

New Americans in St. Louis



A Snapshot of the Demographic and Economic Contributions of Immigrants in the St. Louis Metro Area

OVERVIEW

122,430

Immigrant Residents



7,073

Immigrant Entrepreneurs

\$1.1B

Immigrant Taxes Paid, 2014

\$3B

Immigrant Spending Power, 2014

DEMOGRAPHICS

Similar to the United States as a whole, immigrants in most cities are more likely to be of working age—defined as being between the ages of 25 and 64—than the native-born population. This allows them to contribute to U.S. entitlement programs and also assume roles helping seniors as they age.

Age Group	Foreign-Born Population Share	Native-Born Population Share
0-24	17.8%	32.3%
25-64	68.5%	52.7%
65+	13.8%	15.0%

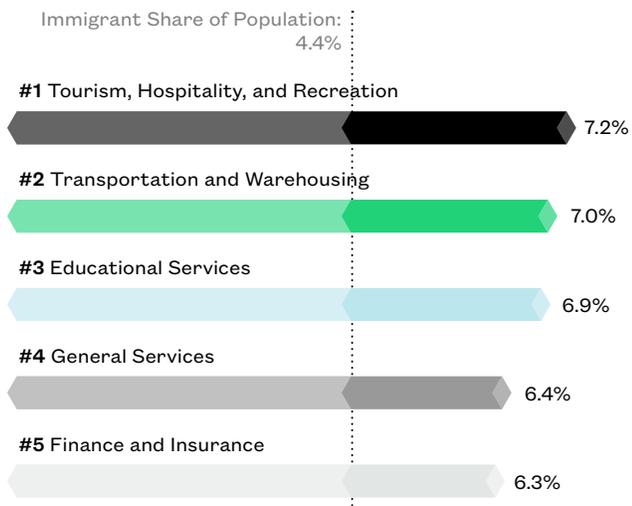
WORKFORCE

Nationally, immigrants are 17.2 percent more likely to hold a graduate degree than natives. They are also more likely to have less than a bachelor's degree. This lets them assume positions at the high and low ends of the workforce that might otherwise remain unfilled, hurting local businesses or leading employers to relocate elsewhere. Here, we show the educational attainment of immigrants in this city and the five industries where they make up the largest share of workers.

Workforce Education	Foreign-Born Population	Native-Born Population
Less Than High School	13.6%	9.2%
High School & Some College	37.9%	59.6%
Bachelor's Degree	22.3%	19.0%
Graduate Degree	26.2%	12.2%



FOREIGN-BORN IN TOP INDUSTRIES



VOTING POWER

Nationally, 19.1 million immigrants were eligible to vote in 2014—a group that could have a particularly important role in coming election cycles, given the narrow margins of victory that have decided presidential elections in recent years.

58,372

Eligible Immigrant Voters, 2014

TAXES & SPENDING POWER

Nationally, immigrants earned \$1.3 trillion in 2014 and contributed \$105 billion in state and local taxes and almost \$224 billion in federal taxes. This left them with nearly \$927 billion in spending power. Immigrants play an important role contributing to local economies both as consumers and taxpayers.

HOMEOWNERSHIP

Immigrant families have long played an important role helping to build housing wealth in the United States. In recent decades, the more than 40 million immigrants collectively in the country increased U.S. housing wealth by \$3.7 trillion. Much of this was possible because immigrants moved into neighborhoods once in decline, helping to revitalize local communities and make them more attractive to U.S.-born residents.

27,608

Homes Owned by Immigrants, 2014

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Immigrants nationally are 28 percent more likely to be entrepreneurs than natives. In 2010, roughly one in 10 American workers with jobs at private firms were employed at immigrant-founded companies. Immigrants similarly play an important role as entrepreneurs in this city.

How many immigrant entrepreneurs reside in St. Louis?

7,073

How much more likely are immigrants to be entrepreneurs?

29.2%

Immigrant Household Income **\$4.1B**

Taxes Paid **\$1.1B**

— Federal Taxes **\$802.9M**

— State & Local Taxes **\$328.2M**

Total Spending Power **\$3B**