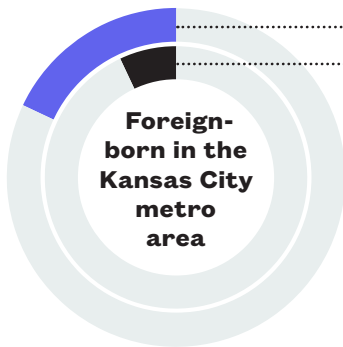




Immigrants as Economic Drivers in the Kansas City Metro Area in 2015

A Snapshot of the Demographic and Economic Contributions of New Americans¹

DEMOGRAPHICS



Share of population growth attributed to immigrants, 2010-2015

17.5%

Share of the population

6.5%

GDP

Amount to GDP contributed by the foreign-born²

\$8.6B

SPENDING POWER & TAXES

Given their income, foreign-born residents contributed significantly to state and local taxes, including property, income, sales, and excise taxes levied by the States of Kansas and Missouri or by municipal governments.

Amount earned by foreign-born households:

\$3.7B

\$629.8M went to federal taxes.³

\$309.3M went to state and local taxes.⁴

This leaves them with

\$3.0B

in spending power.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

Immigrants are more likely to be working age than the U.S.-born.

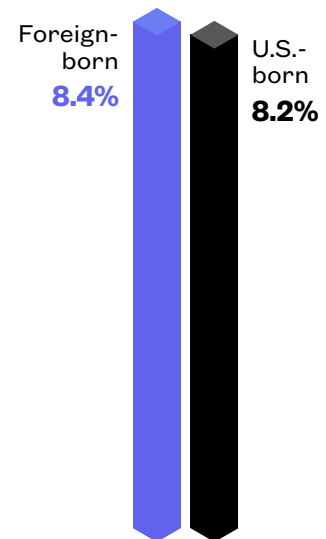


* Working age refers to people ages 16-64 years old. The labor force is comprised of individuals over the age of 16 who are either employed or looking for work.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Number of immigrant entrepreneurs in the Kansas City metro area
7,085

Share of the population who are entrepreneurs



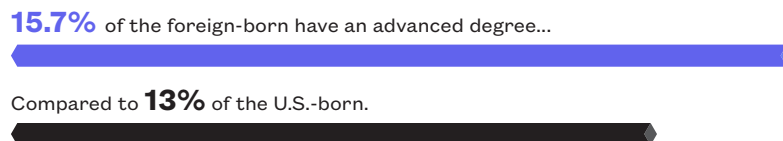
MANUFACTURING

Because of the role immigrants play in the workforce helping companies keep jobs on U.S. soil, it is estimated that immigrants living in Kansas City in 2015 helped create or preserve

6,294 local manufacturing jobs that would have otherwise vanished or moved elsewhere.⁵

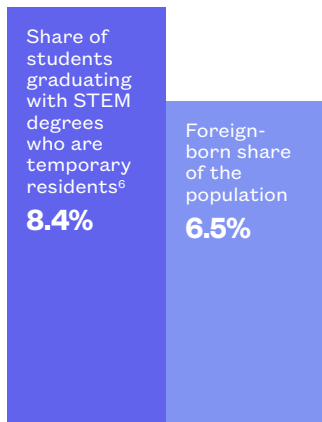
SKILLED LABOR FORCE

Immigrants have higher levels of education than the U.S.-born.

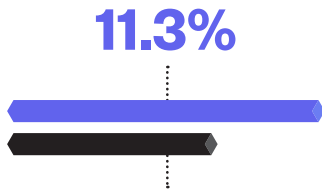


Share of healthcare professionals who are foreign-born
8.2%

STEM WORKERS



Share of the foreign-born who are STEM workers



Share of the U.S.-born who are STEM workers
7.3%

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

College-educated immigrants who moved to the Kansas City metro area in 2014⁷

6,406

International students enrolled in Fall 2015⁸

UM Kansas City **1,608**

Park University **419**

William Jewel College **48**

Total 3,680

Share of international students who stayed in the metro area to work through OPT,* 2008-2012⁹



* Optional Practical Training is a government program that authorizes employment

For more city, district, and state-level data, visit **MapTheImpact.org** and explore our interactive map.



1 We define the Kansas City metropolitan area using the Office of Management and Budget definition of the Kansas City, MO-KS Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Unless otherwise specified, data comes from 1-year samples of the American Community Survey from 2010 and 2015, and figures refer to the Kansas City metro area.

2 These figures derive from our calculations based on immigrants' share of wage income and self-employment income in the one-year ACS sample from 2015 and the statistics of GDP by Metropolitan Area from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

3 "The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2011," U.S. Congressional Budget Office, 2014.

4 "Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States, Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, 2015.

5 Vigdor, Jacob, "Immigration and the Revival of American Cities: From Preserving Manufacturing Jobs to Strengthening the Housing Market," New American Economy, 2013.

6 Data on STEM graduates in the metro area is derived from the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics.

7 Sample size is below 100

8 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.

9 Ruiz, Neil, "The Geography of Foreign Students in U.S. Higher Education: Origins and Destinations," Brookings Institution, 2014.