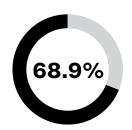


# **New Americans in Dayton**

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

#### **POPULATION GROWTH**

Share of population growth attributable to immigrants in 2018:





Share of foreign-born population in the Dayton region in 2018

Between 2012-2018, the overall population in the Dayton region increased by

Between 2012-2018, the immigrant population in the Dayton region

Top countries of origin for immigrants living in the Dayton region:

1.	India	15.4%
2.	Mexico	10.5%
3.	China	.9.0%
4.	Vietnam	<b>3.9</b> %
5.	Germany	<b>3.5</b> %

## **SPENDING POWER & TAX CONTRIBUTIONS**

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 immigrant households in 2018:

\$564.9M went to federal taxes.2

\$268.2M went to state & local taxes.3

Leaving them with \$2.0B in spending power, holding **5.5%** of all spending power in the region, more than their **4.6%** share of the population.







#### **SPENDING POWER & TAX CONTRIBUTIONS (CONTINUED)**

Amount contributed to GDP by immigrant workers

Share of total GDP contributed by the immigrant population

\$5.3B

6.6%

Immigrants in the region also supported federal social programs. In 2018, they contributed **\$275.3M** to Social Security and **\$76.1M** to Medicare.



Share of immigrants receiving Medicare or Medicaid in 2018

23.1%



Share of U.S.-born receiving Medicare or Medicaid in 2018

35.7%



Share of immigrants with private healthcare coverage

68.9%



Share of immigrants with public healthcare coverage

23.5%

### WORKFORCE

Although the foreignborn population made up **4.6**% of the region's overall population, they represented **5.8**% of its working-age<sup>4</sup> population, **5.5**% of its employed labor force, and **12.7**% of its STEM<sup>5</sup> workers in 2018.

#### Immigrant shares of the...



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

Professional Services	7.4% <sup>6</sup>
Manufacturing	6.6%
Infrastructure	6.6%
Hospitality	6.5%
Construction	5.9%
General Services	5.5% <sup>7</sup>
Finance	5.5%
Transportation	5.3%
Agriculture	5.1%
Healthcare and Social Assistance	4.7%

Immigrants tended to work in these occupations in the region in 2018:

Postsecondary Teachers	3.6%
Cooks	2.4%
Software Developers	2.4%
Other Managers	2.4%
Driver/Sales Workers and Truck Drivers	2.2%

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

3,552 local manufacturing jobs that would have otherwise vanished or moved elsewhere

by 2018.8

#### **ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

Despite making up
4.6% of the population,
immigrants made up 7.0%
of the business owners in
region in 2018.

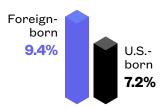


Share of entrepreneurs who were foreign-born in 2018

7.0%

In the region, immigrants were **30.3%** more likely to be entrepreneurs than their U.S.-born counterparts.

Share of the population who were entrepreneurs



Immigrant entrepreneurs tended to work in these **key industries:** 

Professional Services	17.0%
General Services	16.7%
Construction	13.1%
Healthcare and Social Assistance	11.5%
Hospitality	10.5%

#### **EDUCATION**

Share of the city's population aged 25 or older that held **a bachelor's degree** or higher in 2018:



Foreign-born 45.4%

U.S.-born

**27.9%** 

Share of the city's population aged 25 or older that held **an advanced degree** in 2018:



Foreign-born

23.6%



U.S.-born

10.7%

Number of international students enrolled in colleges and universities in the region during the fall of 2018 who were temporary residents.<sup>10</sup>

6,887

Local jobs supported by international students in the 2018-19 academic year

3,083

Spending contributions by international students in the 2018-19 academic year<sup>9</sup>

**\$250.9M** 



Share of public school students under 18 who were born abroad

1.9%

#### **NATURALIZATION**



Share of immigrants who were naturalized U.S. citizens

50.2%

Share of immigrants who were likely eligible to naturalize

**24.5**%

This represents a total of

38,782 immigrants.

This represents a total of

**9,420** immigrants.

#### **HOUSING WEALTH**

In 2018, **52.7%** of immigrant households in the region owned their homes, compared to **62.0%** of U.S.-born households.

41.9% of immigrant households were renters.



Share of immigrants in the region that lived in houses

**62.2**%



Share of immigrants in the region that lived in apartments

**29.0%** 

The total property value of immigrant households:

\$4.2B

The total annual rent paid by immigrant households:

\$136.8M

#### **REFUGEES**

Number of foreign-born population that were likely refugees in 2018

4,283

Share of foreign-born population that were likely refugees in 2018

5.5%

#### **UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS**

Number of undocumented immigrants in 2018

20,233

Top countries of origin for the undocumented in the county:

1. Mexico	<b>24.9</b> %
2. India	15 <b>.2</b> %
3. China	10.7%
4 Guatemala	4.2%

Share of immigrants who were undocumented in 2018

26.2%

Undocumented immigrant households earned **\$428.4M** in 2018.

\$37.0M

went to federal taxes and

\$20.9M

went to state and local taxes, leaving them with **\$370.5M** in spending power.

# Undocumented immigrants tended to work in these key industries:

Manufacturing

21.3%

Hospitality

17.6%

Construction

15.1%

Professional Services

11.3%

Healthcare and Social Assistance

7.2%

- 1 Unless otherwise specified, data comes from 5-year samples of the American Community Survey from 2013 and 2018 and figures refer to the counties of Butler, Clark, Darke, Greene, Miami, Montgomery, Preble, Shelby, and Warren.
- 2 U.S. Congressional Budget Office. 2019. "The Distribution of Household Income, 2016."
- 3 Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy. 2018. "Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States."
- 4 We define working age as 16-64 years of age.
- 5 Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math.
- 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 General services include personal services (e.g. laundry services, barber shops, and repair and maintenance), religious organizations, social services, and labor unions.

- 8 Vigdor, Jacob. 2013. "Immigration and the Revival of American Cities: From Preserving Manufacturing Jobs to Strengthening the Housing Market." New American Economy.
- 9 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.
- 10 Economic data is derived from the International Student Economic Value Tool maintained by NAFSA, the association of international educators. Available at: https://www.nafsa.org/policy-and-advocacy/policy-resources/nafsa-international-student-economic-value-tool-v2#main-content.
- 11 New American Economy. 2017. "From Struggle to Resilience: The Economic Impact of Refugees in America."