



# New Americans in Santa Clara County

The Demographic and Economic Contributions of Immigrants<sup>1</sup> in the County<sup>2</sup>

## Population

**765,800**

the number of immigrants living in Santa Clara County in 2021.<sup>3</sup>

Immigrants made up



of the total population of the county in 2021.

Between 2016 and 2021, the total population of the county decreased by



The immigrant population increased by



during the same time period.

Without immigrants moving to the county, the total population would have shrunk by



from 2016 to 2021.

## Demographics



of households in Santa Clara County had at least one immigrant person living there.

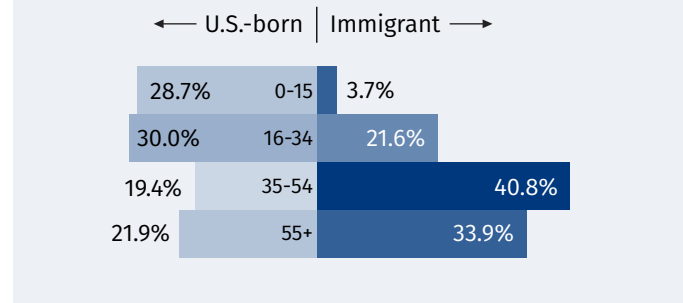


of immigrants in Santa Clara County were recent arrivals, with five years in the United States or less, meaning



of immigrants in the county had lived in the United States for more than five years.

Share of population by age:<sup>4</sup>



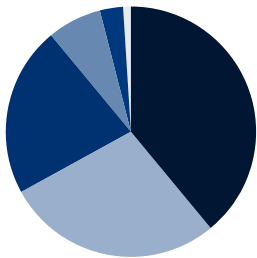
1. We define “immigrant” as any non-citizen or any naturalized U.S. citizen. They include naturalized citizens, green card holders, temporary visa holders, refugees, asylees, and undocumented immigrants, among others.
2. Unless otherwise specified, data comes from 1-year samples of the American Community Survey from 2016 and 2021 and figures refer to Santa Clara County, California. The total population of Santa Clara County in 2021 was 1,886,350.
3. Estimates provided in this report may slightly undercount the immigrant population. The American Community Survey (ACS) historically undersamples the foreign-born population, especially among lower income, more recently arrived, and less English-fluent immigrant populations.
4. Totals may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

## Demographics (continued)

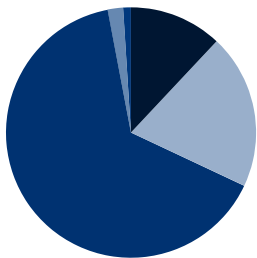
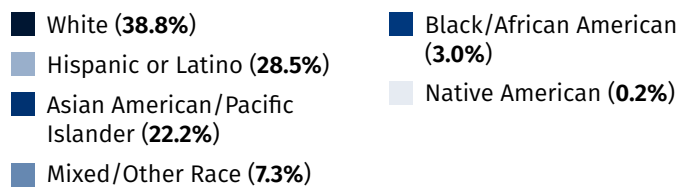
U.S.-born residents in the county self-identified as **47.5%** female and **52.5%** male.<sup>5</sup>



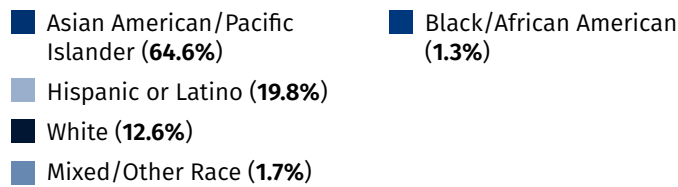
Immigrant residents in the county self-identified as **51.0%** female and **49.0%** male.



Share of the U.S.-born population in the county by race:



Share of the immigrant population in the county by race:



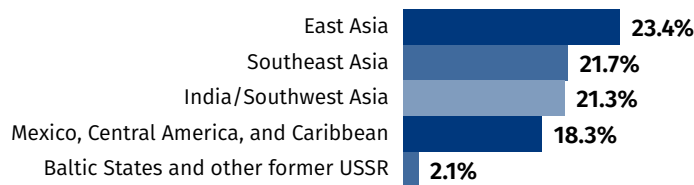
**1.03 million**

people worked in the county in 2021. Of these,

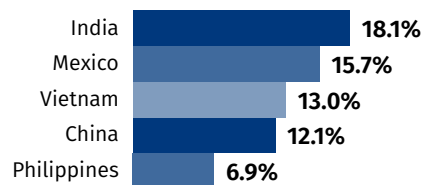
**48.0%**

or **494,800** workers, were immigrants.

The top regions of origin for immigrants living in the county:

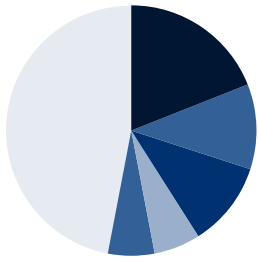


The top countries of origin for immigrants living in the county:



5. This data comes from the American Community Survey. The U.S. Census Bureau notes that sex and gender are two distinct concepts, and the ACS question intends to capture current sex. The ACS does not have any questions about gender, sexual orientation, or sex assigned at birth.

## Demographics (continued)



The top languages spoken at home other than English among immigrants:



## Immigrants with Limited English Language Proficiency

**158,200**

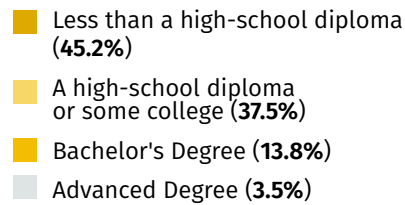
immigrants living in the county had limited English language proficiency, making up

**20.8%**

of the immigrant population.<sup>6</sup>



Among those with limited English language proficiency, educational attainment was as follows:



Among those, the top languages spoken at home other than English were:



In 2021,

**87.1%**

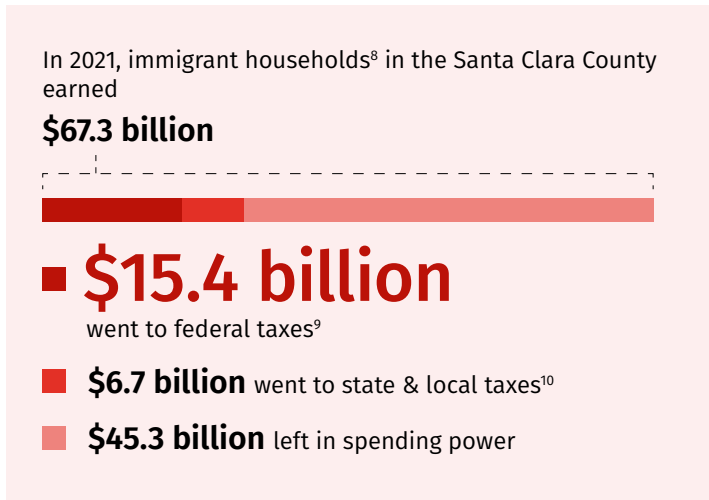
of immigrants speak a language other than English at home.

6. For the purpose of this report, we define people with limited English language proficiency as those who do not speak English at all or do not speak English well.

7. This includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.

## Spending Power and Tax Contributions

Immigrants paid significant amounts in federal, state, and local taxes, including property, sales, and excise taxes levied by state and local governments.



This means that immigrant households held



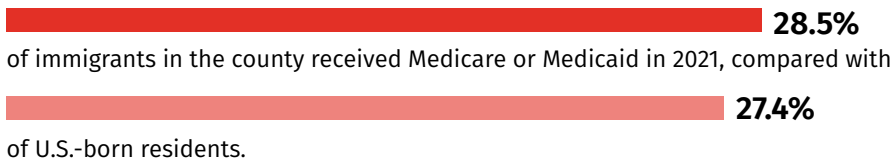
of all spending power in the county.

In 2021, immigrants in the county contributed

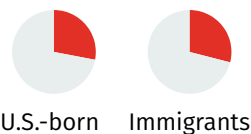


to the county's gross domestic product (GDP), or **54.7%** of total GDP for that year.<sup>11</sup>

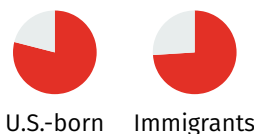
Immigrants in the county also supported federal social programs. In 2021, they contributed



About **27.9%** of U.S.-born residents had public health care coverage, compared with **28.7%** of immigrants.<sup>12</sup>



About **79.2%** of U.S.-born residents had private health care coverage, compared with **73.5%** of immigrants.



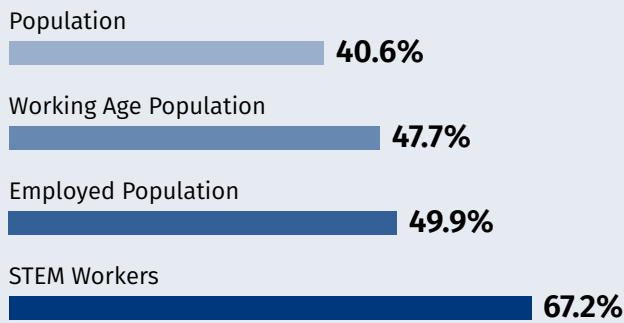
of immigrants in the county did not have healthcare coverage.

- Immigrant households refer to those with an immigrant as head of the unit.
- U.S. Congressional Budget Office, *The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2021* (Washington, DC: 2022), <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/58353>.
- Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, *Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States* (Washington, DC: 2018), <https://itep.org/whopays>.
- These figures derive from our calculations based on immigrants' share of wage income and self-employment income in the 5-year ACS sample from 2021 and the statistics of GDP from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.
- Including people who have both public and private healthcare coverage.

## Workforce

Although immigrants made up **40.6%** of the county's total population, they represented **47.7%** of its working age population, **49.9%** of its employed labor force, and **67.2%** of its workers in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields in 2021.<sup>13</sup>

### Immigrant shares of the...



The immigrant working-age population was **50.2%** female and **49.8%** male.



The immigrant employed population was **43.2%** female and **56.8%** male.



In 2021, there were

# 21.0

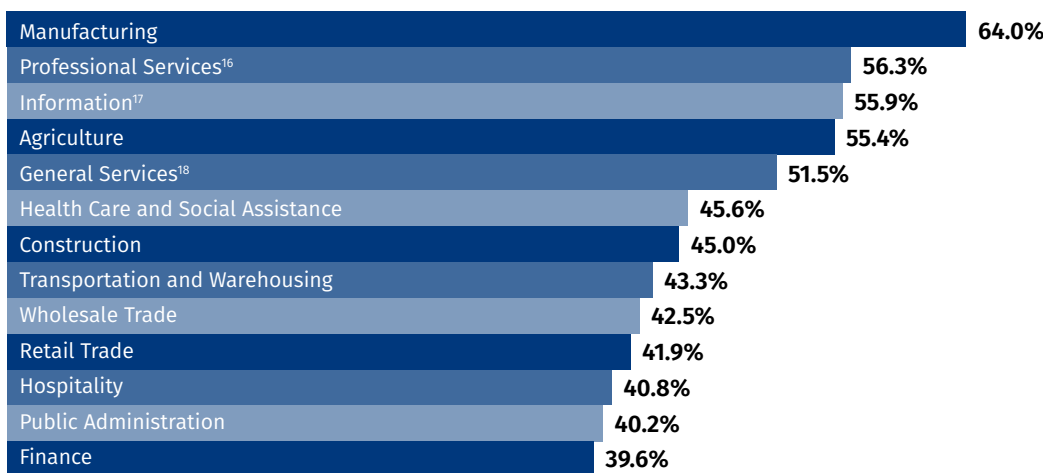
open STEM job postings for every available unemployed STEM worker in the county.<sup>14</sup>

Immigrants in the county were

# 33.2%

more likely to be of working age than their U.S.-born counterparts.<sup>15</sup>

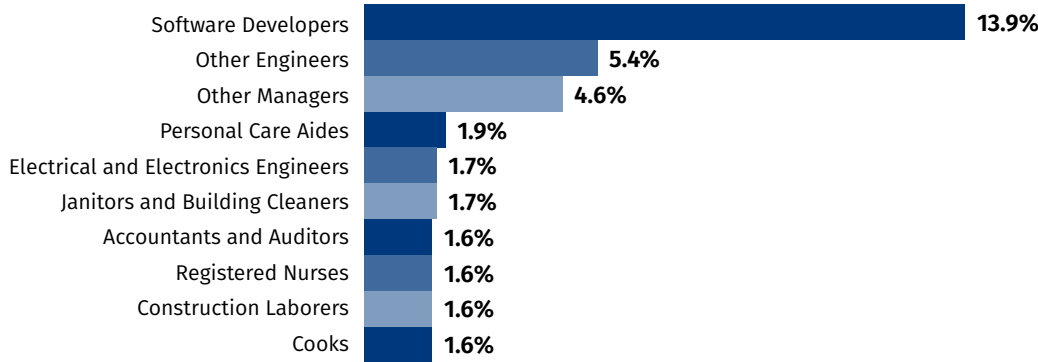
The industries with the largest number of immigrant workers in 2021 includes:



13. STEM refers to occupations that require background or expertise in science, technology, engineering, and/or math.
14. Data is obtained from Lightcast Technologies for the time period between January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2021.
15. We define working age as 16-64 years of age.
16. 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.
17. Information includes: Newspaper, magazine, book, and directory publishers, software publishing, motion pictures and video industries, sound recording industries, broadcasting (except internet), internet publishing and broadcasting and web search portals, wired telecommunications (telephone) carriers, telecommunications (cell phone and mobile) except wired telecommunications carriers, data processing, hosting, and related services, and libraries and archives.
18. General services include personal services (e.g. laundry services, barber shops, and repair and maintenance), religious organizations, social services, and labor unions.

## Workforce (continued)

The occupations with the largest number of immigrant workers in 2021:



Due to the role immigrants play in the workforce helping companies keep jobs on U.S. soil, our research estimates that immigrants living in the county helped create or preserve approximately

**35,200**  
manufacturing jobs

that would have otherwise been eliminated or moved elsewhere by 2021.<sup>19</sup>

### The occupations with the largest number of female immigrant workers in 2021:

Software Developers.....	7.8%
Other Managers.....	4.9%
Registered Nurses.....	3.3%

### The occupations with the largest number of male immigrant workers in 2021:

Software Developers.....	18.6%
Other Engineers.....	7.3%
Other Managers.....	4.5%

### SPOTLIGHT ON

## Job Demand In the Santa Clara County In 2022

Not only were immigrants more likely to be of working age than the U.S.-born, but they were also a crucial part of the county's economy, and helped meet the needs of its fastest growing and most in-demand fields in the future.<sup>20</sup>

### The top in-demand jobs in the county in 2022 were:

- |                        |                       |                                    |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Software Developers | 2. Registered Nurses  | 3. Computer Occupations, All Other |
| 4. Other Managers      | 5. Marketing Managers |                                    |

### The top skills listed for these in-demand jobs were:

- |                   |                         |               |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Communications | 2. Computer Science     | 3. Management |
| 4. Leadership     | 5. Software Engineering |               |

19. Jacob Vigdor, *Immigration and the Revival of American Cities: From Preserving Manufacturing Jobs to Strengthening the Housing Market* (New York, NY: AmericasSociety/ Council of the Americas and New American Economy, 2013), <https://www.newamericaneconomy.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/revival-of-american-cities.pdf>.

20. Data is obtained from Lightcast Technologies for the time period between January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2022.

**SPOTLIGHT ON**

**Job Demand In the Santa Clara County In 2022** *(continued)*

Immigrants help fill many high-demand roles, especially as the need for bilingual and culturally competent public service and healthcare workers increases.

The top five occupations with the highest demand for bilingual workers were:<sup>21</sup>

1. Computer Systems Design and Related Services

2. Elementary and Secondary Schools

3. Employment Placement Agencies and Executive Search Services

4. Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools

5. Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing

## Entrepreneurship

**42,000**

immigrant entrepreneurs generated

**\$1.5 billion**

in business income in Santa Clara County in 2021.

Immigrants were

**1.6%**

more likely to be an entrepreneur than their U.S.-born counterparts.

Immigrants represented

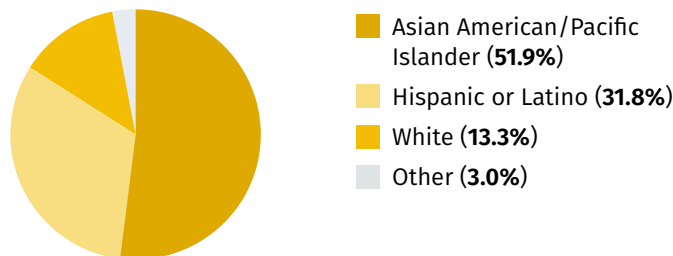


of the business owners in the county in 2021 despite making up **40.6%** of the population.

Immigrant entrepreneurs self-identified as **38.2%** female and **61.8%** male.



Immigrant entrepreneurs by race and ethnicity:

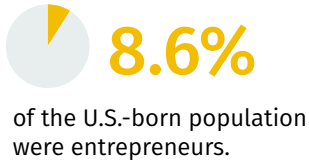
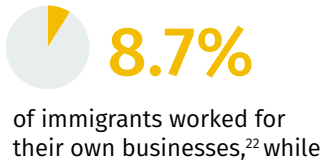


The top countries of origin for immigrant entrepreneurs were:

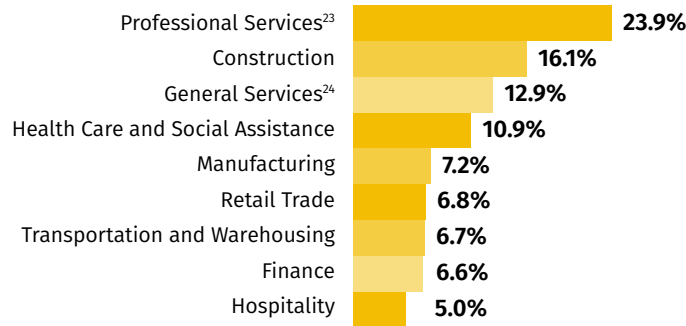


21. Data is obtained from Lightcast Technologies for the time period between January 1, 2022 and December 31, 2022.

## Entrepreneurship (continued)

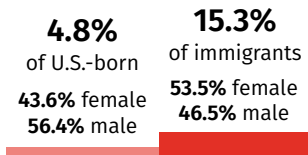


The industries with the largest number of immigrant entrepreneurs in 2021:

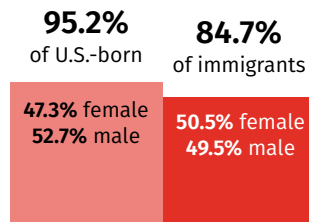


## Education

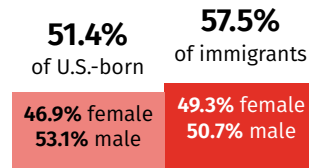
Share of the county's population aged 25 or above that had **less than a high school education** in 2021:



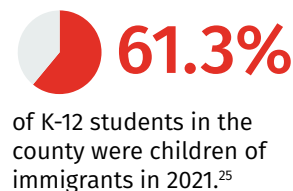
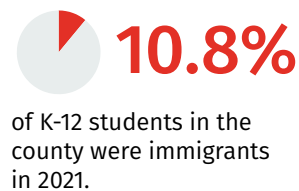
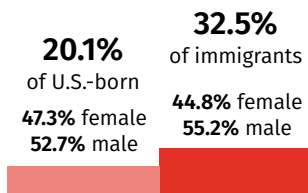
Share of the county's population aged 25 or above that had **at least a high school education or some college** in 2021:



Share of the county's population aged 25 or above that held a **bachelor's degree or higher** in 2021:



Share of the county's population aged 25 or above that held an **advanced degree** in 2021:



22. Data obtained from the ACS may not capture those who work in informal jobs and businesses, and as a result may not capture the full entrepreneurial spirit within the County.

23. 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.

24. General services include personal services (e.g. laundry services, barber shops, and repair and maintenance), religious organizations, social services, and labor unions.

25. Children of immigrants includes both U.S.-born and immigrants who are under the age of 18 with at least one immigrant parent.



**SPOTLIGHT ON** University Population

**10,471**

students enrolled in colleges and universities in Santa Clara County were temporary U.S. residents in fall 2021.<sup>26</sup>

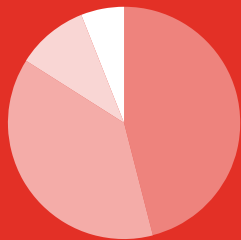
**4,201**

jobs were supported by international students in the 2021-22 academic year.<sup>27</sup>

**\$476.2 million**

was contributed to the economy by international students in the 2021-2022 academic year.

The universities with the largest international student populations were:



The breakdown of international students is as follows:

- Full-time graduate students (4,824)
- Full-time undergraduate students (3,986)
- Part-time graduate students (1,014)
- Part-time undergraduate students (647)

In the 2020-21 academic year,

**2,055**

international students graduated with a primary major in a STEM field.

**212**

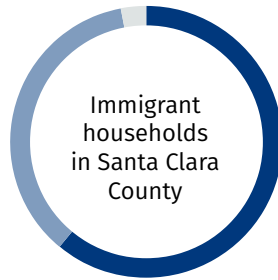
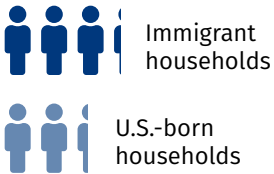
international students graduated with a secondary major in a STEM field from colleges and universities in the county.

26. Data on student enrollment in the county 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.

27. Economic data is derived from the International Student Economic Value Tool maintained by NAFSA: Association of International Educators.

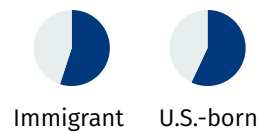
## Housing

The average household size for immigrants was **3.1** compared to **2.4** for U.S.-born residents.



- Lived in Houses **198,600 households, or 61.1%**
- Lived in Apartments **117,300, or 36.1%**
- Other **9,200, or 2.8%**

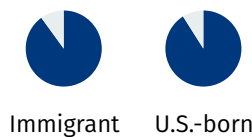
In 2021, **54.9%** of immigrant households in Santa Clara County owned their own homes, compared with **56.7%** of U.S.-born households.



**45.1%** of immigrant households were renters. Their total annual rent paid was

**\$4.2 billion**

**89.7%** of immigrant households in the county had access to broadband connection in their place of residence as compared with **91.0%** of U.S.-born households in 2021.<sup>28</sup>



Total property value of immigrant households:

**\$269.5 billion**

**16.8%** of immigrant households are rent burdened, compared to **15.9%** of U.S.-born households.



## Naturalization



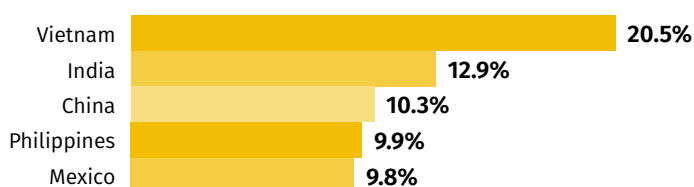
- 53.1%** Naturalized<sup>29</sup> Citizens (406,500)
- 19.8%** Likely Eligible to Naturalize (151,700)
- 27.1%** Not Eligible to Naturalize (207,600)



Nationally, **48.7%** of immigrants are naturalized citizens, **15.9%** are likely eligible to naturalize, and **35.4%** are not yet eligible.

If all immigrants in the United States who are eligible to naturalize became U.S. citizens, the earning potential of those eligible to naturalize would increase by **8.9%**<sup>30</sup> or **\$3,200**.

Top five countries of origin for naturalized citizens in the county were:



28. This data point reports whether the respondent or any member of their household subscribed to the internet using broadband (high speed) internet service such as cable, fiber optic, or DSL.

29. Naturalization is the process through which one can become a U.S. citizen, dependent on certain eligibility requirements. Learn more here: <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/how-united-states-immigration-system-works>.

30. Maria E. Enchautegui and Linda Giannarelli, *The Economic Impact of Naturalization on Immigrants and Cities*, Urban Institute, 2015, <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/economic-impact-naturalization-immigrants-and-cities>.

SPOTLIGHT

## Vandana Kumar

Publisher, *IndiaCurrents.com*

In 1986 at age 23, Vandana Kumar left India to marry a fellow Indian immigrant in San Jose. It was a tough transition. “I felt so lonely, and I longed for the sights and sounds of home,” she says. Then her brother-in-law invited her to a traveling exhibition about India. It made her wonder what other cultural events she might be missing.

Kumar soon learned there was a growing community of Indian immigrants in San Jose who also wanted to feel connected to their homeland—and each other. So in 1987, Kumar and her brother-in-law launched a monthly print magazine called *India Currents* to be that kind of community resource. “We didn’t realize what a need we were filling,” Kumar says. “It became a platform where people shared information and made connections.” For example, readers could find listings for Indian classical dance classes or advice on making their favorite Indian dishes with American ingredients. Local businesses began to advertise in its pages. Within a decade, *India Currents* had become a viable business with a regional circulation of 30,000.

Today the publication is exclusively digital. To sustain it for future generations, Kumar is now considering a new reader-supported business model and is also seeking philanthropic support. “We bring a unique point of view and tell immigrant stories,” she says. “The community trusts us, and we’ve earned that over the years.” She adds that *India Currents* has expanded as the Indian community has grown, especially following the arrival of Indian tech workers in the late 1990s. In 2021, 18 percent of immigrants living in the county were from India.

Kumar is pleased to see Santa Clara County recognizing the importance of her community. “They’ve made an effort to get to know us,” she says. For example, representatives from the Office of Immigrant Relations have attended round table discussions hosted by *India Currents* that have focused on the needs of Indian American seniors, LGBTQ+ and the unhoused. “Officials have talked about the services available and helped us all feel more connected,” she says. “For our part, we’ve been able to show the county that our community isn’t just tech people. We’re also nurses, teachers and truck drivers who are the backbone of our society.”

SPOTLIGHT

## Quyên Vuong

Executive Director, *International Children Assistance Network*

In 1981, 16-year-old Quyên Vuong and her 11-year-old brother came to America as Vietnamese refugees. They took a harrowing sea journey, encountered Thai pirates and nearly capsized. Then, once reunited with other family members in the states, they were constantly at risk of eviction. “My dad worked at a convenience store, and my two siblings and I worked 30 hours a week after school just to survive,” Vuong says.

She learned English, and with the help of scholarships, graduated from Yale University and business school at Stanford University. Her plan was to pursue international business, but her refugee journey and a year spent working in a Vietnamese refugee camp in Hong Kong under a Fulbright Fellowship inspired her to follow a different path.

“I realized my heart was in nonprofits because I wanted to make life better for the refugees who had experienced the same wartime trauma,” Vuong says. Upon returning to Santa Clara County, she began collecting donations from local immigrants to help children in Vietnam attend school. Over time, she began advocating for immigrants in her adopted homeland. “Santa Clara County has the second highest number of Vietnamese outside Vietnam, and I wanted to boost the community here and help them set down roots,” she says.

In 2000, Vuong founded International Children Assistance Network (ICAN) to help Vietnamese parents navigate American customs, particularly around parenting and child discipline. “One county official said he was concerned about the traditional Vietnamese view that parents should be stern with their children and not show affection,” she says. “He asked why they didn’t come to the county’s parenting classes.”

Through ICAN, Vuong began teaching culturally sensitive, scientifically backed classes in child nurturing and child abuse prevention. “I want future generations to grow up successful as Vietnamese and Americans,” she says.

Later, Vuong secured city, county and foundation funding to support programming for mental health along with anti-domestic abuse and gender-based violence training. Moving forward, Vuong would like to see the county earmark more money for social services and economic development among the smaller Asian minority groups that are struggling. “I don’t want to see Santa Clara treat Asians as one block,” she says. “Knowing the real needs in different ethnic communities will help our ability to advance together.”

## Refugees

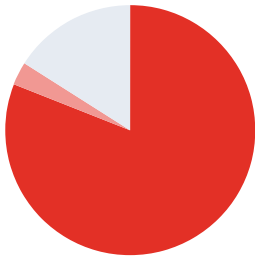
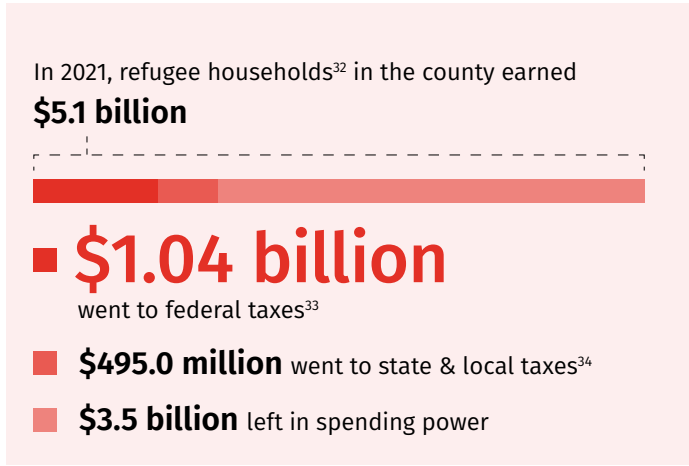
Among the immigrant population in Santa Clara County,

**74,900**

residents, or



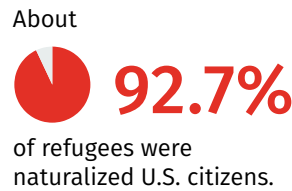
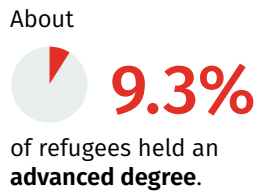
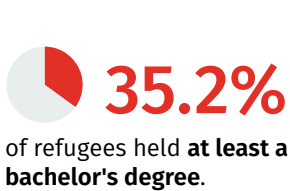
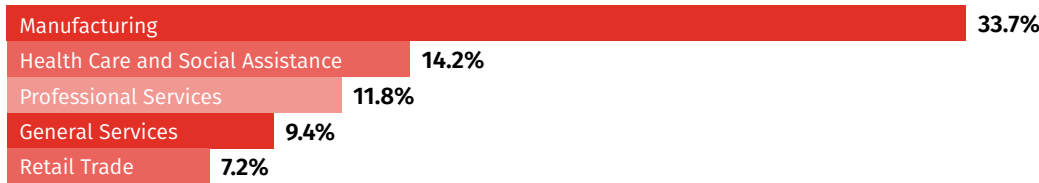
were likely refugees in 2021.<sup>31</sup>



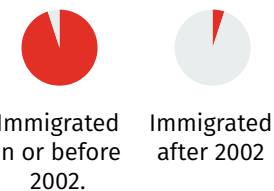
Top countries of origin<sup>35</sup> for the the county's refugee population:

- Vietnam (80.7%)**
- Cambodia (Kampuchea) (3.3%)**
- Other (16.0%)**

Industries with the largest number of refugee workers in 2019:



**71,057 (94.9%)** of refugees immigrated in or before 2002. **3,820 (5.1%)** of refugees living in Santa Clara County immigrated after 2002.



- New American Economy, From Struggle to Resilience: The Economic Impact of Refugees in America*, (New York, NY: 2017), [https://www.newamericaneconomy.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/NAE\\_Refugees\\_V5.pdf](https://www.newamericaneconomy.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/NAE_Refugees_V5.pdf).
- Refugee households refer to those with a refugee as head of the unit.
- U.S. Congressional Budget Office, *The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2021* (Washington, DC: 2021), <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/58353>.
- Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, *Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States* (Washington, DC: 2018), <https://itep.org/whopays/>.
- Refugees are admitted to the United States based upon an inability to return to their home countries because of a "well-founded fear of persecution" due to their race, membership in a particular social group, political opinion, religion, or national origin. Learn more here: <https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/research/how-united-states-immigration-system-works>.

## DACA-Eligible Population

**13,500**

immigrants in Santa Clara County, or



of the immigrant population, were eligible for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA).<sup>36</sup>

In 2021, DACA-eligible households in the county earned

**\$694.0 million**

■ **\$120.2 million**

went to federal taxes<sup>37</sup>

■ **\$64.2 million** went to state & local taxes<sup>38</sup>

■ **\$509.7 million** was left in spending power

## Undocumented Immigrants

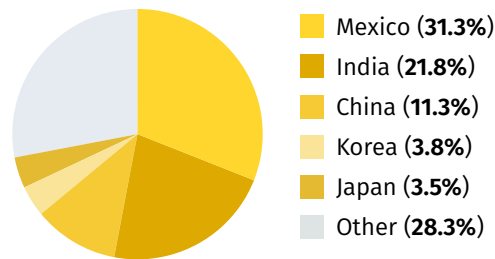
**134,100**

undocumented immigrants lived in Santa Clara County in 2021. They made up



of the immigrant population.

Top countries of origin for undocumented immigrants in the county:



About

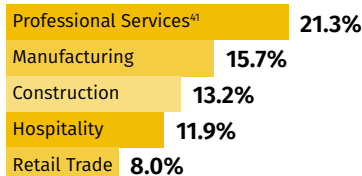


of undocumented immigrants were of working-age in the county.<sup>39</sup>

Undocumented immigrants by age:<sup>40</sup>



Undocumented immigrants were highly active in the labor force. The largest number of immigrant workers tended to work in the following key industries:



In 2021, undocumented immigrant households<sup>42</sup> earned

**\$6.1 billion**

■ **\$642.1 million**

went to federal taxes<sup>43</sup>

■ **\$292.3 million** went to state & local taxes<sup>44</sup>

■ **\$5.2 billion** was left in spending power

36. Due to ongoing legal challenges to the DACA program, any first-time DACA applications not granted as of July 16, 2021 are unable to be processed, though the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) can still accept these applications. The current court ruling alongside the ongoing uncertainty about the future of the DACA program has resulted in a lack of afforded protections for those who are DACA-eligible but are unable to apply. All eligible students in California, regardless of immigration status, can access in-state tuition rates upon acceptance.

37. U.S. Congressional Budget Office, *The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2021* (Washington, DC: 2021), <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/58353>.

38. Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, *Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States* (Washington, DC: 2018), <https://itep.org/whopays/>.

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

40. Totals may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

41. 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.

42. Undocumented immigrant households refer to people living in a housing unit with an undocumented immigrant being the head of their unit.

43. U.S. Congressional Budget Office, *The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2021* (Washington, DC: 2021), <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/58353>.

44. Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, *Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States* (Washington, DC: 2018), <https://itep.org/whopays/>.

## H-1B and H-2B Visas

# 124,343

H-1B visas were certified<sup>45</sup> in Santa Clara County during Fiscal Year 2022.

The top occupations among certified H-1B visa applications in the county were:

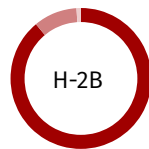


- Software Developers, Applications (**25,834 certifications**)
- Electronics Engineers, Except Computer (**24,136 certifications**)
- Software Developers, Systems Software (**20,777 certifications**)

# 98

H-2B visas were certified<sup>46</sup> in Santa Clara County during Fiscal Year 2022.

The top occupations among certified H-2B visa applications in the county were:



- Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers (**87 certifications**)
- Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse (**10 certifications**)
- Home Health Aides (**1 certification**)

45. Before an employer can file a petition with United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to hire an employee using an H-1B visa, the employer must take steps to ensure that hiring the foreign worker will not adversely affect U.S. workers. To do this, employers file a labor condition application (LCA) to be certified by the Department of Labor (DOL), which ensures that employment of the H-1B worker will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed U.S. workers. The number of certified H-1B visas is therefore a good indication of the demand for immigrant workers of a given occupation in a given region. More information on the H-1B process can be found here: <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/h-1b-specialty-occupations>.

46. Similar to the H-1B process, in order for an employer to obtain an H-2B certification, the DOL must determine that there are not enough U.S. workers available to do the temporary job being petitioned for, and that employing H-2B workers will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similar workers. Additionally, the need for the worker must be temporary. Certified jobs are not necessarily the jobs filled, though they do indicate a level of demand for temporary immigrant workers in a particular occupation. More information on the H-2B process can be found here: <https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor/programs/h-2b>.

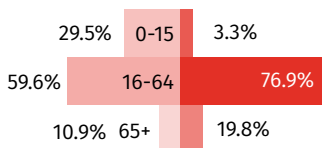
# Spotlight: Santa Clara County Regional Data

## Demographics

### By Age:

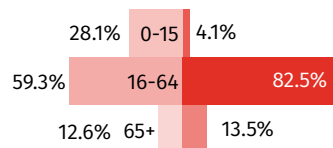
#### Central Santa Clara County<sup>47</sup>

← U.S.-born | Immigrant →



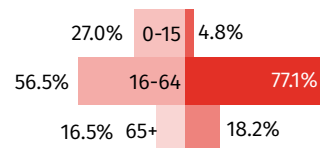
#### North Santa Clara County<sup>48</sup>

← U.S.-born | Immigrant →



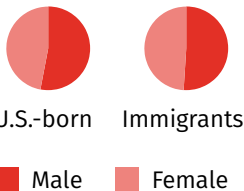
#### South Santa Clara County<sup>49</sup>

← U.S.-born | Immigrant →

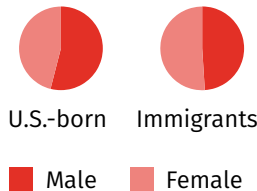


### By Sex:

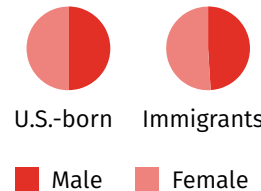
In Central Santa Clara County, U.S.-born residents identified as **52.8% male** and **47.2% female**. Immigrants identified as **51.2% male** and **48.8% female**.



In North Santa Clara County, U.S.-born residents identified as **53.6% male** and **46.4% female**. Immigrants identified as **49.3% male** and **50.8% female**.



In South Santa Clara County, U.S.-born residents identified as **50.0% male** and **50.0% female**. Immigrants identified as **48.8% male** and **51.2% female**.



### By Race:

Race	Central Santa Clara County		North Santa Clara County		South Santa Clara County	
	U.S.-Born	Immigrant	U.S.-Born	Immigrant	U.S.-Born	Immigrant
White	32.7%	8.9%	46.1%	18.5%	48.6%	15.9%
Black/African American	3.7%	1.6%	1.6%	-	-	-
Native American	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian American/Pacific Islander	23.9%	64.1%	22.6%	66.1%	15.5%	63.3%
Mixed/Other Race	6.5%	1.5%	8.8%	2.1%	7.5%	-
Hispanic or Latino	33.0%	24.0%	19.3%	12.2%	27.7%	19.0%

47. Unless otherwise specified, data comes from 1-year samples of the American Community Survey from 2016 and 2021 and figures refer for north Santa Clara County, California include the main towns of Mountain View, Palo Alto & Los Altos Cities, Sunnyvale & San Jose (North) Cities, and San Jose (Northwest) & Santa Clara Cities.

48. Unless otherwise specified, data comes from 1-year samples of the American Community Survey from 2016 and 2021 and figures for central Santa Clara County, California include the main towns of San Jose (West Central) & Campbell Cities, San Jose City (Northwest), San Jose City (Central), San Jose City (South Central/Branham) & Cambrian Park, San Jose City (Southwest/Almaden Valley), San Jose City (Southeast/Evergreen), San Jose City (East Central/East Valley), Milpitas & San Jose (Northeast) Cities, San Jose City (East Central) & Alum Rock.

49. Unless otherwise specified, data comes from 1-year samples of the American Community Survey from 2016 and 2021 and figures for south Santa Clara County, California include the main towns of Gilroy, Morgan Hill & San Jose (South) Cities and Cupertino, Saratoga Cities & Los Gatos Town.



## Spending Power and Tax Contributions

In 2021, immigrant households in central Santa Clara County earned

**\$32.4 billion**

■ **\$6.9 billion**

went to federal taxes<sup>50</sup>

■ **\$3.1 billion** went to state & local taxes<sup>51</sup>

■ **\$22.3 billion** left in spending power

In 2021, immigrant households in north Santa Clara County earned

**\$25.2 billion**

■ **\$6.0 billion**

went to federal taxes<sup>52</sup>

■ **\$2.5 billion** went to state & local taxes<sup>53</sup>

■ **\$16.6 billion** left in spending power

In 2021, immigrant households in south Santa Clara County earned

**\$9.7 billion**

■ **\$2.4 billion**

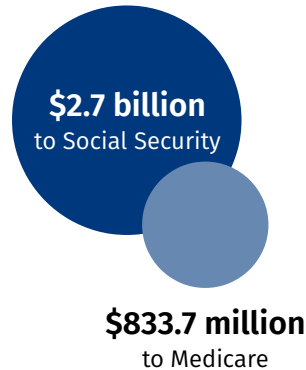
went to federal taxes<sup>54</sup>

■ **\$1.0 billion** went to state & local taxes<sup>55</sup>

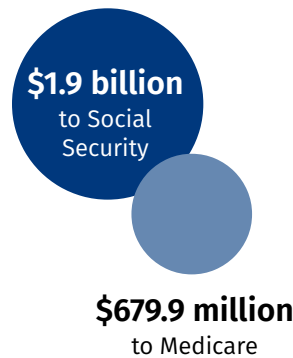
■ **\$6.4 billion** left in spending power

Immigrants also supported federal social programs.

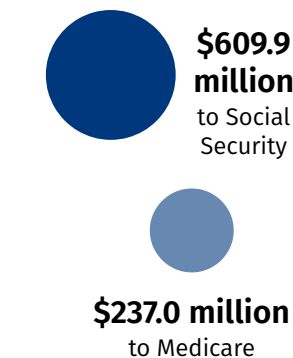
In 2021, immigrants in central Santa Clara County contributed:



Immigrants in north Santa Clara County contributed:



Immigrants in south Santa Clara County contributed:



50. U.S. Congressional Budget Office, *The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2021* (Washington, DC: 2022), <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/58353>.
51. Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, *Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States in All Fifty States* (Washington, DC: 2018), <https://itep.org/whopays>.
52. U.S. Congressional Budget Office, *The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2021* (Washington, DC: 2022), <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/58353>.
53. Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, *Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States* (Washington, DC: 2018), <https://itep.org/whopays>.
54. U.S. Congressional Budget Office, *The Distribution of Household Income and Federal Taxes, 2021* (Washington, DC: 2022), <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/58353>.
55. Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, *Who Pays? A Distributional Analysis of the Tax Systems in All Fifty States* (Washington, DC: 2018), <https://itep.org/whopays>.