

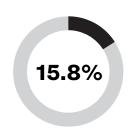
New Americans in Fort Worth

A Snapshot of the Demographic and Economic Contributions of Immigrants in the City¹

POPULATION GROWTH

133,300

immigrants lived in the city in 2019, making up 15.8% of the overall population.



Between 2014 and 2019, the
overall population in the city
increased from 754,400 to
846.100. or

12.2%

During the same period, the foreign-born population increased from 121,600 to 133,300, or

9.6%

Growth in the foreign born population accounted for

12.8%

of the overall population growth during that period

Top countries of origin for immigrants living in the city:

1.	Mexico	58.2 %
2.	Vietnam	4.3%
3.	India	2.8 %
4.	El Salvador	2.2%
5.	Honduras	2.2%

SPENDING POWER & TAX CONTRIBUTIONS

The foreign-born population in the city of Fort Worth holds considerable economic power.

Amount earned by immigrant households in 2019:

\$528.3M went to federal taxes.2

\$296M went to state & local taxes.

\$3.4B

Leaving them with **\$2.6B** in spending power, or **15.2%** of all spending power in Fort Worth.







SPENDING POWER & TAX CONTRIBUTIONS (CONTINUED)

Immigrants in Fort Worth also supported federal social programs. In 2019, they contributed **\$374M** to Social Security and **\$94.1M** to Medicare.



Share of immigrants receiving Medicare or Medicaid in 2019

14.5%



Share of U.S.-born receiving Medicare or Medicaid in 2019

29.7%



Share of immigrants with private healthcare coverage

45.8%



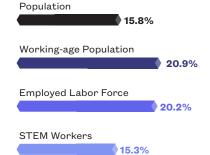
Share of immigrants with public healthcare coverage

14.8%

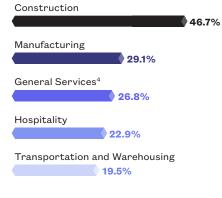
WORKFORCE

Although the foreign-born population made up **15.8%** of the city's overall population, they represented **20.9%** of its working-age population, **20.2%** of its employed labor force, and **15.3%** of its STEM workers in 2019.

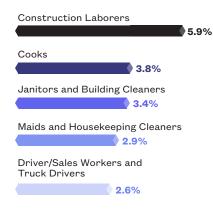
Immigrant shares of the...



Immigrants played a critical role in these key industries in the city:



Immigrants tend to concentrate in these occupations in the city:



Because of the role immigrants play in the workforce helping companies keep jobs on U.S. soil, we estimate that, by 2019, immigrants living in the city had helped create or preserve **6,100 local manufacturing jobs** that would have otherwise vanished or moved elsewhere.⁵

Despite making up **15.8%** of the overall population, immigrants made up **24.7%** of the entrepreneurs in the city in 2019.

Share of entrepreneurs who were foreign-born in 2019

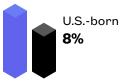
24.7%

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

In the city, immigrants were **28.9%** more likely to be entrepreneurs than their U.S.-born counterparts.

Share of the population who were self-employed:

Foreign-born 10.3%



Nearly **8,500** immigrants worked for their own businesses, generating **\$243** million in business income.

Immigrant entrepreneurs play a critical role in several key industries:

General Services

Construction

16.6%

30.1%

Professional Services⁶

14.1%

13%

Retail Trade

Hospitality

9.5%

EDUCATION AND LONG-TERM ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Share of the city's population aged 25 or older that held a bachelor's degree or higher in 2019:

Foreign-born

17.5%



U.S.-borr

32.2%

Share of the city's population aged 25 or older that held **an advanced degree** in 2019:



Foreign-born

6.1%



U.S.-born

10.2%

In fall 2019.

1,770 students

enrolled in colleges and universities in the city were temporary residents.⁷ These students supported

700 local jobs

and contributed

\$55.5M

in spending in the 2019 academic year.8



Share of public school students under 18 who were born abroad

HOUSING WEALTH

In 2019, **60.4%** of immigrant households in Fort Worth owned their homes, compared to **59.9%** of U.S.-born.

39.6% of immigrant households were renters.

76.9% of immigrant households lived in houses, while **20.7%** lived in apartments.

The total property value of immigrant households

\$4.9B

The total annual rent paid by immigrant households

\$197.6M

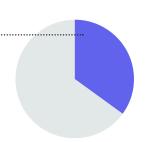


Share of immigrants who were naturalized U.S. citizens

34.7%

This represents a total of

46,200 immigrants.





Share among the **87,100** non-citizen immigrants who were likely eligible to naturalize

7.9%

This represents a total of

10,500 immigrants.

11,100

people, or



8.3%

of the foreign-born population, were likely refugees in 2019.9

REFUGEES



\$54,870

The median household income of the refugees in the city in 2019.

Refugees tend to concentrate in these occupations in the city:



of refugees ages 25 and above held a bachelor's degree or higher.

Manufacturing

20%

Transportation and Warehousing

15.9%

General Services

13.1%

Retail Trade

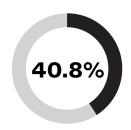
12.1%

Hospitality

10%

54,400

Estimated number of undocumented immigrants in 2019, or **40.8%** of the immigrant population.



UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

Undocumented immigrant households earned \$991.8M in 2019.

\$62.6M

went to federal taxes¹⁰ and

\$46.2M

went to state and local taxes11

leaving them with

\$883.1M

in spending power.

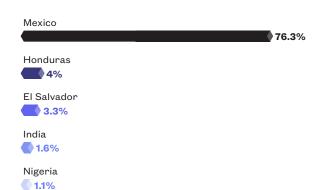


Undocumented households held

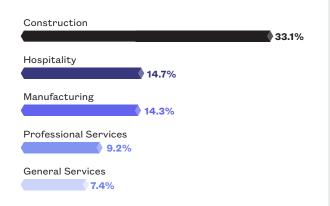
34%

of foreign-born spending power in Fort Worth

Top countries of origin for the undocumented immigrants in the city:



Undocumented immigrants tend to concentrate in these industries in the city:



ENDNOTES

- 1 Unless otherwise specified, data comes from 5-year samples of the American Community Survey from 2014 and 2019 and figures refer to the City of Fort Worth.
- 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 General services include personal services (e.g. laundry services, barber shops, and repair and maintenance), religious organizations, social services, and labor unions.
- 5 Vigdor, Jacob. 2013. "Immigration and the Revival of American Cities: From Preserving Manufacturing Jobs to Strengthening the Housing Market." New American Economy.

- 6 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.
- 7 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.
- 8 Economic data is derived from the International Student Economic Value Tool maintained by NAFSA, the association of international educators.
- 9 New American Economy. 2017. "From Struggle to Resilience: The Economic Impact of Refugees in America."
- 10 U.S. Congressional Budget Office. 2016. "The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2013."
- 11 Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy. 2015. "Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States."