

Driving Growth

The Economic Impact of Immigrants in the Great Lakes Region, 2014 to 2017

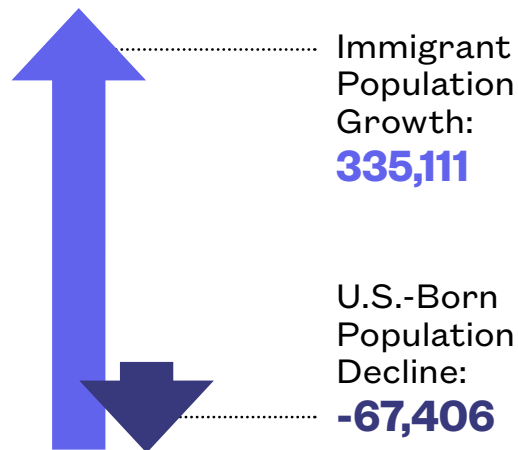
Population Change and Demographics

Between 2014 and 2017, all population growth in the Great Lakes region¹ was due to growth in the immigrant population. Over this time period, the immigrant population grew by 3.8 percent, or more than 335,000. In Michigan and Ohio, the immigrant population grew at an even faster rate, by almost 10 percent in just three years. Indiana (8.4 percent), Pennsylvania (8.2 percent), and Wisconsin (4.7 percent) also saw their immigrant populations grow faster than the regional average.

All population growth in the region in the past 3 years was due to growth in the immigrant population.

By contrast, the Great Lakes Region saw a decrease of more than 67,000 U.S.-born residents, due to domestic out-migration and deaths. Because of the growth in the immigrant population, the Great Lakes region's population grew by more than 267,000 during that time despite the decline in the U.S.-born population. Like in the larger region, the population in Michigan and Pennsylvania would have shrunk had it not been for immigrants. In other states, the decline was significantly less because of immigrants. Without immigrants, Illinois would have shrunk by 133,918 rather than by 78,557. These demographic trends show that the immigrant share of the region's overall population is growing. Between 2014 and 2017, the share of the population that was foreign-born increased from 11.1 percent to 11.4 percent.

Population Change in the Great Lakes Region, 2014 to 2017



The population in Michigan and Pennsylvania would have shrunk had it not been for immigrants.

¹ The Great Lakes region is defined in this report as the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin

Working-Age Population

Critically for the industries and businesses of the Great Lakes Region, new immigrant residents are also helping offset declines in the number of U.S.-born workers who are either moving away or retiring out of the labor market. In just three years, between 2014 and 2017, the Great Lakes Region lost almost 617,000 U.S.-born people of working age—defined as the ages of 16 to 64. Over the same period, the number of working-age immigrants increased by almost 167,000. As of 2017, 78.7 percent of immigrants were working age in the region, versus 62.6 percent of people born in the United States. Immigrant workers made up significant shares of some of the most important industries in the region, including transportation and warehousing (19.1 percent), construction (17.9 percent), and manufacturing (13.3 percent).

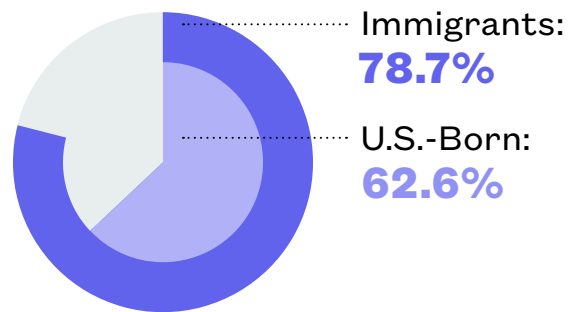
Educational Attainment

Educational attainment among immigrants also increased between 2014 and 2017. The share of immigrants with at least a bachelor's degree increased by 1.7 percentage points from 31.9 percent to 33.6 percent in the region. In some states, the increase was even greater—in Wisconsin, the share of immigrants with at least a bachelor's degree increased by more than 5 percentage points, from 29.9 percent in 2014 to 35.1 percent.

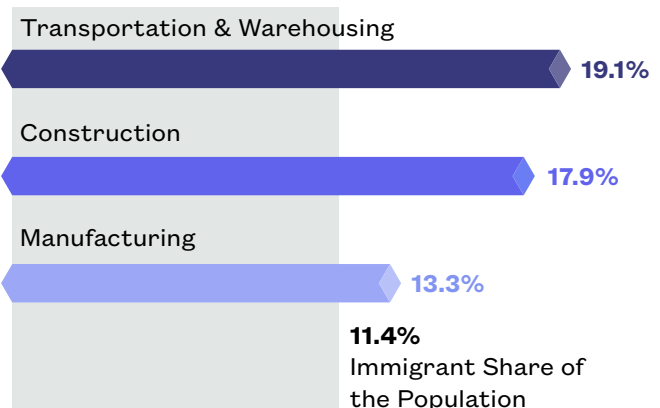
One in three immigrants in the region had a bachelor's degree or higher in 2017.

*States like Illinois and Pennsylvania saw an increase in immigrants of working age, despite a **significant decrease among their U.S.-born peers.***

Working Age Share of the Population, 2017



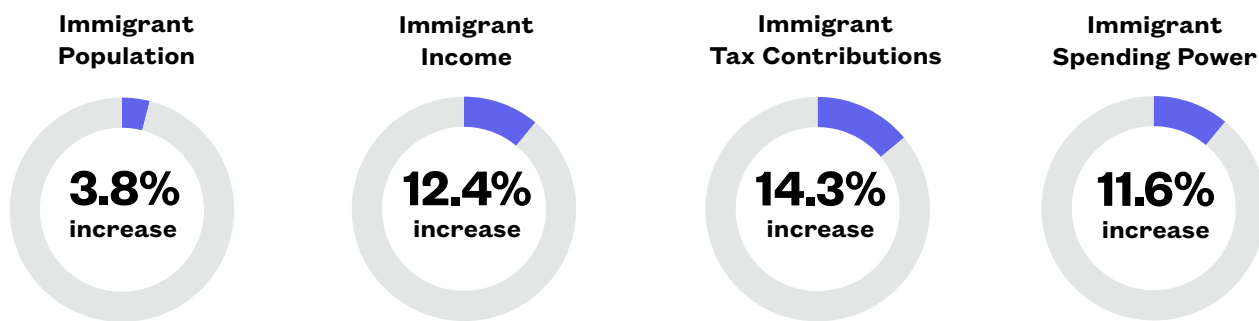
Share of Workforce that is Foreign-Born, 2017



Income and Spending Power

Given the growth rate in size and in the educational profile of immigrants in the Great Lakes Region, it is not surprising that immigrants' earning, spending, and taxpaying power grew between 2014 and 2017. Over those years, while the immigrant population of the region increased by 3.8 percent, their total income grew by 12.4 percent, their total tax contributions increased by 14.3 percent, and their total spending power increased by 11.6 percent.

Growth in Immigrant Population, Income, Taxes Paid, and Spending Power, 2014 to 2017



*In Michigan, immigrant spending power increased by almost **22%**.*

Total Immigrant Tax Contributions, 2017

State	Total Federal Tax Contributions of Immigrant Households, 2017	Total State and Local Tax Contributions of Immigrant Households, 2017	State	Total Federal Tax Contributions of Immigrant Households, 2017	Total State and Local Tax Contributions of Immigrant Households, 2017
Illinois	\$11.5 Billion	\$6.0 Billion	Ohio	\$3.4 Billion	\$1.6 Billion
Indiana	\$1.7 Billion	\$859.2 Million	Pennsylvania	\$6.0 Billion	\$2.7 Billion
Michigan	\$4.8 Billion	\$1.9 Billion	Wisconsin	\$1.6 Billion	\$822.9 Million
New York	\$33.1 Billion	\$18.5 Billion	Total Great Lakes	\$62.1 Billion	\$32.4 Billion

Data Appendix

TABLE 1: CHANGE IN IMMIGRANT POPULATION, 2014 - 2017

State	FB Population 2014	FB Population 2017	Change in Immigrant Population 2014-2017	Growth Rate for Immigrants 2014-2017
Illinois	1,769,147	1,824,508	55,361	3.1%
Indiana	322,272	349,282	27,010	8.4%
Michigan	641,874	705,183	63,309	9.9%
New York	4,462,737	4,525,241	62,504	1.4%
Ohio	480,868	528,107	47,239	9.8%
Pennsylvania	813,198	880,079	66,881	8.2%
Wisconsin	274,329	287,136	12,807	4.7%
Total Great Lakes	8,764,425	9,099,536	335,111	3.8%

TABLE 2: IMMIGRANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO POPULATION CHANGE, 2014 - 2017

State	Change in Immigrant Population, 2014-2017	Change in Overall Population, 2014-2017	Population Change, 2014-2017 Without Immigrants	Share of Overall Growth due to Immigrants
Indiana	27,010	69,963	42,953	38.60%
New York	62,504	103,172	40,668	60.60%
Wisconsin	12,807	37,919	25,112	33.80%
Ohio	47,239	64,446	17,207	73.30%
Michigan	63,309	52,434	-10,875	n.a. ²
Pennsylvania	66,881	18,328	-48,553	n.a.
Illinois	55,361	-78,557	-133,918	n.a.
Total Great Lakes	335,111	267,705	-67,406	n.a.

² Not applicable because there was an overall decline in the state population.

TABLE 3: CHANGE IN WORKING AGE POPULATION³, 2014 - 2017

State	Immigrant Working Age Population, 2014	Immigrant Working Age Population, 2017	Change in Foreign-Born, Working Age	U.S.-Born Working Age, 2014	U.S.-Born Working Age, 2017	Change in U.S.-Born, Working Age, 2014-2017
Illinois	1,459,072	1,477,851	18,779	7,004,243	6,832,100	-172,143
Indiana	262,526	288,856	26,330	3,986,927	3,960,907	-26,020
Michigan	491,809	550,748	58,939	5,939,112	5,845,427	-93,685
New York	3,531,889	3,488,961	-42,928	9,575,447	9,520,439	-55,008
Ohio	375,898	419,845	43,947	7,090,477	7,016,598	-73,879
Pennsylvania	648,945	699,663	50,718	7,633,381	7,482,038	-151,343
Wisconsin	220,949	231,719	10,770	3,511,364	3,466,692	-44,672
Total Great Lakes	6,991,088	7,157,643	166,555	44,740,951	44,124,201	-616,750

TABLE 4: CHANGE IN IMMIGRANTS WITH A BACHELORS DEGREE OR HIGHER, 2014 - 2017

State	Share of Immigrants with at least a BA, 2014	Share of Immigrants with at least a BA, 2017	Increase in Percentage Points
Illinois	30.2%	31.9%	1.7
Indiana	31.5%	33.8%	2.3
Michigan	40.7%	41.4%	0.7
New York	29.5%	30.7%	1.2
Ohio	43.0%	44.3%	1.3
Pennsylvania	37.0%	40.1%	3.1
Wisconsin	29.9%	35.1%	5.2
Total Great Lakes	31.9%	33.6%	1.7

3 We define working age as 16-64 years of age.

TABLE 5: CHANGE IN IMMIGRANT INCOME AND SPENDING POWER, 2014 - 2017

State	Total Immigrant Income, 2017	Total Immigrant Spending Power, 2017	Growth Rate of Total Immigrant Income, 2014-2017	Growth Rate of Total Immigrant Spending Power 2014-2017	Growth Rate of Immigrant Population, 2014-2017
Illinois	\$64.1 Billion	\$46.6 Billion	11.0%	10.7%	3.1%
Indiana	\$9.8 Billion	\$7.2 Billion	15.2%	17.8%	8.4%
Michigan	\$24.9 Billion	\$18.2 Billion	20.9%	21.8%	9.9%
New York	\$169.4 Billion	\$117.8 Billion	10.7%	8.6%	1.4%
Ohio	\$18.5 Billion	\$13.4 Billion	13.1%	15.3%	9.8%
Pennsylvania	\$31.6 Billion	\$22.9 Billion	16.7%	17.1%	8.2%
Wisconsin	\$9.0 Billion	\$6.6 Billion	14.0%	14.9%	4.7%
Total Great Lakes	\$327.3 Billion	\$232.6 Billion	12.4%	11.6%	3.8 %