



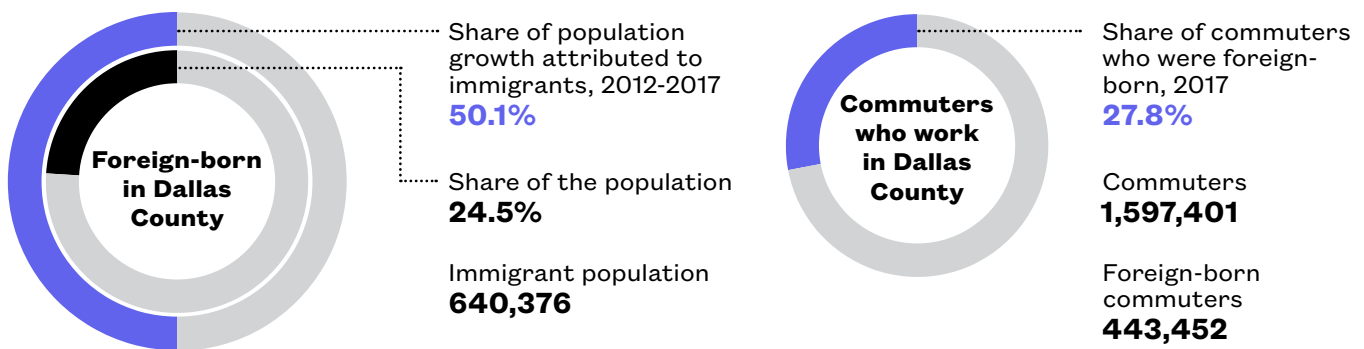
# New Americans in Dallas County

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

## POPULATION GROWTH

Between 2012 and 2017, the population in the county increased by **6.7%**.

The immigrant population grew by **14.8%**.



Top five countries of origin for immigrants living in the county:

Mexico (53.4%), India (6.9%), El Salvador (6.4%), Vietnam (3.4%), and Honduras (3.2%)

## SPENDING POWER & TAXES

Given their income, immigrants contributed significantly to state and local taxes, including property, sales, and excise taxes levied by state and local governments.

Amount earned by foreign-born households in 2017:

**\$17.5B**

**\$2.8B** went to federal taxes.<sup>2</sup>

**\$1.3B** went to state & local taxes.<sup>3</sup>

Leaving them with **\$13.4B** in spending power.

This means that foreign-born households held **24.3%** of all spending power in the area.



State & Local

### SPENDING POWER & TAXES (CONTINUED)

Amount contributed to GDP by the foreign-born

**\$71.8B**

Share of total GDP contributed by the foreign-born

**25%**<sup>4</sup>

In 2017, immigrants contributed **\$1.9B** to Social Security and **\$483.5M** to Medicare.



Share of immigrants receiving Medicare or Medicaid in 2017

**14.6%**



Share of U.S.-born receiving Medicare or Medicaid in 2017

**32.9%**



Share of immigrants with private healthcare coverage

**44.7%**



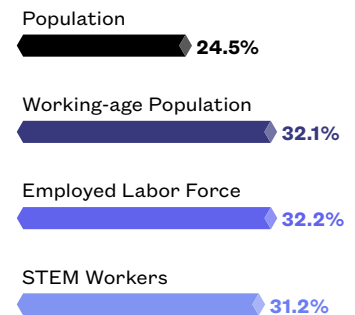
Share of immigrants with public healthcare coverage

**14.8%**

### WORKFORCE

Although the foreign-born made up **24.5%** of the county's overall population, they represented **32.1%** of its working-age<sup>5</sup> population, **32.2%** of its employed labor force, and **31.2%** of its STEM<sup>6</sup> workers in 2017.

#### Immigrant shares of the...



Immigrants played a critical role in several key industries in the county. This included:

Construction	<b>64.5%</b>
General Services <sup>7</sup>	<b>42.4%</b>
Manufacturing	<b>41.3%</b>
Hospitality	<b>40.5%</b>
Wholesale Trade	<b>33.5%</b>
Professional Services <sup>8</sup>	<b>30.4%</b>
Transportation	<b>29.3%</b>
Retail Trade	<b>26.5%</b>
Healthcare	<b>20.1%</b>
Information	<b>18.9%</b>

Immigrants tended to work in these occupations in the county in 2017:

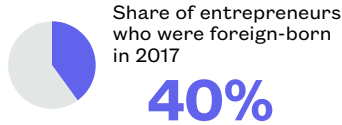
Construction Workers	<b>5.6%</b>
Maids & Housekeepers	<b>4.0%</b>
Cooks	<b>3.7%</b>
Carpenters	<b>3.4%</b>
Janitors	<b>2.8%</b>
Grounds Maintainers	<b>2.7%</b>
Truck Drivers	<b>2.7%</b>
Painters	<b>2.2%</b>
Retail Salespersons	<b>2.2%</b>
Software Developers	<b>1.9%</b>

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

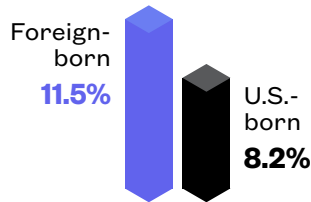
**29,457 local manufacturing jobs** that would have otherwise vanished or moved elsewhere by 2017.<sup>9</sup>

### ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Despite making up **24.5%** of the population, immigrants made up **40.0%** of the business owners in county in 2017.



Share of the population who were entrepreneurs



In 2012, African American-owned businesses in the county generated **\$2.3B** in sales and **17,538** jobs.

Asian-owned businesses generated **\$10.4B** in sales and **56,794** jobs.

Hispanic-owned businesses generated **\$7.1B** in sales and **36,828** jobs.<sup>10</sup>

**48,228** immigrant entrepreneurs generated **\$1.2B** in business income for the county.

### EDUCATION

Number of international students enrolled in colleges and universities in the county during the fall of 2015 who were temporary residents.<sup>11</sup>

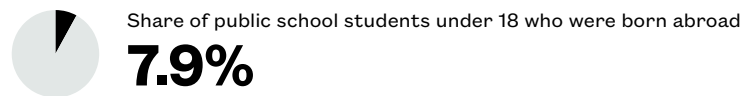
**3,553**

Local jobs supported by international students in the 2017-18 academic year

**2,319**

Spending contributions by international students in the 2017-18 academic year<sup>12</sup>

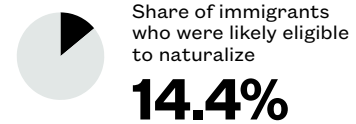
**\$209.1M**



### NATURALIZATION



This represents a total of **188,077** immigrants.



This represents a total of **92,009** immigrants.

### HOUSING WEALTH



The total property value of immigrant households:

**\$26.1B**



The total annual rent paid by immigrant households:

**\$1.5B**

### REFUGEES



Share of immigrants who were likely refugees in 2017  
**5.5%**<sup>13</sup>



Share of refugees who were naturalized citizens in 2017  
**57.8%**

**34,924**

immigrants were likely refugees in 2017.

**20,172**

refugees were naturalized citizens in 2017.

Median household income of refugees in the county

**\$38,800**

Share of the county's refugee population aged 25 or older that held a **bachelor's degree or higher** in 2017

**24.3%**

Share of the county's refugee population aged 25 or older that held an **advanced degree** in 2017

**6.2%**

**Refugees tended to work in these industries:**

Manufacturing	<b>22.0%</b>
Healthcare	<b>12.4%</b>
Retail Trade	<b>11.2%</b>
General Services	<b>10.3%</b>
Professional Services	<b>10.0%</b>

### UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

Number of undocumented immigrants in 2017

**305,196**

Share of immigrants who were undocumented in 2017

**47.7%**

Top countries of origin for the undocumented in the county:

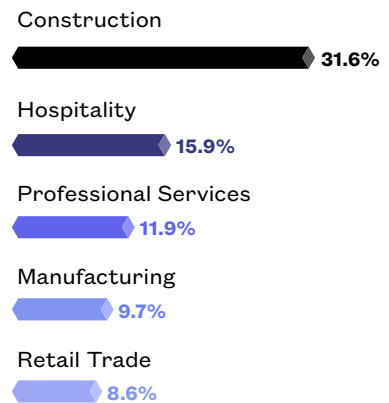
- Mexico (60.4%)
- El Salvador (8.7%)
- Honduras (5.5%)
- India (4.7%)
- Guatemala (2.4%)

Undocumented immigrant households earned **\$5.9B** in 2017.

**\$368.6M**

went to federal taxes and **\$249.9M** went to state and local taxes, leaving them with **\$5.3B** in spending power.

**Top industries by undocumented share of workforce:**



- 1 Unless otherwise specified, data comes from 1-year samples of the American Community Survey from 2012 and 2017 and figures refer to Dallas County, Texas.
- 2 U.S. Congressional Budget Office. 2018. "The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2015."
- 3 Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy. 2015. "Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States."
- 4 These figures derive from our calculations based on immigrants' share of wage income and self-employment income in the 1-year ACS sample from 2017 and the statistics of GDP from the National Association of Counties.
- 5 We define working age as 16-64 years of age.
- 6 Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math
- 7 General services include personal services (e.g. laundry services, barber shops, and repair and maintenance), religious organizations, social services, and labor unions.
- 8 Professional services: 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." *New American Economy*.
- 10 2012 Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
- 11 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. Temporary residents refer to people who are not U.S. citizens or permanent residents.
- 12 Economic data is derived from the International Student Economic Value Tool maintained by NAFSA, the association of international educators.
- 13 *New American Economy*. 2017. "From Struggle to Resilience: The Economic Impact of Refugees in America."