

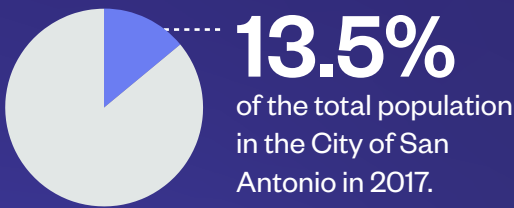
New Americans in San Antonio

The Demographic and Economic Contributions of Immigrants in the City¹



Population Growth

Immigrants made up



8.7%

of total population growth in the city was attributable to immigrants.

Between 2012 and 2017, the population in the city increased by:

8.2%,
from 1,373,247 to **1,485,672**.

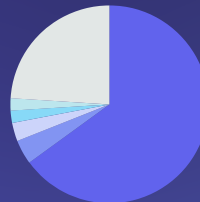
The immigrant population grew by:

5.2%,
from 190,265 to **200,081**.

200,081

immigrants lived in the city in 2017. Their top five countries of origin were:

- 1. Mexico **64.8%**
- 2. India **4.4%**
- 3. Philippines **2.4%**
- 4. Afghanistan **1.6%**
- 5. El Salvador **1.6%**



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 2017:

\$4.6B

\$674.8M
went to federal taxes.²

FEDERAL

\$369.2M
went to state and local taxes.³

STATE AND LOCAL

Leaving them with **\$3.6B** in spending power.

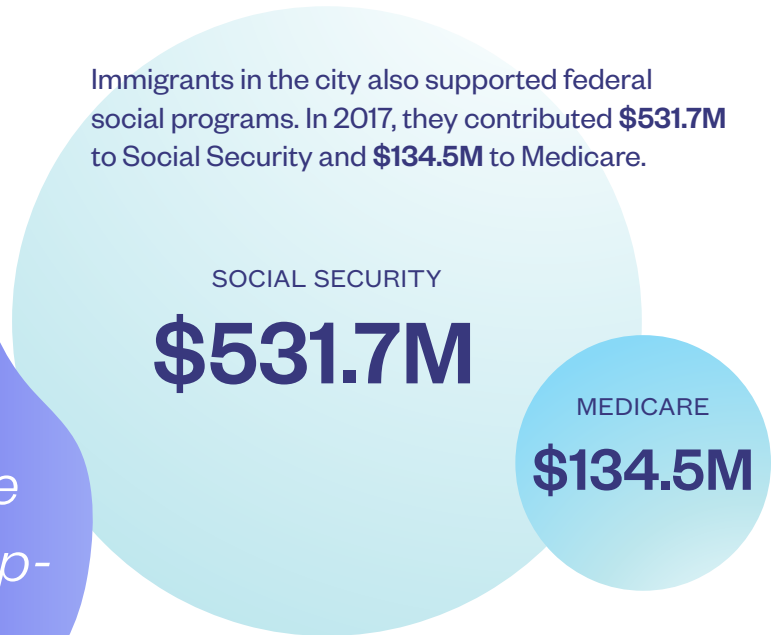
Spending Power & Tax Contributions Continued

Foreign-born households held 14.1% of all spending power in the city, more than their 13.5% share of the population.

21.9% of immigrants in the city received Medicare or Medicaid, compared with **32.0%** of U.S.-born residents in 2017.



Immigrants in the city also supported federal social programs. In 2017, they contributed **\$531.7M** to Social Security and **\$134.5M** to Medicare.



52.4% of immigrants had private healthcare coverage, while



22.8% had public healthcare coverage in 2017.

Workforce

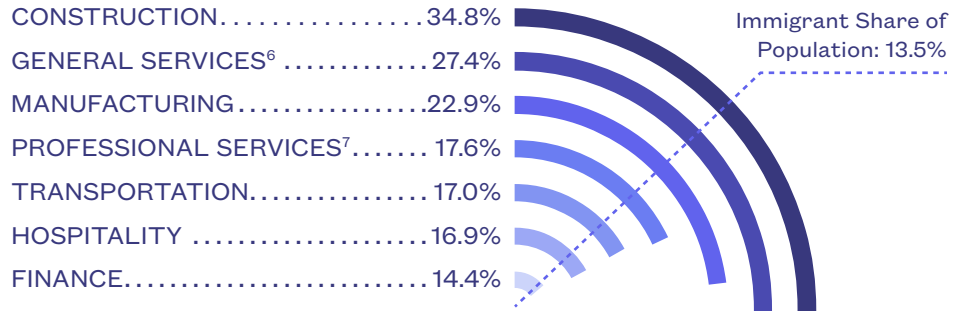
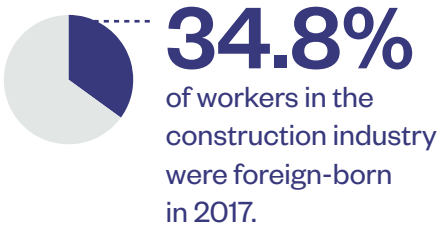
Although the foreign-born made up **13.5%** of the city's overall population, they represented **16.1%** of its working-age⁴ population, **16.6%** of its employed labor force, and **19%** of its STEM⁵ workers in 2017.

Immigrant shares of the...

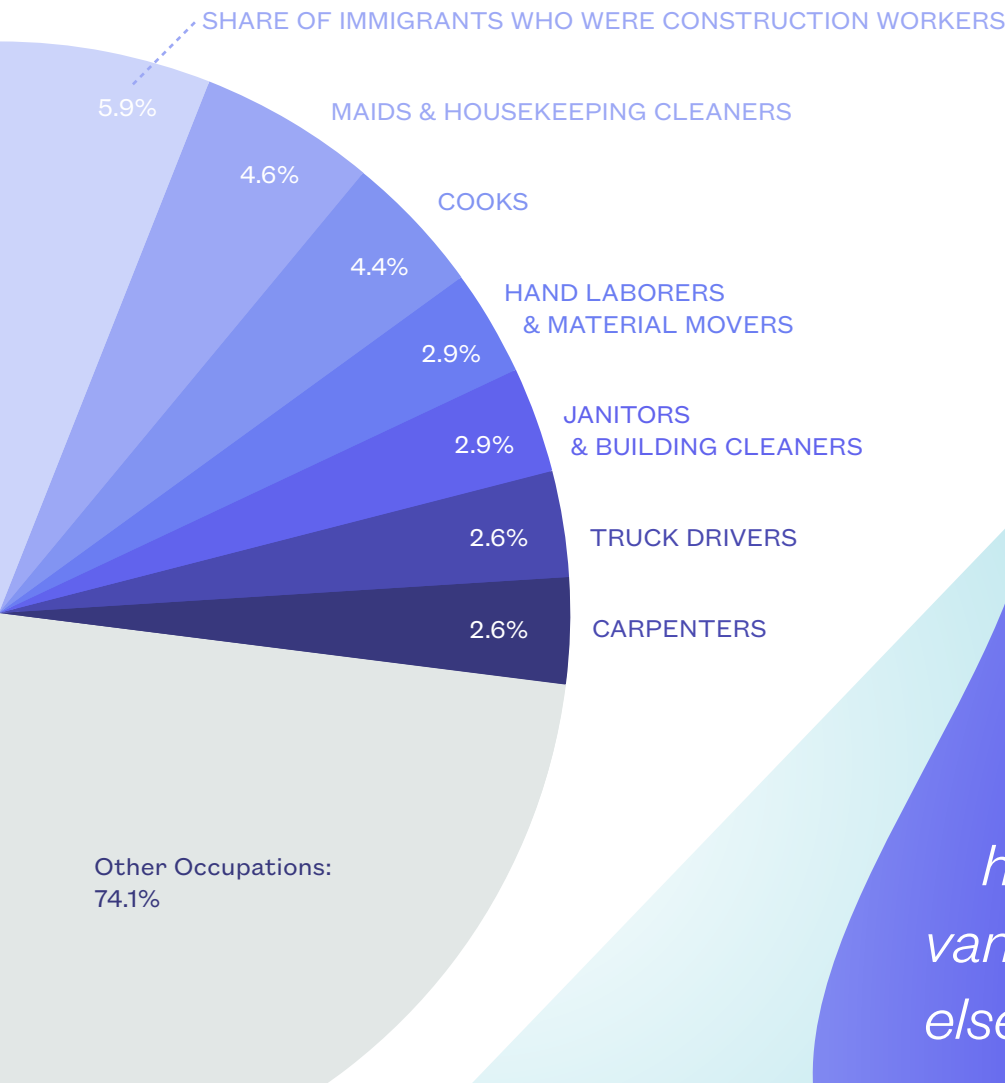


Workforce Continued

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



Immigrants tended to work in these **occupations** in the city in 2017:



Because of the role immigrants play in the workforce helping companies keep jobs on U.S. soil, we estimate that:

Immigrants living in the city had helped create or preserve 9,204 local manufacturing jobs that would have otherwise vanished or moved elsewhere by 2017.⁸

Entrepreneurship

Despite making up **13.5%** of the population, immigrants made up **30.3%** of the business owners in the city in 2017. This is higher than the national average of **21.1%** of business owners.

IMMIGRANT SHARE OF POPULATION IN THE CITY



IMMIGRANT SHARE OF ENTREPRENEURS IN THE CITY



IMMIGRANT SHARE OF ENTREPRENEURS IN THE U.S.



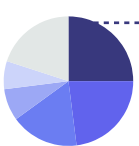
17,036

immigrant entrepreneurs lived in San Antonio in 2017.

\$360.7M

in business income was generated for the city by immigrant entrepreneurs that year.

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



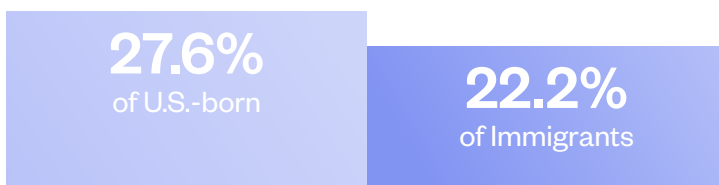
25.4%

of immigrant entrepreneurs worked in the construction industry in 2017.

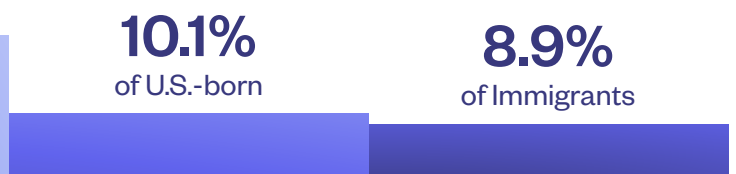
CONSTRUCTION	25.4%
GENERAL SERVICES	23.0%
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	17.2%
HOSPITALITY	7.9%
TRANSPORTATION	7.4%
OTHER INDUSTRIES	19.1%

Education

Share of the city's population aged 25 or above that held a **bachelor's degree or higher** in 2017:



Share of the city's population aged 25 or above that held an **advanced degree** in 2017:



14.6% of foreign-born residents worked for their own businesses, compared with **6.7%** of U.S.-born residents in 2017.

IMMIGRANTS

U.S.-BORN

That made immigrants **more than twice as likely** to be entrepreneurs than their U.S.-born counterparts.

Education Continued

3,005

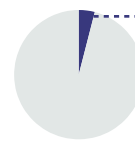
students who were enrolled in colleges and universities in the city during the fall of 2015 were temporary residents.⁹

797

local jobs were supported by international students.

\$85.7M

was spent by international students in the 2017-18 academic year.¹⁰



3.6%

of public school students under 18 were born abroad.

Housing Wealth



In 2017,

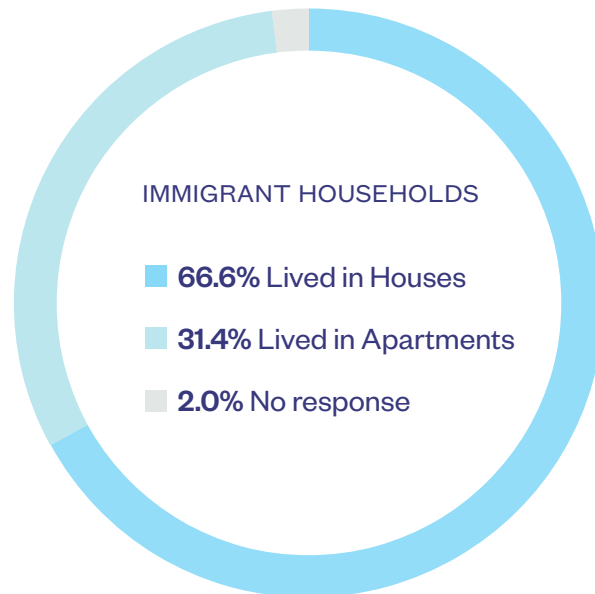
53.4%

of immigrant households in the city owned their own homes, compared to

56.5%

of U.S.-born households.

46.6% of immigrant households were renters.



IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS

■ **66.6%** Lived in Houses

■ **31.4%** Lived in Apartments

■ **2.0%** No response

Total property value of immigrant households:

\$6.9B

Their total annual rent paid:

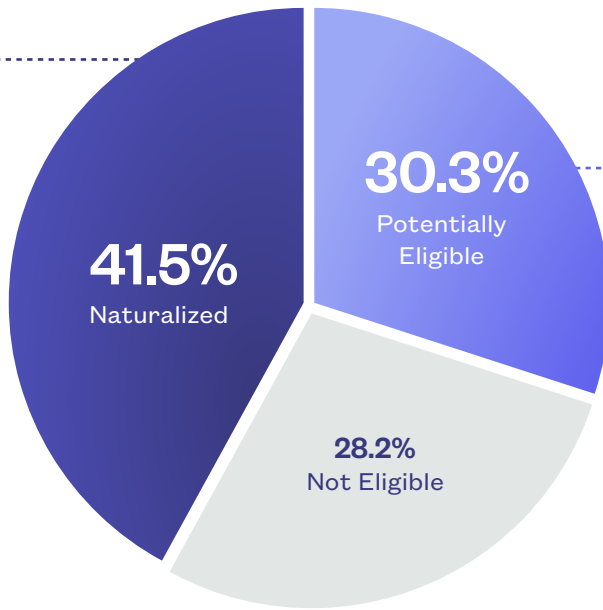
\$343.6M

Naturalization

Share of immigrants in the city who were naturalized U.S. citizens. This represents a total of

83,064
immigrants.

Nationally, **49.4%** of all immigrants are naturalized.



Share among the 117,017 who were not citizens but potentially eligible for naturalization. This represents a total of

35,465
immigrants.

Refugees

9,328
immigrants were likely refugees in 2017.¹¹

4.7%
of the foreign-born population were likely refugees.

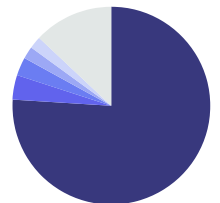
Their median annual income:
\$54,000

Undocumented Immigrants

31.6%
of the foreign-born population were undocumented.

63,157
undocumented immigrants lived in the city in 2017. Their top five countries of origin were:

1. Mexico **75.6%**
2. India **4.4%**
3. Pakistan **2.6%**
4. Guatemala **2.0%**
5. Honduras **1.8%**

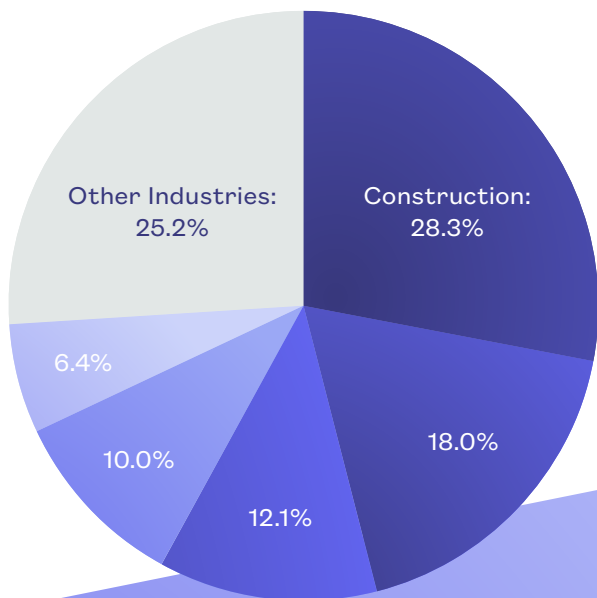
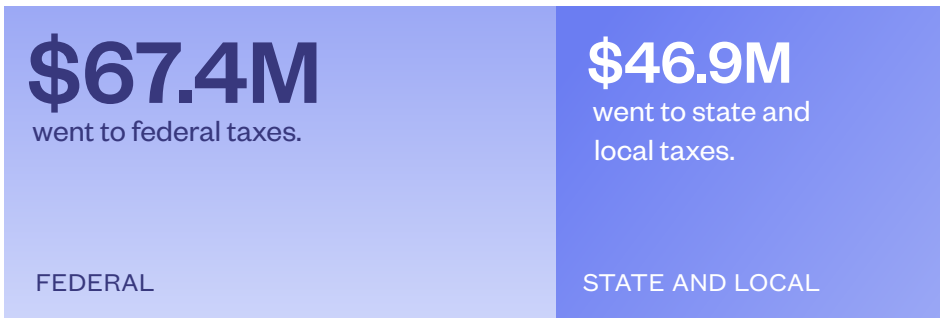


Undocumented Immigrants Continued

Amount earned by undocumented immigrant households in 2017:

\$1.1B

After taxes, this left them with **\$974.3M** in spending power.



Undocumented immigrants tended to work in these **key industries** in 2017:



1 Unless otherwise specified, data comes from 1-year samples of the American Community Survey from 2012 and 2017 and figures refer to the City of San Antonio, Texas.
 2 U.S. Congressional Budget Office. 2016. "The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2013."
 3 Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy. 2015. "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 General services include personal services (e.g. laundry services, barber shops, and repair and maintenance), religious organizations, social services, and labor unions.
 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 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 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.
 10 Economic data is derived from the International Student Economic Value Tool maintained by NAFSA, the association of international educators.
 11 New American Economy. 2017. "From Struggle to Resilience: The Economic Impact of Refugees in America."