



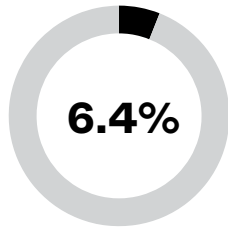
New Americans in Lubbock

The Demographic and Economic Contributions of Immigrants in the Metro Area¹

POPULATION GROWTH

20,100

immigrants lived in the metro area in 2019, making up **6.4%** of the overall population.



Between 2014 and 2019, the overall population in the metro area increased from 299,200 to 316,400, or

5.8%



During the same period, the foreign-born population increased from 17,700 to 20,100, or

13.8%



Growth in the foreign born population accounted for

14.2%

of the overall population growth during that period.

Of the **150,500** people working in the metro area, **11,400**, or



7.6%,

were foreign-born.²

Top countries of origin for immigrants living in Lubbock:

1. Mexico **45%**
2. China.....**4.5%**
3. El Salvador.....**3.5%**
4. Philippines**3.2%**
5. India.....**3.1%**

SPENDING POWER & TAX CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2019, foreign-born residents in Lubbock contributed **\$1.2B** to the metro area's GDP, or **7.9%** of the total.³

The foreign-born population in Lubbock holds considerable economic power.

Amount earned by immigrant households in 2019:

\$594.3M

\$107.8M

 went to federal taxes.⁴

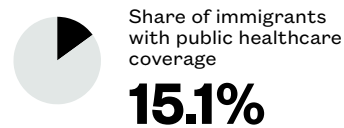
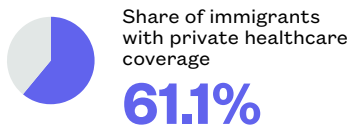
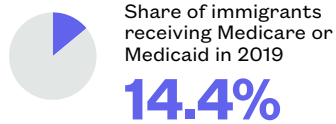
\$46.7M

 went to state & local taxes.⁵

Leaving them with **\$439.8M** in spending power, or **7.3%** of all spending power in Lubbock, more than their **6.4%** share of the population.

SPENDING POWER & TAX CONTRIBUTIONS (CONTINUED)

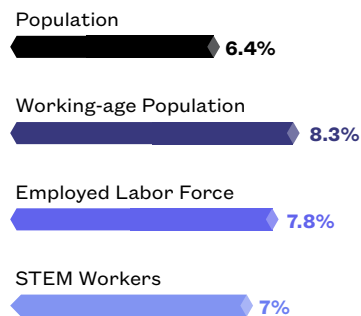
Immigrants in Lubbock also supported federal social programs. In 2019, they contributed **\$57.8M** to Social Security and **\$15.7M** to Medicare.



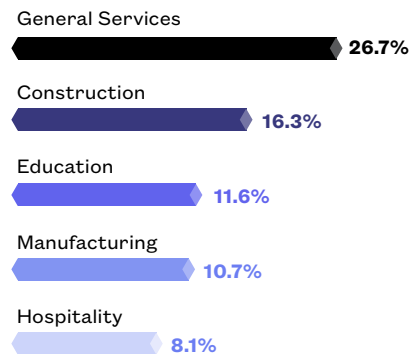
WORKFORCE

Although the foreign-born population made up **6.4%** of the metro area's overall population, they represented **8.3%** of its working-age population, **7.8%** of its employed labor force, and **7%** of its STEM workers in 2019.

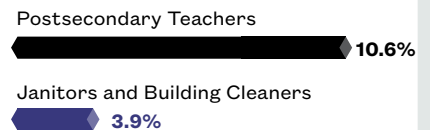
Immigrant shares of the...



Immigrants played a critical role in these key industries in the metro area:



Immigrants tend to concentrate in these occupations in the metro area:



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 metro area had helped create or preserve **900 local manufacturing jobs** that would have otherwise vanished or moved elsewhere.⁶

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

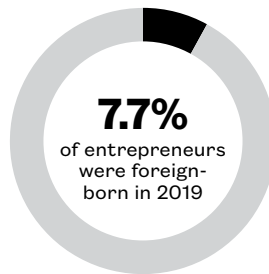
1,100

foreign-born people worked for their own businesses, generating

\$37M

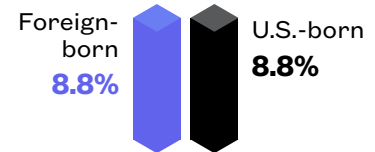
in business income.

Despite making up **6.4%** of the overall population, immigrants made up **7.7%** of the entrepreneurs in the metro area in 2019.



In the metro area, immigrants were about as likely to be entrepreneurs than their U.S.-born counterparts.

Share of the population who were entrepreneurs:

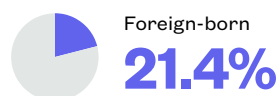


EDUCATION AND LONG-TERM ECONOMIC IMPACTS

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



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



2,500 students

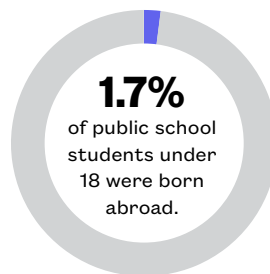
enrolled in colleges and universities in the metro area were temporary residents in fall 2019.⁷ These students supported

800 local jobs

and contributed

\$70.4M

in spending in the 2019 academic year.⁸



HOUSING WEALTH

In 2019, **47.3%** of immigrant households in Lubbock owned their homes, compared to **56.2%** of U.S.-born households.

52.7% of immigrant households were renters.

61.5% of immigrant households lived in houses, while **33.3%** lived in apartments.

The total property value of immigrant households

\$683.9M

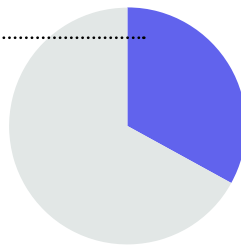
The total annual rent paid by immigrant households

\$41.2M

NATURALIZATION

Share of immigrants who were naturalized U.S. citizens
32.8%

This represents a total of
6,600 immigrants.



Share among the **13,500** non-citizen immigrants who were likely eligible to naturalize

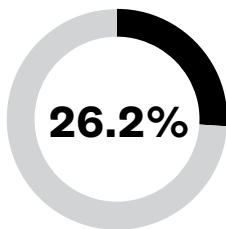
15.3%

This represents a total of
3,100 immigrants.

UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

5,300

Estimated number of undocumented immigrants in 2019, or **26.2%** of the immigrant population.



Undocumented immigrant households earned **\$85.3M** in 2019.

\$5.6M

went to federal taxes⁹ and

\$4M

went to state and local taxes¹⁰

leaving them with

\$75.6M

in spending power.



Undocumented households held

17.2%

of foreign-born spending power in Lubbock.



54.7%

of undocumented immigrants in the metro area were from **Mexico.**

Undocumented immigrants tend to concentrate in these industries in the metro area:



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 Lubbock Metropolitan Area.
- 2 Due to the data limitations of the Public Use Microdata Area for locations of people's primary workplace, the data does not include people working in parts of Lubbock that are likely to have a very small number of workers, resulting in a slight undercount of the overall number of workers.
- 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 2019 and the statistics of GDP from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S..
- 4 U.S. Congressional Budget Office. 2016. "The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2013."
- 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 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. 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 U.S. Congressional Budget Office. 2016. "The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2013."
- 10 Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy. 2015. "Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States."