New Americans in Santa Clara County
The Demographic and Economic Contributions of Immigrants in the County

Population

765,800
the number of immigrants living in Santa Clara County in 2021.

Immigrants made up 40.6% of the total population of the county in 2021.

Between 2016 and 2021, the total population of the county decreased by -1.7%.
The immigrant population increased by +1.1% during the same time period.

Without immigrants moving to the county, the total population would have shrunk by -2.1% from 2016 to 2021.

Demographics

55.9%
of households in Santa Clara County had at least one immigrant person living there.

22.2%
of immigrants in Santa Clara County were recent arrivals, with five years in the United States or less, meaning

77.8%
of immigrants in the county had lived in the United States for more than five years.

Share of population by age:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>U.S.-born</th>
<th>Immigrant</th>
<th>Immigrant Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-15</td>
<td>28.7%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-34</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-54</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
<td>40.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>33.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. 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:
- White (38.8%)
- Hispanic (28.5%)
- Asian American/Pacific Islander (22.2%)
- Mixed/Other Race (7.3%)

Share of the immigrant population in the county by race:
- Asian American/Pacific Islander (64.6%)
- Hispanic (19.8%)
- White (12.6%)
- Mixed/Other Race (1.7%)

The top regions of origin for immigrants living in the county:
- East Asia: 23.4%
- Southeast Asia: 21.7%
- India/Southwest Asia: 21.3%
- Mexico, Central America, and Caribbean: 18.3%
- Baltic States and other former USSR: 2.1%

The top countries of origin for immigrants living in the county:
- India: 18.1%
- Mexico: 15.7%
- Vietnam: 13.0%
- China: 12.1%
- Philippines: 6.9%

1.03 million people worked in the county in 2021. Of these, 48.0% or 494,800 workers were immigrants.

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:
- Spanish (19.1%)
- Vietnamese (11.4%)
- Chinese (10.5%)
- Hindi (5.5%)
- Filipino/Tagalog (5.5%)
- Other (48.0%)

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.6

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

- Spanish (39.6%)
- Vietnamese (23.6%)
- Chinese (9.5%)
- Mandarin (5.4%)
- Filipino, Tagalog (3.5%)

In 2021, 87.1% of immigrants speak a language other than English at home.

Among those with limited English language proficiency, educational attainment was as follows:
- Less than a high-school diploma (45.2%)
- A high-school diploma or some college (37.5%)
- Bachelor’s Degree (13.8%)
- Advanced Degree (3.5%)

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.

In 2021, immigrant households in the Santa Clara County earned

$67.3 billion

- $15.4 billion went to federal taxes
- $6.7 billion went to state & local taxes
- $45.3 billion left in spending power

This means that immigrant households held 53.4% of all spending power in the county.

In 2021, immigrants in the county contributed

$255.0 billion to the county's gross domestic product (GDP), or 54.7% of total GDP for that year.

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

$5.1 billion to Social Security
$1.8 billion to Medicare

28.5% of immigrants in the county received Medicare or Medicaid in 2021, compared with 27.4% of U.S.-born residents.

About 27.9% of U.S.-born residents had public health care coverage, compared with 28.7% of immigrants.
About 79.2% of U.S.-born residents had private health care coverage, compared with 73.5% of immigrants.

5.1% of immigrants in the county did not have healthcare coverage.

8. Immigrant households refer to those with an immigrant as head of the unit.
11. 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.
12. Including people who have both public and private healthcare coverage.
New Americans in Santa Clara County

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.\(^{13}\)

### Immigrant shares of the...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Share</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>40.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Age Population</td>
<td>47.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed Population</td>
<td>49.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEM Workers</td>
<td>67.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.\(^{14}\) Immigrants in the county were 33.2% more likely to be of working age than their U.S.-born counterparts.\(^{15}\)

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

- **Manufacturing**: 64.0%
- **Professional Services**: 56.3%
- **Information**: 55.9%
- **Agriculture**: 55.4%
- **General Services**: 51.5%
- **Health Care and Social Assistance**: 45.6%
- **Construction**: 45.0%
- **Transportation and Warehousing**: 43.3%
- **Wholesale Trade**: 42.5%
- **Retail Trade**: 41.9%
- **Hospitality**: 40.8%
- **Public Administration**: 40.2%
- **Finance**: 39.6%

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Software Developers</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Engineers</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Managers</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personal Care Aides</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical and Electronics Engineers</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janitors and Building Cleaners</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountants and Auditors</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered Nurses</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Laborers</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooks</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

**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.

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


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

1. Computer Systems Design and Related Services
2. Employment Placement Agencies and Executive Search Services
3. Elementary and Secondary Schools
4. Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools
5. Computer and Peripheral Equipment Manufacturing

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### 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 50.3% 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:

- Asian American/Pacific Islander (51.9%)
- Hispanic (31.8%)
- White (13.3%)
- Other (3.0%)

The top countries of origin for immigrant entrepreneurs were:

- Mexico: 26.4%
- Vietnam: 19.1%
- China: 8.0%
- India: 7.5%
- Korea: 4.1%

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

8.7% of immigrants worked for their own businesses,\textsuperscript{22} while 8.6% of the U.S.-born population were entrepreneurs.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional Services\textsuperscript{23}</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Services\textsuperscript{24}</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care and Social Assistance</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Retail Trade</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Warehousing</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitality</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education

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

- 4.8% of U.S.-born
  - 42.6% female
  - 56.4% male
- 15.3% of immigrants
  - 53.5% female
  - 46.5% male

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

- 95.2% of U.S.-born
  - 53.5% female
  - 46.5% male
- 84.7% of immigrants
  - 50.5% female
  - 49.5% male

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

- 51.4% of U.S.-born
  - 46.9% female
  - 53.1% male
- 57.5% of immigrants
  - 49.3% female
  - 50.7% male

- 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 2021.26

4,201 jobs were supported by international students in the 2021-22 academic year.27

$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:

- Stanford University: 4,307 international students
- San Jose State University: 3,379 international students
- Santa Clara University: 1,127 international students

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.

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

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.

Immigrant households in Santa Clara County

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

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.

Naturalization

- 53.1\% Naturalized\(^\text{29}\) Citizens (406,500)
- 19.8\% Likely Eligible to Naturalize (151,700)
- 27.1\% Not Eligible to Naturalize (207,600)

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

- Vietnam: 20.5\%
- India: 12.9\%
- China: 10.3\%
- Philippines: 9.9\%
- Mexico: 9.8\%

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\%\(^\text{30}\) or \$3,200.

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

\(^{28}\) 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.

New Americans in Santa Clara County

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.”

Quyen Vuong
Executive Director, International Children Assistance Network

In 1981, 16-year-old Quyen 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 9.8% were likely refugees in 2021.31

In 2021, refugee households32 in the county earned $5.1 billion

- $1.04 billion went to federal taxes33
- $495.0 million went to state & local taxes34
- $3.5 billion left in spending power

Top countries of origin33 for 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:
- Manufacturing 33.7%
- Health Care and Social Assistance 14.2%
- Professional Services 11.8%
- General Services 9.4%
- Retail Trade 7.2%

- 35.2% of refugees held at least a bachelor’s degree.
- 9.3% of refugees held an advanced degree.
- About 92.7% of refugees were naturalized U.S. citizens.

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.

32. Refugee households refer to those with a refugee as head of the unit.
35. 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 1.8% of the immigrant population, were eligible for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA).

In 2021, DACA-eligible households in the county earned $694.0 million.

- $120.2 million went to federal taxes
- $64.2 million went to state & local taxes
- $509.7 million was left in spending power

Undocumented Immigrants

134,100 undocumented immigrants lived in Santa Clara County in 2021. They made up 17.5% of the immigrant population.

Top countries of origin for undocumented immigrants in the county:
- Mexico (31.3%)
- India (21.8%)
- China (11.3%)
- Korea (3.8%)
- Japan (3.5%)
- Other (28.3%)

Undocumented immigrants by age:
- 0-15: 13.7%
- 16-64: 84.0%
- 65+: 2.3%

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

Professional Services: 21.3%
Manufacturing: 15.7%
Construction: 13.2%
Hospitality: 11.9%
Retail Trade: 8.0%

In 2021, undocumented immigrant households earned $6.1 billion.

- $642.1 million went to federal taxes
- $292.3 million went to state & local taxes
- $5.2 billion was left in spending power
**H-1B and H-2B Visas**

124,343

H-1B visas were certified\(^\text{45}\) 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\(^\text{46}\) 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](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](https://www.dol.gov/agencies/eta/foreign-labor/programs/h-2b).
Spotlight: Santa Clara County Regional Data

Demographics

By Age:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Central Santa Clara County</th>
<th>North Santa Clara County</th>
<th>South Santa Clara County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.-born</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>28.1%</td>
<td>27.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
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<td>4.8%</td>
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<td>16-64</td>
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<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Central Santa Clara County</th>
<th>North Santa Clara County</th>
<th>South Santa Clara County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

By Race:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Central Santa Clara County</th>
<th>North Santa Clara County</th>
<th>South Santa Clara County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.-Born</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
<td>48.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immigrant</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>32.7%</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
<td>48.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian American/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>33.0%</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
<td>27.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
- $3.1 billion went to state & local taxes
- $22.3 billion left in spending power

Immigrants also supported federal social programs. In 2021, immigrants in central Santa Clara County contributed:

- $2.7 billion to Social Security
- $833.7 million to Medicare

In 2021, immigrant households in north Santa Clara County earned 

$25.2 billion

- $6.0 billion went to federal taxes
- $2.5 billion went to state & local taxes
- $16.6 billion left in spending power

Immigrants in north Santa Clara County contributed:

- $1.9 billion to Social Security
- $679.9 million to Medicare

In 2021, immigrant households in south Santa Clara County earned 

$9.7 billion

- $2.4 billion went to federal taxes
- $1.0 billion went to state & local taxes
- $6.4 billion left in spending power

Immigrants in south Santa Clara County contributed:

- $609.9 million to Social Security
- $237.0 million to Medicare


