

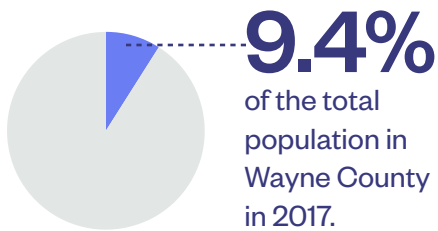
# New Americans in Wayne County

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



## Population Growth

Immigrants made up



**164,442**

Immigrant population in Wayne County in 2017.

Between 2012 and 2017, the immigrant population in the county **increased** by:

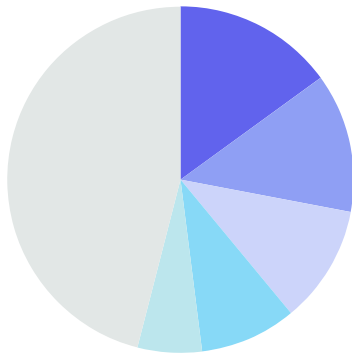
**24.1%.**

The overall population **decreased** by:

**2.2%.**

Without growth in the immigrant population, the decline in the county's population would have been even greater, **falling** by:

**3.9%.**



Top five countries of origin for immigrants:

1. Yemen..... 14.5%
2. Mexico ..... 13.0%
3. India ..... 10.9%
4. Lebanon ..... 9.1%
5. Bangladesh ..... 5.7%

## 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:

**\$4.3B**

**\$736.3M**

went to federal taxes.

FEDERAL<sup>2</sup>

**\$345.9M**

went to state and local taxes.

STATE AND LOCAL<sup>3</sup>

Leaving them with **\$3.2B** in spending power. This means that foreign-born households held **9.9%** of all spending power in the county.

## Spending Power & Tax Contributions (Continued)

In 2017, foreign-born residents in county contributed **\$10.5B** to the county's GDP, or **11%** of the total —an outside share.<sup>4</sup>

IMMIGRANT SHARE OF SPENDING POWER: - 11.0%



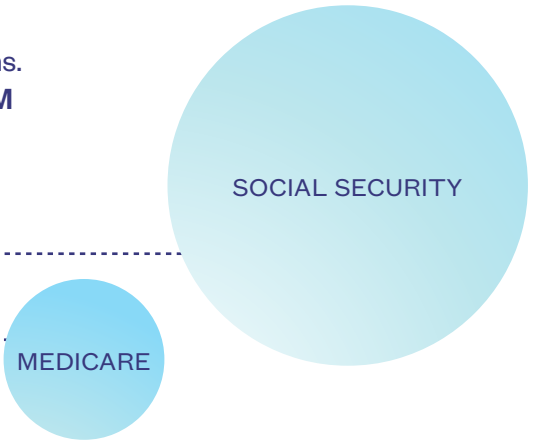
IMMIGRANT SHARE OF POPULATION - 9.4%



Immigrants in the county also supported federal social programs. In 2017, they contributed **\$430.5M** to Social Security and **\$110.6M** to Medicare.

**\$430.5M**

**\$110.6M**



**47.5%**

of immigrants in the county received Medicare or Medicaid, compared with

**47.7%**

of U.S.-born residents in 2017.

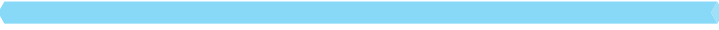
IMMIGRANTS



U.S.-BORN



PRIVATE



PUBLIC



**47.7%**

of immigrants had private healthcare coverage, while

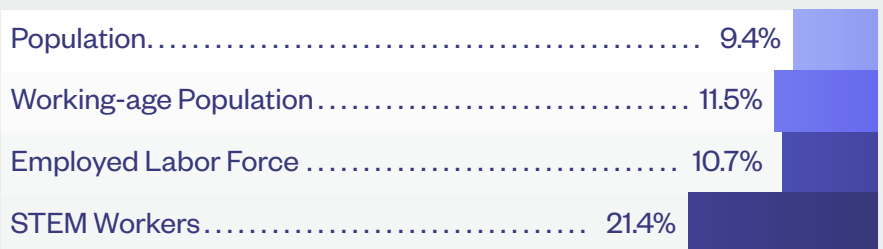
**47.6%**

had public healthcare coverage in 2017.

## Workforce

Although foreign-born residents made up **9.4%** of the county's overall population, they represented **11.5%** of its working-age<sup>5</sup> population, **10.7%** of its employed labor force, and **21.4%** of its STEM<sup>6</sup> workers in 2017.

### Immigrant shares of the...



SPOTLIGHT ON

# Claudya Arana Sanchez

GLOBAL SENIOR DIVERSITY & INCLUSION MANAGER, FORD MOTOR CO.

“I was always very close to my dad growing up,” Claudya Arana Sanchez says. “He was always fixing vehicles, fixing things.”

However, when she told her father she wanted to be an engineer, he objected. The family lived in Guatemala City. And in Guatemala in the 1990s, engineers consisted largely of civil and industrial workers. “My dad pictured me building roads with a bunch of men, and that wasn’t the environment he pictured for me,” Sanchez says.

Seeing more options abroad, Sanchez headed to the United States to pursue a career in mechanical engineering. She was 19 years old, knew no English, and had no family here. Alone, she chose Chicago for its diverse Hispanic population.

And she succeeded, waitressing and taking English classes through her undergraduate education, then winning a prestigious National Science Foundation fellowship for graduate school, where she conducted research on nano-technology.

Upon graduation, she chose to work in the automobile industry in Dearborn, Michigan, “because that’s something I was raised with,” she says, and “because I wanted a diverse city.” That was in 2005. She has happily remained at both Ford Motor Co. and in Dearborn since. Both have benefited.

At Ford, Sanchez helped develop strategies to reduce waste, water usage, and CO2 emissions at manufacturing facilities, and helped provide potable water solutions for nearby communities. Now, as Ford’s diversity and inclusion manager, she implements programs that foster an open and inclusive culture within the company.

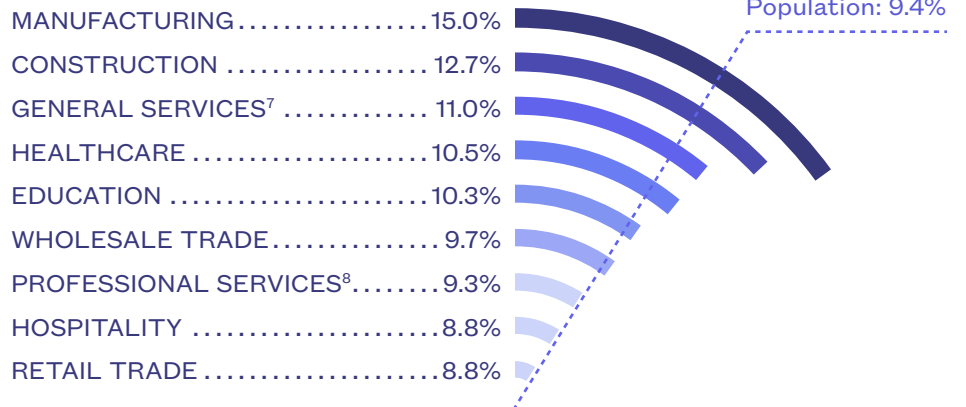
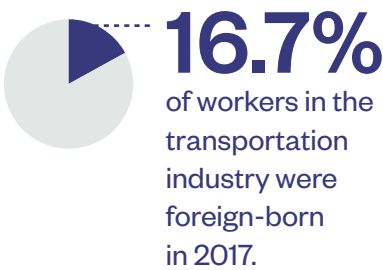
In Dearborn, Sanchez spearheaded community giving as chair of the Ford Hispanic Network, and continues as a volunteer to teach GED courses, find supplies for teachers, and help bring engineering and robotics classes to middle and high school students.

Back in Guatemala, her father is very proud of his daughter the engineer. And she brings her two children when she volunteers.

“I want my kids to know that nothing comes without an effort and how important it is to help those coming up,” Sanchez says. “Had it not been for the Dearborn community and the friends I made, I don’t know if I would have been able to do what God has permitted me to do.”

## Workforce (Continued)

Immigrants filled critical jobs in several **key industries** in the county. This included:



Because of the role immigrants play in the workforce helping companies keep jobs on U.S. soil, we estimate that immigrants living in the county helped create or preserve **7,564 local manufacturing jobs** that would have otherwise vanished or moved elsewhere by 2017.<sup>9</sup>

## Entrepreneurship

Despite making up **9.4%** of the population, immigrants made up **16.3%** of business owners in the county in 2017.

IMMIGRANT SHARE OF POPULATION IN THE COUNTY - 9.4%



IMMIGRANT SHARE OF ENTREPRENEURS IN THE COUNTY - 16.3%



While **6.0%** of the U.S.-born population were entrepreneurs, **9.7%** of foreign-born residents worked for their own businesses.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP RATE OF U.S.-BORN WORKERS - 6.0%



ENTREPRENEURSHIP RATE OF IMMIGRANT WORKERS - 9.7%



Businesses in the Region, 2012	Sales Revenue	Number of Jobs
AFRICAN AMERICAN-OWNED	\$2.6B	12,573
ASIAN-OWNED	\$2.6B	17,746
HISPANIC-OWNED <sup>10</sup>	\$1.4B	4,342

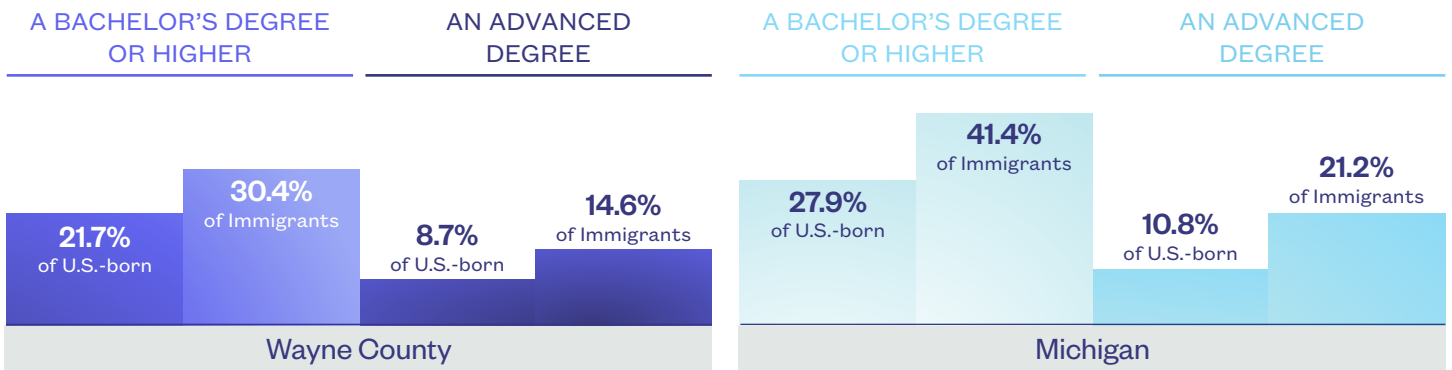
**7,691** immigrant entrepreneurs lived in Wayne County in 2017.

**\$145.3M** in business income was generated for the county by immigrant entrepreneurs that year.

## Education

In 2017, immigrants were **more likely** to have a bachelor's degree or higher in both Wayne County and Michigan.

Share of population aged 25 or older that held...

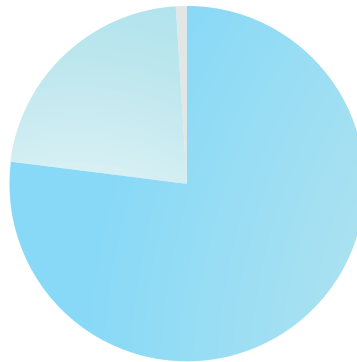
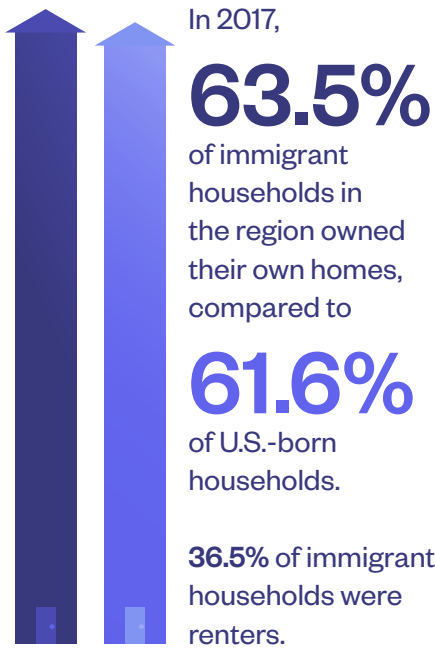


**5,279** students enrolled in colleges and universities in the county during the fall of 2015 were temporary residents.<sup>11</sup>

**1,172** local jobs were supported by international students.

**\$115.2M** was spent by international students in the 2017-18 academic year.<sup>12</sup>

## Housing Wealth



### IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS

- 77.3% Lived in Houses
- 21.7% Lived in Apartments
- 1.0% Lived in Other Types of Housing

Total property value of immigrant households:

**\$7.4B**

Their total annual rent paid:

**\$209.7M**

### SPOTLIGHT ON

## Muzammil M. Ahmed M.D.

UROLOGIST, MICHIGAN HEALTH PROFESSIONALS | BOARD MEMBER, MICHIGAN MUSLIM COMMUNITY COUNCIL | CO-FOUNDER, INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL POLICY AND UNDERSTANDING

After 9/11, Muzammil Ahmed wanted to do something. Witnessing the rise of Islamophobia, he thought: What if we could better understand what life is like for Muslim Americans today?

With several friends, Ahmed founded the Institute for Social Policy and Understanding, a nonprofit that conducts research to aid cross-cultural acceptance. Founded in 2002, the organization has now expanded to Washington, D.C. and has a staff of nine and dozens of contributing scholars. "It really became a very successful initiative to study and understand the Muslim community, to document it in a way that will reduce myths," he says.

Raised in England to Indian parents, Ahmed moved to the United States in 1978 at age 10. His parents, both chemists, had been encouraged to immigrate by Ahmed's uncle in Ohio, a physician who praised the professional opportunities America afforded. The family settled in Canton, Michigan. Ahmed's worked at a college laboratory; mother ran a community college chemistry lab; his father founded a small company making chemicals for the auto industry.

Ahmed became a doctor, completing all his schooling at the University of Michigan and choosing to stay in the area with his wife, also a physician, to join a urology practice.

"It's really a place we wanted to raise our kids," he says. It is also the place where he wanted to give back, and to help others do the same.

In addition to mentoring medical school students, Ahmed started the annual Ramadan Fight Against Hunger, in which Muslims who fast during the holy month donate food to community groups. The campaign now collects more than 120,000 pounds of food annually.

Through the Michigan Muslim Community Council, Ahmed partnered with the local Jewish community to organize the Days of Ihsan in conjunction with Mitzvah Day, whereby those who don't observe Christmas donate and deliver meals and gifts to those who do. The program started in 2008 with a few dozen volunteers. Now there are 1,000 volunteers and a waitlist.

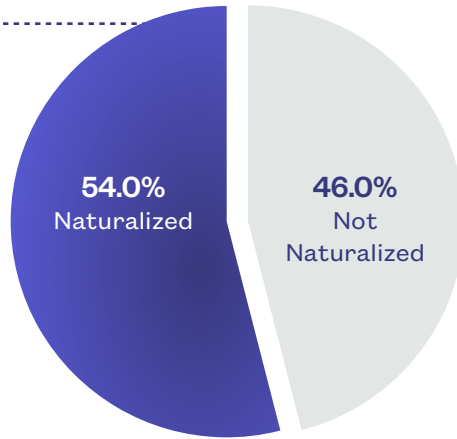
"It's a great way to show that we all want to live and work together," says Ahmed. "It's very easy to become cynical today, but I think people really appreciate having some local signs of hope and optimism."

## Naturalization

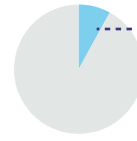
**54%**

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

**88,781** immigrants.



## Refugees



**7.8%**

Share of immigrants in the county who were likely refugees in 2017.<sup>13</sup> This represents a total of

**12,751** immigrants.

## Undocumented Immigrants

**29,252**

Undocumented immigrant population in Wayne County in 2017.

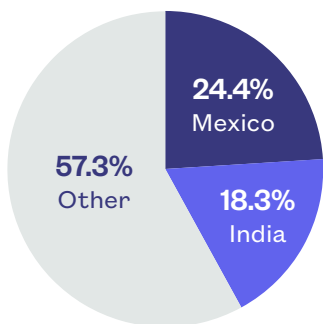
**1.7%**

Share of total population in county that was undocumented. Among immigrants, **17.8%** were undocumented.

**30.3%**

Share of undocumented workforce working in the manufacturing industry.

Top countries of origin for the undocumented in the county:



**\$426.3M**

Amount earned by undocumented immigrant households in 2017.

**\$28.1M**

went to federal taxes.

FEDERAL

**\$18.5M**

went to state and local taxes.

STATE AND LOCAL

Leaving them with **\$379.7M** in spending power.

- 1 Unless otherwise specified, data comes from 1-year samples of the American Community Survey from 2012 and 2017 and figures refer to Wayne County, Michigan.
- 2 U.S. Congressional Budget Office. 2018. "The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2015."
- 3 Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy. 2015. "Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States."
- 4 These figures derive from our calculations based on immigrants' share of wage income and self-employment income in the 1-year ACS sample from 2017 and the statistics of GDP from the National Association of Counties.
- 5 We define working age as 16-64 years of age.
- 6 Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math
- 7 General services include personal services (e.g. laundry services, barber shops, and repair and maintenance), religious organizations, social services, and labor unions.
- 8 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.
- 9 Vigdor, Jacob. 2013. "Immigration and the Revival of American Cities: From Preserving Manufacturing Jobs to Strengthening the Housing Market." *New American Economy*.
- 10 2012 Survey of Business Owners, U.S. Census Bureau
- 11 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.
- 12 Economic data is derived from the International Student Economic Value Tool maintained by NAFSA, the association of international educators.
- 13 *New American Economy*. 2017. "From Struggle to Resilience: The Economic Impact of Refugees in America."