



New Americans in Midland

A Snapshot of the Demographic and Economic Contributions of Immigrants¹ in the Metro Area²

POPULATION

23,800

the number of immigrants living in Midland in 2019.³

Immigrants made up

13.7%

of the total population in the metro area in 2019.

Between 2014 and 2019, the total population of Midland increased from **151,300** to **173,000**, or

14.3%

During the same period, the immigrant population grew from **14,200** to **23,800**, or

67.2%

44.1%

of the total population growth was attributed to immigrants in the area.

Top countries of origin for immigrants living in the area:

- 1 Mexico 65.0%
- 2 Cuba 4.9%
- 3 Canada..... 2.4%

SPENDING POWER AND TAX CONTRIBUTIONS

Immigrants paid a significant amount in federal, state, and local taxes, including property, sales, and excise taxes levied by state and local governments. In 2019, immigrant residents in Midland contributed **\$4.6B** to the metro area's GDP.⁴

In 2019, immigrant households⁵ in Midland earned:

\$776.2M

\$123.8M

 went to federal taxes.⁶

\$63.8M

 went to state & local taxes.⁷

Leaving them with **\$588.6M** in spending power.

SPENDING POWER AND TAX CONTRIBUTIONS (CONTINUED)

In 2019, immigrants in Midland contributed:

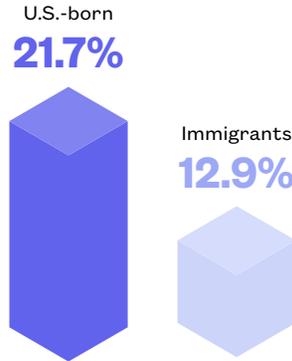
\$89.3M

to Social Security and

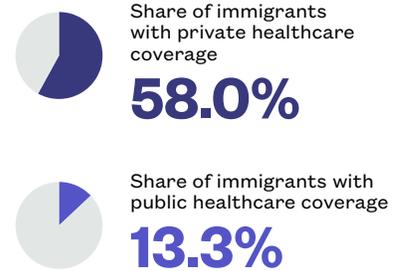
\$22.7M

to Medicare.

Share of residents receiving Medicare or Medicaid in 2019:

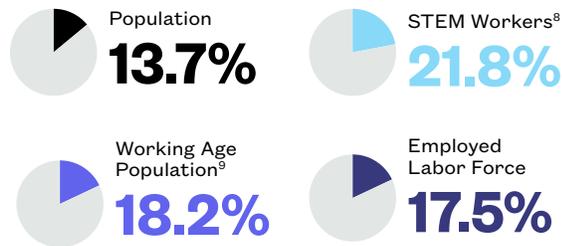


Type of healthcare coverage immigrant residents received in 2019:



WORKFORCE

In 2019, immigrants made up:



Share of immigrants in the area who were drivers, truck drivers, and sales workers in 2019.

Immigrants played a critical role in several key industries in Midland. The immigrant share of workers was highest in the following industries:



Due to the role immigrants play in the workforce helping companies keep jobs on U.S. soil, our research shows that immigrants living in the area helped create or preserve

1,100
manufacturing jobs

that would have otherwise been eliminated or moved elsewhere by 2019.¹¹

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

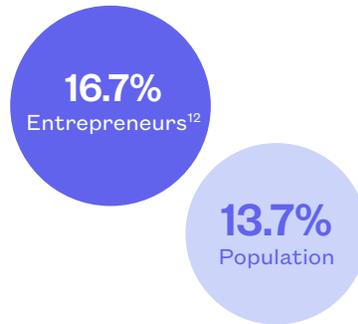
1,600

immigrant entrepreneurs generated

\$42.9M

in business income in Midland in 2019.

In 2019, immigrants made up



10.3%

of immigrants worked for their own businesses, while

10.9%

of the U.S.-born population were entrepreneurs.¹³

EDUCATION

In fall 2020,

94

students enrolled in colleges and universities in Midland were temporary U.S. residents.¹⁴

International students supported

6

local jobs in the area and these students contributed

\$1.3M

in the 2020-21 academic year.¹⁵

5.4%

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

Share of the Midland's population aged 25 or above that held a:

BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER

17.1%
Immigrants

28.7%
U.S.-born

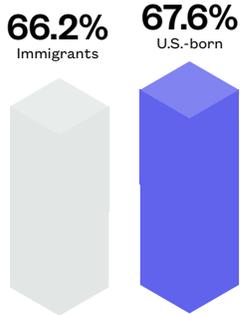
ADVANCED DEGREE

6.6%
Immigrants

8.2%
U.S.-born

HOUSING WEALTH

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

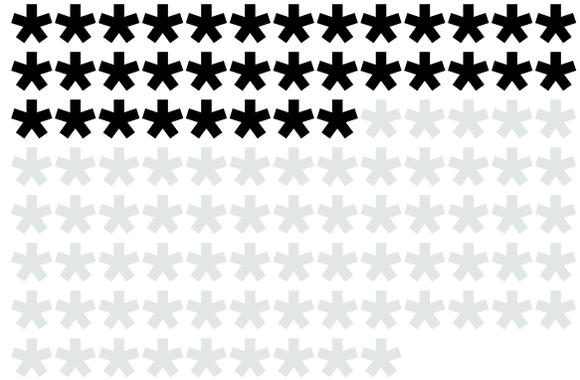


Total property value of immigrant households:

\$1.1B

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

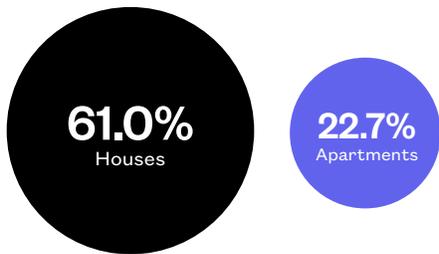
33.8%



Their total annual rent paid was:

\$38.5M

Share of immigrants living in:



NATURALIZATION

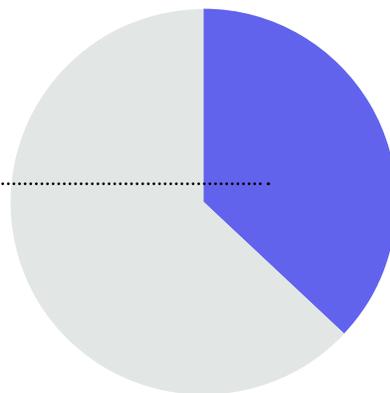
In 2019,

8,800

immigrants, or

37.0%

of immigrants in the area were naturalized U.S. citizens.¹⁶



5,000

immigrants, or

21.2%

of immigrants in Midland were likely eligible for naturalization.

UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

6,700

undocumented immigrants¹⁷ lived in Midland in 2019.

They made up



of the area's immigrant population.

Mexico was the top country of origin for undocumented immigrants in the area in 2019.



of the undocumented population was born in Mexico.

REFUGEES



of the immigrant population were likely refugees in 2019.¹⁸

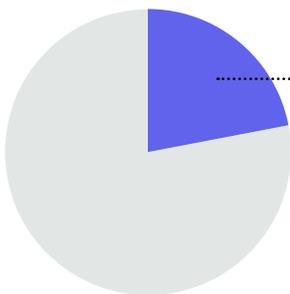
In 2019, undocumented immigrant households earned:¹⁹

\$128.6M

\$7.8M went to federal taxes.²⁰

\$6.1M went to state & local taxes.²¹

Leaving them with **\$114.7M** in spending power.



21.5%

of undocumented immigrants worked in the **mining, quarrying, and oil and gas** industry in 2019.

ENDNOTES

1. Estimates provided in this report may slightly undercount the immigrant population. The American Community Survey historically undersamples the immigrant population, especially among lower income, more recently arrived, and less English-fluent immigrant populations.
2. Unless otherwise specified, data comes from 5-year samples of the American Community Survey (ACS) from 2014 and 2019 and figures refer to the Midland, Texas, metropolitan statistical area.
3. 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 and 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.
4. 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.
5. Immigrant households refer to those with an immigrant as head of the unit.
6. U.S. Congressional Budget Office, *The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2018* (Washington, DC: 2021), <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/57404>.
7. 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/feature/who-pays-sixth-edition/>.
8. STEM refers to occupations that require background or expertise in science, technology, engineering, or math.
9. We define working age as 16-64 years of age.
10. General services include personal services (e.g. laundry services, barber shops, and repair and maintenance), religious organizations, social services, and labor unions.
11. 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>.
12. This share refers to the total population.
13. This share refers to the total immigrant population.
14. Data on total student enrollment in the metro area 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. Naturalization is the process through which one can become a U.S. citizen, dependent on certain eligibility requirements. We identify immigrants who are potentially eligible for naturalization based on a set of criteria of eligibility identified by the USCIS, such as immigration status, age, English language proficiency, and length of stay in the United States. Learn more here: <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/how-united-states-immigration-system-works>.
17. 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://map.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/methodology/>.
18. Refugees are admitted to the United States based upon an inability to return to their home countries because of a “well-founded fear of persecution” due to their race, membership in a particular social group, political opinion, religion, or national origin. Learn more here: <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/how-united-states-immigration-system-works>.
19. Undocumented immigrant households refer to people living in a housing unit with an undocumented immigrant being the head of their unit.
20. U.S. Congressional Budget Office, *The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2018* (Washington, DC: 2021), <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/57404>.
21. 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/feature/who-pays-sixth-edition/>.