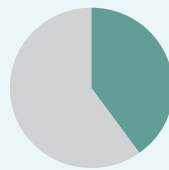
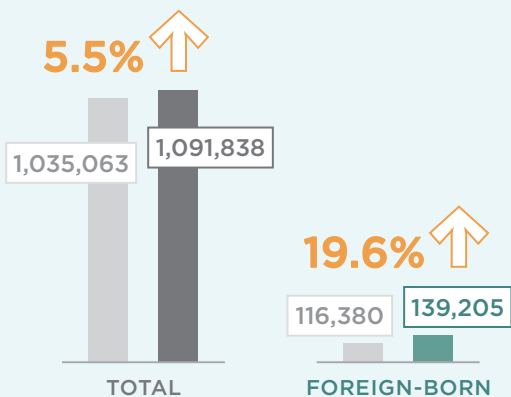


NEW AMERICANS IN SALT LAKE COUNTY

A SNAPSHOT OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE COUNTY¹

POPULATION GROWTH

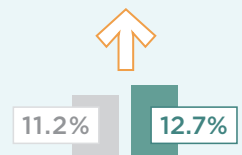
Between 2009 and 2014, the total population of Salt Lake County grew by 5.5%, from 1,035,063 to 1,091,838. **The foreign-born population, however, grew by more than triple that** — 19.6%, from 116,380 to 139,205.



40.2%
FOREIGN-BORN
59.8%
NATIVE-BORN

Growth in the foreign-born population accounted for **40.2% of overall population growth** during that period.

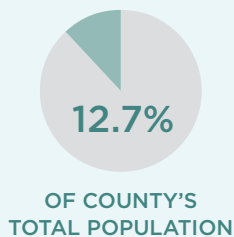
Between 2009 and 2014, the share of the foreign-born population in the county **grew from 11.2% to 12.7%** at an annual rate of 6.2%.



As a result of the influx of immigrants from 2000 to 2014,

12,726 U.S.-born residents were attracted to the county.²

ENTREPRENEURSHIP



In 2014, while 12.7% of the county's total population, immigrants made up 14.9% of its self-employed population. In the county, 6,783 foreign-born people worked for their own businesses, generating

\$145 million in business income.

¹ Unless otherwise specified, data comes from one-year samples of the American Community Survey from 2000, 2009, and 2014, and figures refer to Salt Lake County.

² Vigdor, Jacob. "Immigration and the Revival of American Cities: From Preserving Manufacturing Jobs to Strengthening the Housing Market." Partnership for a New American Economy (2013).

SPENDING POWER AND TAX CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2014, immigrants in Salt Lake City County contributed

\$8 billion to the metro area's GDP.³

The foreign-born population of Salt Lake County wields considerable economic weight. In 2014, immigrants held

\$2.7 billion in spending power

with Hispanic immigrants accounting for 44.8% of this amount and Asian immigrants accounting for 25.4%.⁴

Given their income, we estimate that the foreign-born population contributed

\$236 million in state and local taxes in 2014,

including property, income, sales, and excise taxes levied by either the State of Utah or by municipal governments.⁵

Foreign-born households also support federal social programs. In 2014, foreign-born households in the county contributed:

\$1.3 billion to Social Security

\$0.3 billion to Medicare

HOUSING WEALTH

The influx of immigrants **increased the total housing value in Salt Lake County** by close to \$1 billion after the financial crisis from 2009, and by more than \$2 billion during the period of 2000 to 2014.⁶

\$2+ billion increase in total housing value



FOREIGN-DIRECT INVESTMENT AND EXPORTS

From 1991 to 2001, foreign-direct investment in the metro area of Salt Lake City boosted the number of jobs at foreign-owned enterprises **from 13,490 to 23,870 jobs,**

an increase of 77%⁷

Salt Lake County's exports reached **\$8.4 billion in 2014,** with its top export markets:⁸

Hong Kong Canada
Thailand Mexico

³ These figures derive from our calculations based on immigrants' share of wage income and self-employment income in the one-year ACS sample from 2014 and the statistics of GDP by Metropolitan Area from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

⁴ Based on tax rates from Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (2015) "Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States."

⁵ Based on tax rates from Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (2015) "Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States."

⁶ Vigdor, Jacob. "Immigration and the Revival of American Cities: From Preserving Manufacturing Jobs to Strengthening the Housing Market." Partnership for a New American Economy (2013).

⁷ Saha, D., K. Fikri, and N. Marchio. 2014. "FDI in U.S. Metro Areas: The Geography of Jobs in Foreign-Owned Establishments." Brookings Institution.

⁸ Metropolitan Export Series from the International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce

LABOR FORCE GROWTH

Although the foreign-born made up 12.7% of the county's overall population, they made up 16.8% of its working-age population and **16.7% of its employed labor force in 2014.**

12.7% of the overall population are foreign-born

16.8% of the working-age population are foreign-born

16.7% of the employed labor force are foreign-born

Immigrants are significantly overrepresented in several key industries in the county. This includes:

Manufacturing	29.2%
Construction	29%
Services	27.7%
Entertainment, recreation, & accommodation	19.6%
Retail trade	17.9%
Professional services	14.7%

6,403 
manufacturing jobs

Because of the role immigrants play filling jobs and helping companies keep jobs on U.S. soil, we estimate that **immigrants in Salt Lake County helped create or preserve 6,403 local manufacturing jobs** that would have otherwise vanished or moved elsewhere.⁹

EDUCATIONAL AND LONG-TERM ECONOMIC IMPACTS

In fall 2014, 3,652 students enrolled in the county's colleges and universities held temporary resident visas.¹⁰

These students supported

1,578 local jobs

and contributed to the local economy

\$112.5 million in spending

that academic year.¹¹

More than 19% of immigrants in the county hold at least a bachelor's degree, while close to 66% hold at least a high-school diploma.

If Salt Lake City could increase its population of international students by 10%, the number of **patents** created would be expected to **rise by 820**.^{12,13}

If the county retains one half of its international students after graduation, **3,709 local jobs** will be created within six years,¹⁴ boosting the metro area's GDP per capita by **\$699** within the next 30 years,¹⁵ and increasing the population by **27,901 people** within the next 50 years.¹⁶

⁹ Vigdor, Jacob. "Immigration and the Revival of American Cities: From Preserving Manufacturing Jobs to Strengthening the Housing Market." Partnership for a New American Economy (2013).

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Economic data is derived from The International Student Economic Value Tool maintained by NAFSA, the association of international educators.

¹² To derive the patent counts, we used the data on patent assignees available from Patent Full-Text and Image Database maintained by the US Patent and Trademark Office.

¹³ Chellaraj, Gnanaraj, Keith E. Maskus, and Aaditya Mattoo. 2005. "The Contribution of Skilled Immigration and International Graduate Students to US Innovation." World Bank Policy Research Working Paper (3588).

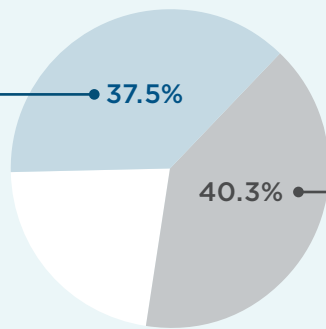
¹⁴ Curtis Simon, "Human Capital and Metropolitan Employment Growth," Journal of Urban Economics 43, (1998).

¹⁵ Rita Ray, "Effect of Education on Gross Domestic Product: A Case Study from US 'Mid-West'," International Review of Business Research Papers, Vol. 10-1. (March, 2014).

¹⁶ Edward L. Glaeser, Giacomo A. M. Ponzetto, and Kristina Tobio, "Cities, Skills and Regional Change," Regional Studies, Vol. 48-1, (January, 2014).

NATURALIZATION

About 37.5% of the county's immigrant population (52,238 foreign-born residents) **have become naturalized citizens.**



About 40.3% of the county's immigrant population (56,164 foreign-born residents) **are potentially eligible for naturalization.**

MIGRATION

TOP 10 COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN FOR THE COUNTY'S IMMIGRANT POPULATION

