

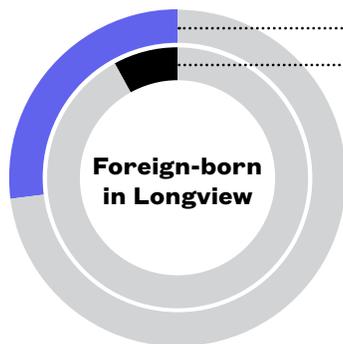


New Americans in Longview

The Demographic and Economic Contributions of Immigrants in the Region¹

LONGVIEW METROPOLITAN AREA, TEXAS²

Population Growth



Share of population growth attributed to immigrants, 2012-2017

26.5%

Immigrant share of the population in Longview metropolitan area in 2017

7.8%

GDP

Amount the foreign-born contributed to the metro area's GDP in 2017:

\$920.7M

This made up **9%** of the total GDP.³

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 foreign-born households in 2017:

\$351.4M

\$46.9M went to federal taxes.⁴

\$29.0M went to state & local taxes.⁵

Leaving them with **\$275.4M** in spending power.

LONGVIEW METROPOLITAN AREA, TEXAS

HOUSING WEALTH



Share of immigrant households who were homeowners in 2017

67.8%



Share of U.S.-born households who were homeowners in 2017

65.6%

Between 2012 and 2017, the arrival of immigrants increased the total housing value in the metro area by

\$13.1M⁶

LABOR FORCE

Immigrants are **48.4%** more likely to be working age than the U.S.-born.



Share of the foreign-born in the metro area who were working age* in 2017

88.6%



Share of the U.S.-born in the metro area who were working age in 2017

59.7%

Immigrants are **16.1%** more likely to be in the labor force than the U.S.-born.



Share of the foreign-born in the labor force in 2017

67.2%



Share of the U.S.-born in the labor force in 2017

57.9%

Immigrants are **1.9%** more likely to be employed than the U.S.-born.



Share of the foreign-born in the labor force who were employed in 2017

95.8%



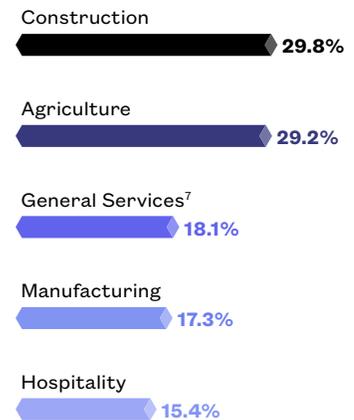
Share of the U.S.-born in the labor force who were employed in 2017

94.0%

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

KEY INDUSTRIES

In 2017, immigrants were punching above their weight in several key industries in the metro area, making up significant shares of the workforce in these industries:



Immigrants fill critical gaps in the workforce, allowing companies to keep jobs on U.S. soil.

In 2017, immigrants living in the metro area helped create or preserve

775 local manufacturing jobs that would have otherwise vanished or moved elsewhere.⁸

LONGVIEW METROPOLITAN AREA, TEXAS

SKILLED LABOR FORCE

Share of the metro area's population aged 25 or older that held **a bachelor's degree or higher** in 2017:



Share of the metro area's population aged 25 or older that held **an advanced degree** in 2017:

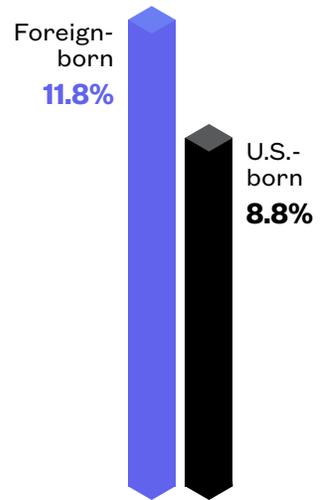


Immigrants' shares of workforce in key occupations in the metro area in 2017:



ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Share of the Longview metro area population who were entrepreneurs in 2017

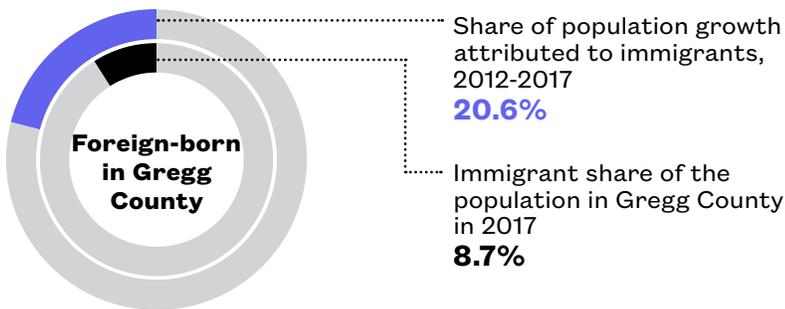


Foreign-born entrepreneurs generated **\$25.7M** in business income for the metro area.

This made up **11.2%** of the metro area's total business income—higher than the immigrant share of the Longview metro area population.

GREGG COUNTY, TEXAS

Population Growth in Gregg County



GDP

In 2017, foreign-born residents in the county contributed **\$852.3M** to the Gregg County's GDP, or **10.3%** of the total.⁹

GREGG COUNTY, TEXAS

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 foreign-born households in 2017:

\$228.8M

\$31.8M went to federal taxes.

\$18.7M went to state & local taxes.

Leaving them with **\$178.4M** in spending power.

This means that foreign-born households held **8.2%** of all spending power in the county.

HOUSING WEALTH

Share of households in the county who owned their own homes in 2017

Foreign-born **66.8%**

U.S.-born **58.7%**

Between 2012 and 2017, the arrival of immigrants increased the total housing value in the county by

\$4.3M

LABOR FORCE

Immigrants are **49.9%** more likely to be working age than the U.S.-born.

Share of the foreign-born in the county who were working age* in 2017: **89.5%**

Share of the U.S.-born in the county who were working age in 2017: **59.7%**

Immigrants are **11.7%** more likely to be in the labor force than the U.S.-born.

Share of the foreign-born in the labor force in 2017: **68.3%**

Share of the U.S.-born in the labor force in 2017: **61.1%**

Immigrants are **1.4%** more likely to be employed than the U.S.-born.

Share of the foreign-born in the labor force who were employed in 2017: **96.0%**

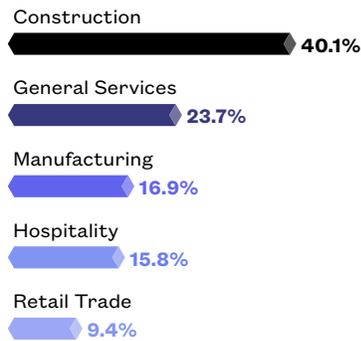
Share of the U.S.-born in the labor force who were employed in 2017: **94.7%**

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

GREGG COUNTY, TEXAS

KEY INDUSTRIES

In 2017, immigrants played a critical role in key industries in the county, making up significant shares of the workforce in these industries:

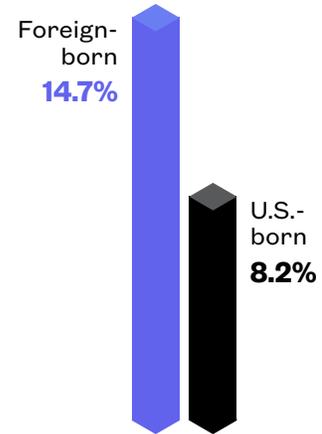


Because of the role immigrants play in the workforce helping companies keep jobs on U.S. soil, we estimate that immigrants living in the county helped create or preserve

493 local manufacturing jobs that would have otherwise vanished or moved elsewhere by 2017.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Share of the Gregg County population who were entrepreneurs in 2017



This made the foreign-born **79.4%** more likely than the U.S.-born to be self-employed.



Foreign-born entrepreneurs generated **17.8%** of the total business income in the county—higher than the immigrant share of the total population.

SKILLED LABOR FORCE

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



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



1 Unless otherwise specified, data comes from 5-year samples of the American Community Survey from 2012 and 2017.
 2 We use the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's 2017 definitions of the Longview metropolitan statistical area, Texas.
 3 These figures derive from our calculations based on immigrants' share of wage income and self-employment income in the 5-year ACS sample from 2017 and the statistics of GDP from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.
 4 U.S. Congressional Budget Office. 2018. "The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2015."

5 Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy. 2015. "Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States."
 6 Vigdor, Jacob. 2013. "Immigration and the Revival of American Cities: From Preserving Manufacturing Jobs to Strengthening the Housing Market." *New American Economy*.
 7 General services include personal services (e.g. laundry services, barber shops, and repair and maintenance), religious organizations, social services, and labor unions.
 8 Vigdor, Jacob. 2013. "Immigration and the Revival of American Cities: From Preserving Manufacturing Jobs to Strengthening the Housing Market." *New American Economy*.
 9 Our calculations are based on the statistics of GDP from the National Association of Counties.