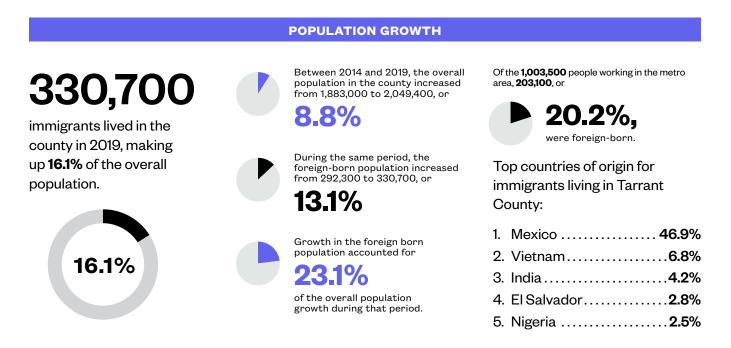
# **New Americans in Tarrant County**

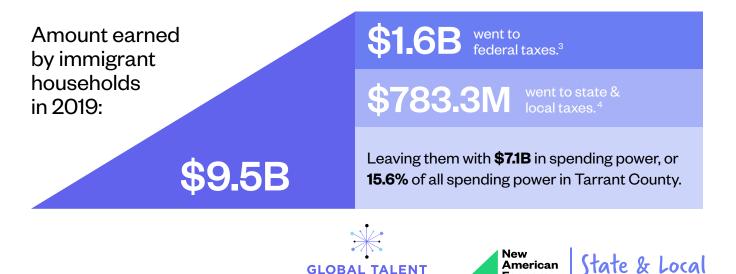
The Demographic and Economic Contributions of Immigrants in the County<sup>1</sup>



## SPENDING POWER & TAX CONTRIBUTIONS

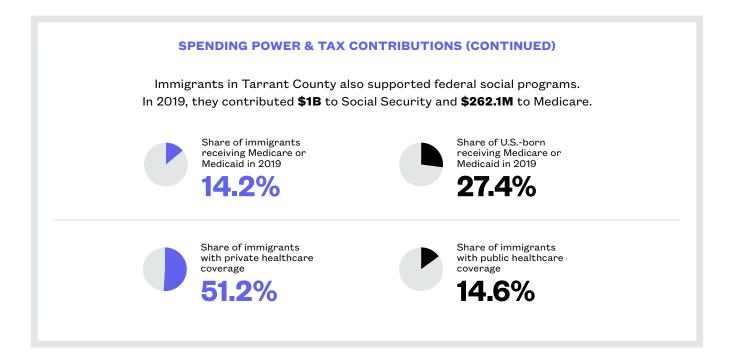
In 2019, foreign-born residents in Tarrant County contributed **\$19.9B** to the county's GDP, or **16.6%** of the total.<sup>2</sup>

The foreign-born population in Tarrant County holds considerable economic power.



CHAMBER NETWORK

Economy



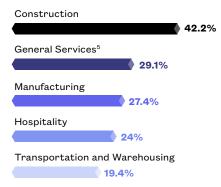
#### WORKFORCE

Although the foreign-born population made up **16.1%** of the county's overall population, they represented **21.1%** of its working-age population, **20.5%** of its employed labor force, and **18.4%** of its STEM workers in 2019.

#### Immigrant shares of the...



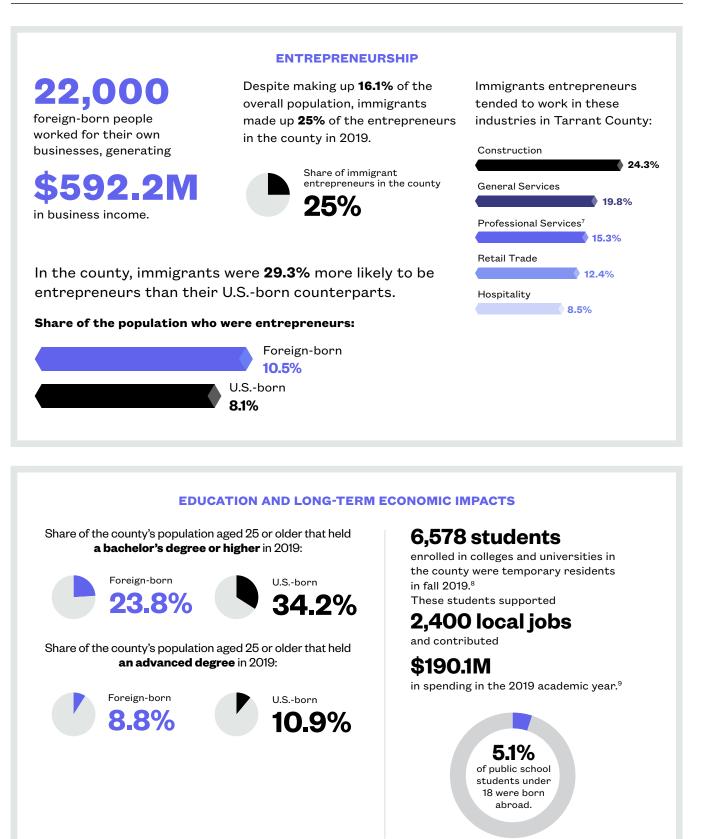
Immigrants played a critical role in these key industries in Tarrant County:

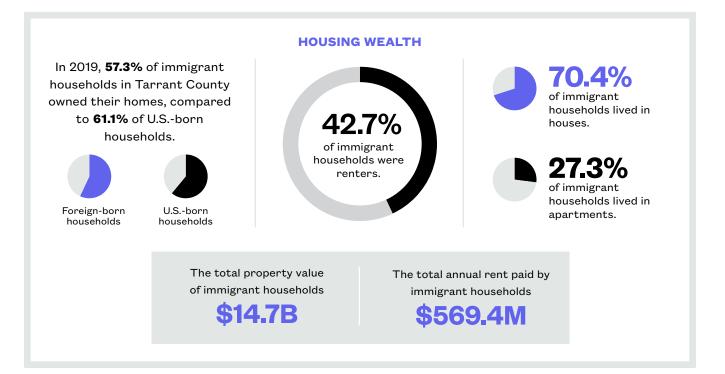


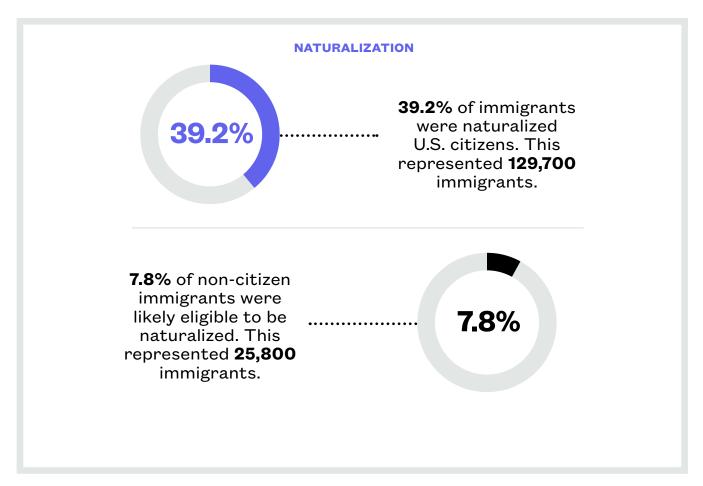
Immigrants tend to concentrate in these occupations in the county:

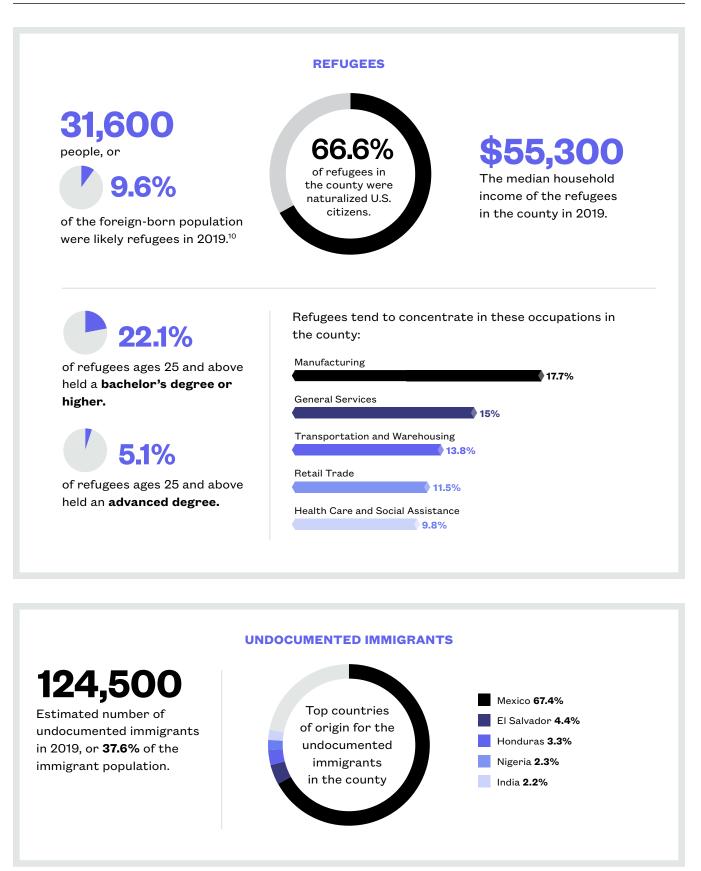


Because of the role immigrants play in the workforce helping companies keep jobs on U.S. soil, we estimate that, by 2019, immigrants living in the county had helped create or preserve **15,200 local manufacturing jobs** that would have otherwise vanished or moved elsewhere.<sup>6</sup>









UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS (CONTINUED)		
Amount earned by undocumented immigrant households in 2019: \$2.3B	\$147.8M Went to federal taxes."	Undocumented immigrants tend to concentrate in these industries in the county:
	\$105.5M went to state & local taxes. <sup>12</sup>	Construction 27% Hospitality 16.6%
	Leaving them with <b>\$2B</b> in spending power, or <b>28.7%</b> of all foreign-born spending power in Tarrant County.	Manufacturing 13.6% Professional Services 10.1% Retail Trade

### **ENDNOTES**

- 1 Unless otherwise specified, data comes from 5-year samples of the American Community Survey from 2014 and 2019 and figures refer to Tarrant County.
- 2 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 of GDP from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S..
- 3 U.S. Congressional Budget Office. 2016. "The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2013."
- 4 Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy. 2015. "Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States."
- 5 General services include personal services (e.g. laundry services, barber shops, and repair and maintenance), religious organizations, social services, and labor unions.
- 6 Vigdor, Jacob. 2013. "Immigration and the Revival of American Cities: From Preserving Manufacturing Jobs to Strengthening the Housing Market." New American Economy.

- 7 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.
- 8 Data on total student enrollment in the county 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 New American Economy. 2017. "From Struggle to Resilience: The Economic Impact of Refugees in America."
- 11 U.S. Congressional Budget Office. 2016. "The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2013."
- 12 Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy. 2015. "Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States."