## Immigrants and the Economy - 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>St. Louis MSA</th>
<th>MO District 1</th>
<th>MO District 2</th>
<th>IL District 12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant Residents</td>
<td>122,430</td>
<td>42,295</td>
<td>55,234</td>
<td>17,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant Share of Population</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Income (in millions)</td>
<td>$4,119.0</td>
<td>$1,100.0</td>
<td>$2,400.0</td>
<td>$457.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant Taxes Paid (in millions)</td>
<td>$1,131.2</td>
<td>$278.8</td>
<td>$617.2</td>
<td>$122.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant Spending Power (in millions)</td>
<td>$2,987.9</td>
<td>$822.5</td>
<td>$1,800.0</td>
<td>$335.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: New American Economy
Working Age Distribution

St. Louis MSA

- Foreign-Born: 17.8%
- Native-Born: 68.5%
- 0-24: 13.8%
- 25-64 (Working Age): 52.7%
- 65+: 32.3%

Missouri District 1

- Foreign-Born: 20.4%
- Native-Born: 70.4%
- 0-24: 9.2%
- 25-64 (Working Age): 53.2%
- 65+: 34.4%

Missouri District 2

- Foreign-Born: 17.3%
- Native-Born: 69.2%
- 0-24: 13.5%
- 25-64 (Working Age): 52.4%
- 65+: 31.1%

Illinois District 12

- Foreign-Born: 18.2%
- Native-Born: 69.3%
- 0-24: 12.5%
- 25-64 (Working Age): 52.1%
- 65+: 33.0%

Source: New American Economy
Educational Attainment of Workforce

St. Louis MSA
- Foreign-Born: 19.8%
- Native-Born: 39.5%

Missouri District 1
- Foreign-Born: 23.0%
- Native-Born: 58.8%

Missouri District 2
- Foreign-Born: 27.4%
- Native-Born: 48.3%

Illinois District 12
- Foreign-Born: 15.6%
- Native-Born: 48.6%

Source: New American Economy
Share of Foreign-Born in Top Industries

St. Louis MSA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tourism, hospitality, &amp; recreation</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation &amp; warehousing</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational services</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General services</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance and insurance</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: New American Economy
Share of Foreign-Born in Top Industries

Missouri District 1

- Agriculture: 12.0%
- General services: 9.9%
- Arts, entertainment, recreation, & accommodation & food services: 9.7%
- Manufacturing: 9.5%
- Construction: 8.8%

Source: New American Economy
Share of Foreign-Born in Top Industries

Missouri District 2

Transportation, warehousing & utilities: 12.7%
Manufacturing: 12.7%
Agriculture: 12.1%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, & accommodation & food services: 11.1%
General services: 10.1%

Source: New American Economy
Share of Foreign-Born in Top Industries

Illinois District 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, recreation, &amp; accommodation &amp; food services</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General services</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale trade</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional, scientific, &amp; management, &amp; administrative &amp; waste</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>management services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: New American Economy
Foreign-Born Taxes

Source: New American Economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Total Taxes Paid</th>
<th>State &amp; Local Taxes</th>
<th>Federal Taxes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STL MSA</td>
<td>$1,131.2</td>
<td>$617.2</td>
<td>$802.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MO District 1</td>
<td>$278.8</td>
<td>$122.1</td>
<td>$193.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MO District 2</td>
<td>$85.0</td>
<td>$43.1</td>
<td>$79.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IL District 12</td>
<td>$188.1</td>
<td>$429.1</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
# Foreign-Born Voting Power & Homeownership - 2014

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eligible Immigrant Voters</td>
<td>58,372</td>
<td>15,210</td>
<td>27,776</td>
<td>7,022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered Immigrant Voters</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>9,348</td>
<td>17,070</td>
<td>3,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Homes Owned by Immigrants</td>
<td>27,608</td>
<td>7,512</td>
<td>15,624</td>
<td>3,547</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: New American Economy
## Entrepreneurship

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of immigrant entrepreneurs</td>
<td>7,073</td>
<td>1,313</td>
<td>2,032</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much more likely are immigrants to be entrepreneurs</td>
<td>29.2%</td>
<td>43.2%</td>
<td>19.6%</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: New American Economy
Diversity and Wages

Low and high-wage workers gain when U.S. cities become more diverse. When a city experiences a diversity boost, the average person living in the metropolitan area sees their wages rise by about 6 percent.

• Workers in the top 25 percent of all earners see wage increases of 6.6 percent
• Workers in the bottom 25 percent of all earners experience a 7.1 percent wage boost on average.

Diversity among Highest Earners

Increases in diversity among the highest earners in a city result in dramatic wage gains for all income groups.

- A diversity boost among the top 25 percent of earners results in an 18 percent wage jump for other high-wage earners or an average increase in wages of $13,000 per year.
- Local workers in the bottom 25 percent of earners, rise by 16.2 percent on average, or about $4,100.

Low-wage workers benefit from rising diversity in the bottom half of the labor market.

• A diversity boost among the bottom 50 percent of wage earners raises the average local wages of workers in the city overall by 1.6 percent - driven by dynamics at the lower end of the labor market.

• While other workers see no significant effect, the lowest 25 percent of earners see their wages rise by 2.1 percent on average.

Increasing diversity among the lowest earners has either a positive or neutral effect on others.

• When the lowest 25 percent of earners in a given workplace experiences a diversity boost, the wages of other workers at that company - across all income tiers - rise.

• At the metro level, such a diversity boost appears to have no significant effect - either positive or negative - on the income of other local workers.
