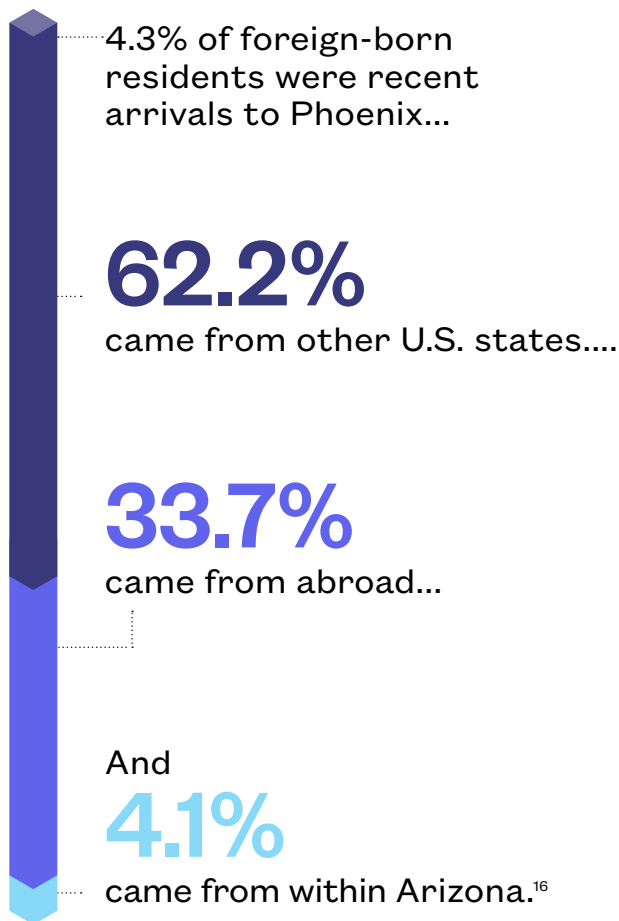
Number of foreign-born residents who had naturalized as of 2014.



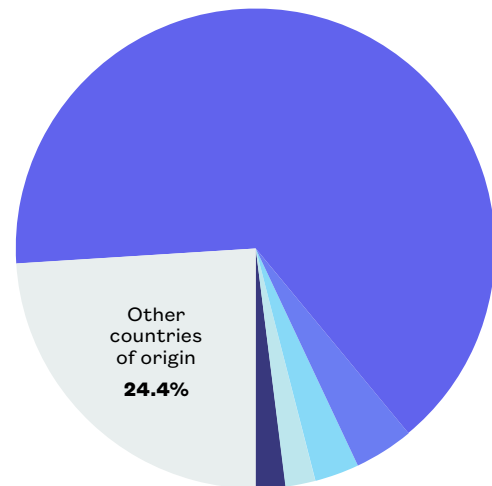
Among the residents who were not citizens, **26.1%**, or **56,025**, were eligible for naturalization.

MIGRATION

In 2014, a vast majority, **95.7%**, of the foreign-born had lived in Phoenix for more than a year.



Top five countries of origin:



1	Mexico	65.2%
2	India	3.8%
3	Philippines	2.9%
4	Vietnam	2.1%
5	Canada	1.6%

Endnotes

- 1** Unless otherwise specified, data comes from one-year samples of the American Community Survey from 2010 and 2014, as well as the five-percent sample from 2000 census, and figures refer to the City of Phoenix.
- 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** The 2012 Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
- 8** These industries include personal services (e.g. laundry services, barber shops, and repair and maintenance), religious organizations, social services, and labor unions.
- 9** These industries generally include professions that require a degree or a license such as legal services, accounting, scientific research, consulting services, etc.
- 10** Number of observations is below 50.
- 11** These industries include personal services (e.g. laundry services, barber shops, and repair and maintenance), religious organizations, social services, and labor unions.
- 12** These industries generally include professions that require a degree or a license such as legal services, accounting, scientific research, consulting services, etc.
- 13** 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.
- 14** Data on total student enrollment in the city is derived from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics.
- 15** Economic data is derived from the International Student Economic Value Tool maintained by NAFSA, the association of international educators.
- 16** Number of observations is below 50.

Want more information about this region?
See our report:

[The Contributions of
New Americans in Arizona](#)

