



New Americans in Medina

A Snapshot of the Demographic and Economic Contributions of Immigrants in the Region¹

POPULATION GROWTH

19,200

immigrants² lived in the Medina, Ohio region in 2019, making up



of the overall population.

Between 2014 and 2019, the population in the region grew from **766,700** to **775,500**, or



1.2%

During the same period, the immigrant population in the region grew from **18,800** to **19,200**, or



2.3%



4.8%

of the overall population growth between 2014 and 2019 was attributed to immigrants.

Top countries of origin for immigrants living in the region:

- 1 India..... 9.9%
- 2 Mexico 8.3%
- 3 Germany 8.0%
- 4 Canada..... 6.9%
- 5 China 6.2%

SPENDING POWER AND TAX CONTRIBUTIONS

Immigrants in the region hold considerable economic power. In 2019, immigrant residents in Medina contributed **more than \$900M** to the region's GDP.³

Amount earned by immigrant households in 2019:

\$636.1M

\$105.1M

 went to federal taxes.⁴

\$63.1M

 went to state & local taxes.⁵

Leaving them with **\$467.9M** in spending power, or **2.7%** of all spending power in Medina.



SPENDING POWER AND TAX CONTRIBUTIONS (CONTINUED)

In 2019, immigrants in the region contributed:

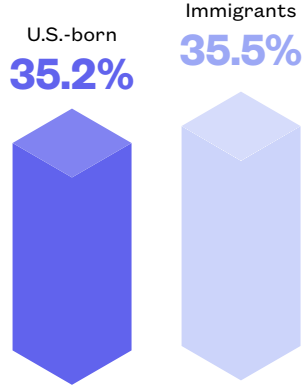
\$59.0M

to Social Security and

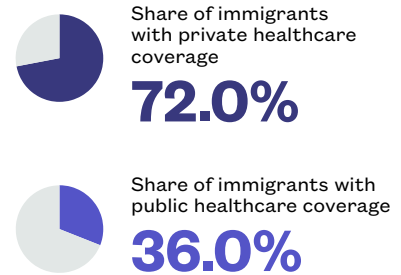
\$15.0M

to Medicare.

Share of residents receiving Medicare or Medicaid in 2019:



Type of healthcare coverage for immigrant residents in 2019:

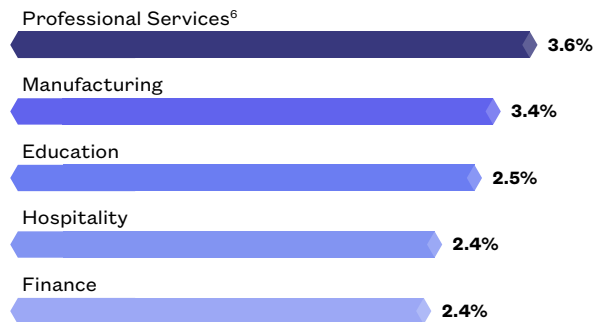


WORKFORCE

2019 immigrant shares of the...



Immigrants play a critical role in several key industries in the region. This includes:



Because of the role immigrants play in the workforce helping companies keep jobs on U.S. soil, we estimate that, by 2019, immigrants living in the region had helped create or preserve

900
local manufacturing jobs

that would have otherwise been eliminated or moved elsewhere.⁷

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

While

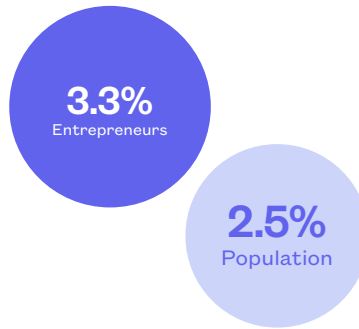
7.6%

of the U.S.-born population was self-employed,

10.1%

of immigrant residents worked for their own businesses.

2019 immigrant share of:



In the region, immigrants were

+33.0%

more likely to be entrepreneurs than their U.S.-born counterparts.



EDUCATION AND LONG-TERM ECONOMIC IMPACTS

824

students enrolled in colleges and universities in the region were temporary residents in 2020.⁸ These students supported

181

local jobs and contributed

\$34.2M

in spending in the 2020-21 academic year.⁹



0.8%

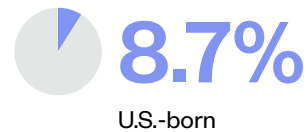
of the students under age 18 who attended public schools in the region in 2019 were immigrants.

Share of the region's population aged 25 or older that held a:

BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER

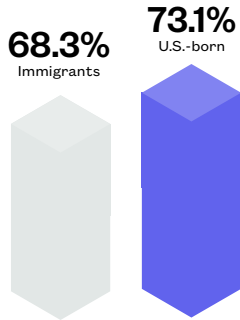


ADVANCED DEGREE



HOUSING WEALTH

Share of residents in Medina who owned their homes in 2019:

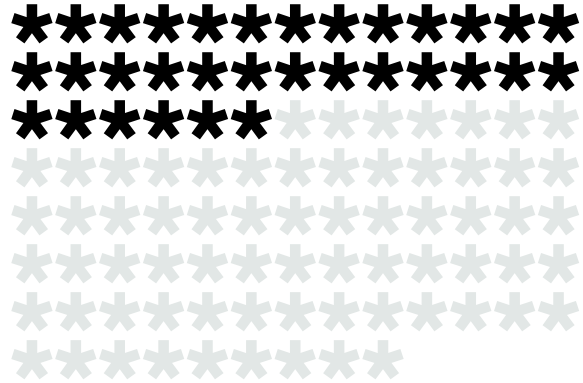


The total property value of immigrant households in 2019 was

\$1.2B

Share of immigrant residents in Medina who rented their homes in 2019:

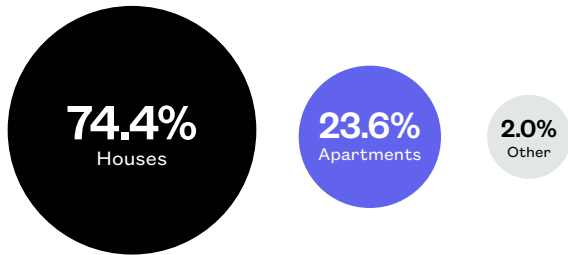
31.7%



The total annual rent paid by immigrant households in 2019 was

\$23.1M

Share of immigrants living in:



NATURALIZATION

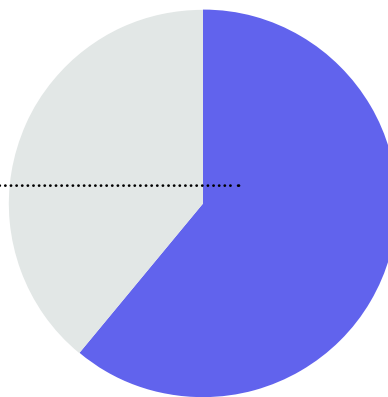
In 2019,

11,600

immigrants, or

60.5%

of the immigrant population in the region, were naturalized citizens.



1,400

immigrants, or

7.0%

of immigrants in the Medina region were potentially eligible for naturalization in 2019.¹⁰

UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

In 2019, approximately

3,000

undocumented immigrants¹³ lived in the region, making up



of the immigrant population.

Mexico was the most common country of origin for undocumented immigrants in the region.



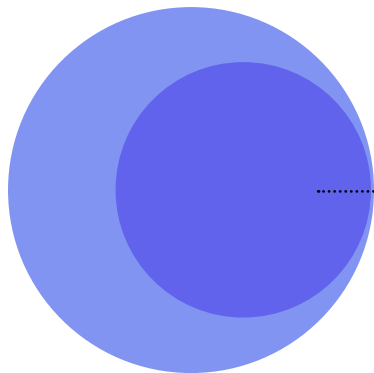
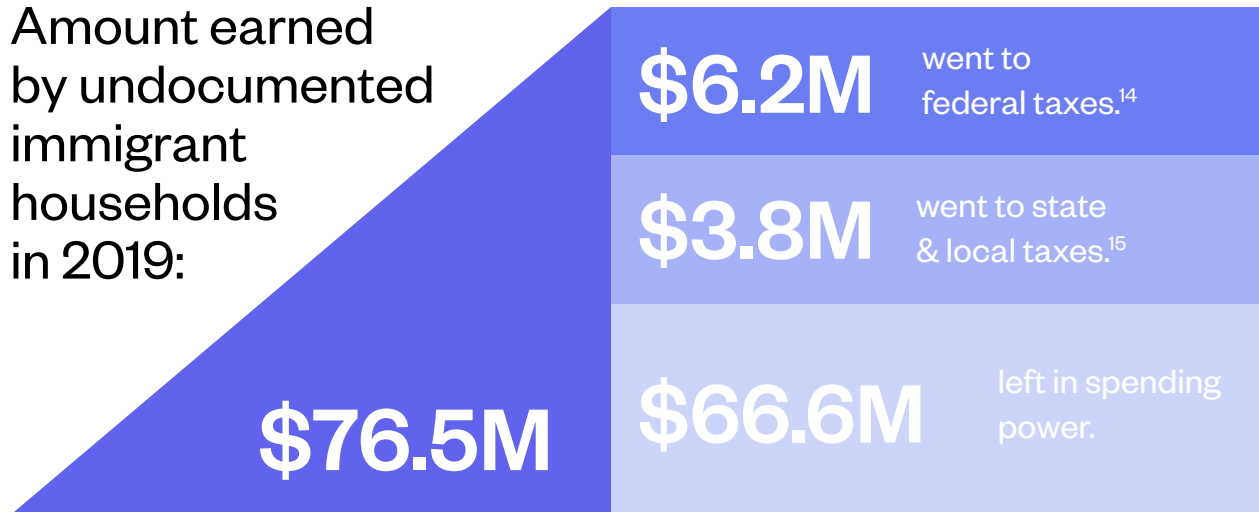
of the undocumented population is Mexican-born.

REFUGEES



of the immigrant population,¹¹ were likely refugees in 2019.¹²

Amount earned by undocumented immigrant households in 2019:



48.8%

of undocumented immigrants worked in the **manufacturing** industry in 2019.

ENDNOTES

1. Unless otherwise specified, data comes from 5-year samples of the American Community Survey (ACS) from 2014 and 2019 and figures refer to the counties of Ashland, Lorain, Medina, Richland, and Wayne.
2. Except where otherwise noted (e.g., “undocumented immigrant” or “DACA-eligible”), we define an immigrant as anyone born outside the country to non-U.S. citizen parents who resides in the United States. This includes naturalized citizens, green card holders, individuals with temporary immigration status, refugees, asylees, and undocumented immigrants, among others.
3. These figures derive from our calculations based on immigrants’ share of wage income and self-employment income in the 5-year ACS sample from 2019 and the statistics on GDP from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.
4. U.S. Congressional Budget Office, *The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes*, 2018 (Washington, DC: 2021), <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/57404>.
5. Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, *Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States* (Washington, DC: 2018), <https://itep.org/whopays/>.
6. 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.
7. Jacob Vigdor, *Immigration and the Revival of American Cities: From Preserving Manufacturing Jobs to Strengthening the Housing Market* (New York, NY: Americas Society/Council of the Americas and New American Economy, 2013), <http://www.newamericaneconomy.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/revival-of-american-cities.pdf>.
8. Data on total student enrollment in the region 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.
9. Economic data is derived from the International Student Economic Value Tool maintained by NAFSA, the association of international educators.
10. An immigrant is eligible to naturalize if they are documented, have resided in the United States for five years or more, and speak English well or fluently, as well as immigrants in military service who meet certain requirements such as speaking English well. Those who do not fit these criteria are deemed to be not eligible or currently ineligible to naturalize.
11. New American Economy, *From Struggle to Resilience: The Economic Impact of Refugees in America*, (New York, NY: 2017), <https://research.newamericaneconomy.org/report/from-struggle-to-resilience-the-economic-impact-of-refugees-in-america/>.
12. Refugees are identified through an imputation method using information including their country of origin and the year of their arrival in the United States, with more on our methodology here: <https://www.newamericaneconomy.org/methodology/>. This is similar to the work of David Dyssegaard Kallick and Silva Mathema, *Refugee Integration in the United States*, (Washington D.C., Center for American Progress, 2016), <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/refugee-integration-in-the-united-states/>; and Randy Capps, et al., *The Integration Outcomes of U.S. Refugees* (Washington, D.C., Migration Policy Institute, 2015), <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/integration-outcomes-us-refugees-successes-and-challenges>.

Asylum is a protection grantable to foreign nationals already in the United States or arriving at the border who meet the international law definition of a “refugee.” More on asylum seekers can be found here: American Immigration Council, *Asylum in the United States* (Washington, D.C., 2022), https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/sites/default/files/research/asylum_in_the_united_states_0.pdf.
13. Undocumented immigrants are identified by applying the methodological approach outlined by Harvard University economist George Borjas in his work: George Borjas, *The Labor Supply of Undocumented Immigrants* (Harvard University, Labour Economics, volume 46, pages 1-3, 2017), <https://scholar.harvard.edu/files/gborjas/files/le2017.pdf>. Immigrants who do not meet a set of criteria for legal status are identified as being undocumented. More on our methodology here: <https://www.newamericaneconomy.org/methodology/>.
14. U.S. Congressional Budget Office, *The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes*, 2018 (Washington, DC: 2021), <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/57404>.
15. Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, *Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States* (Washington, DC: 2018), <https://itep.org/whopays/>.