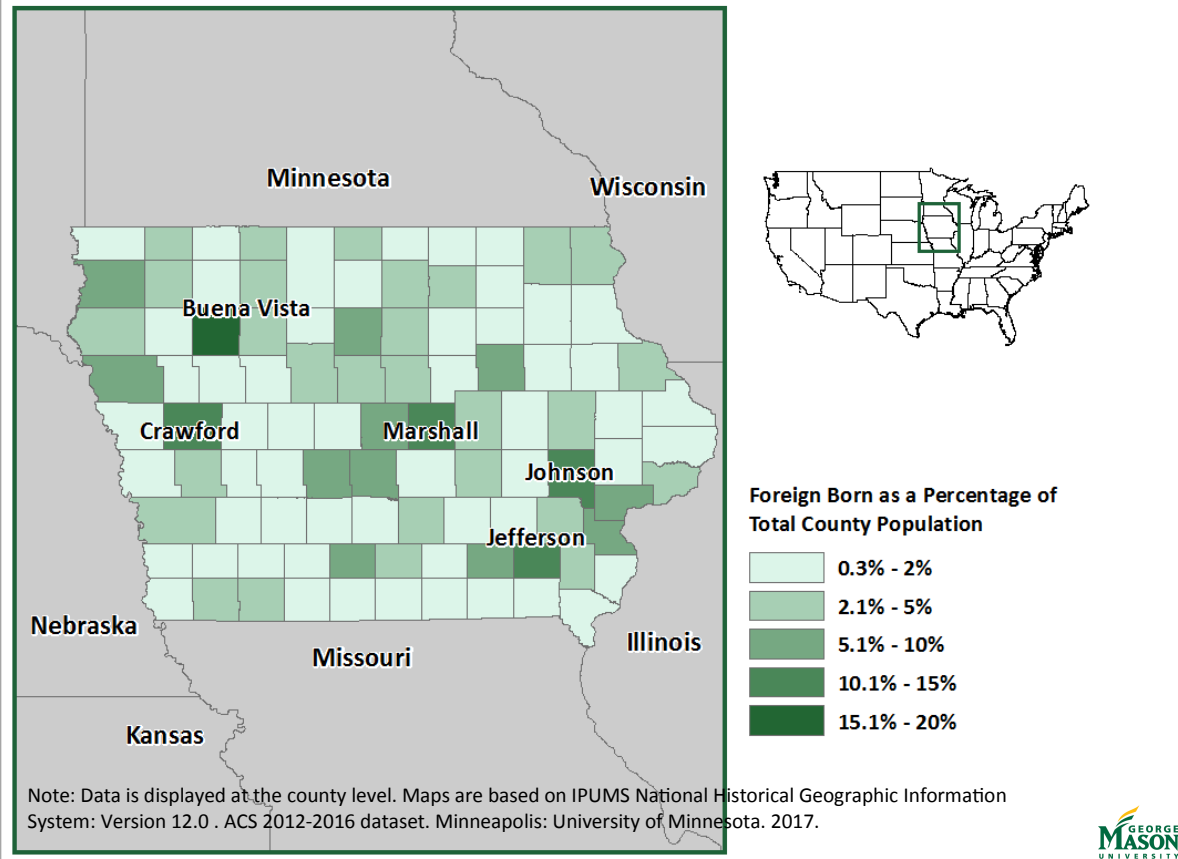


Immigrants in Iowa

Figure 1. Immigrants in Iowa



2016 NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

- **42,228,200:** Approximate number of immigrants* living in the U.S. (13% of the population)
- **150,000:** Approximate number of immigrants living in Iowa (5% of the state's population)
- **35th:** Rank of Iowa among the 50 states and Washington, D.C. in terms of immigrants as a percentage of the state's population

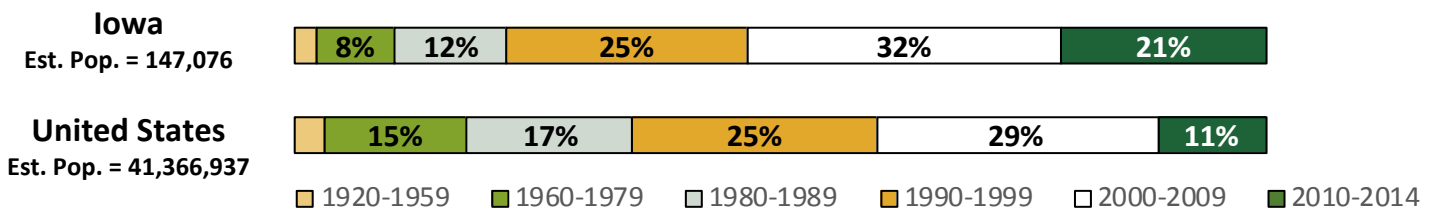
Immigrants in Iowa

Figure 1 shows how the immigrant population is distributed across the state of Iowa. The counties with the highest percentages of foreign-born residents are Buena Vista (10%), Crawford (7%) and Marshall (7%).

Year of Immigration

Figure 2 shows that immigrants living in Iowa are more likely to have migrated to the United States after 2000 compared to all other immigrants living in United States.

Figure 2. Year of Immigration Among Immigrants, 1920 – 2014



All analysis in this fact sheet is based on source data from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2012-2016 distributed through IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org.

*Please note that the terms "immigrant" and "foreign born" are used interchangeably throughout this fact sheet. Foreign born refers to individuals who are not a U.S. citizen at birth or who were born outside the U.S., Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories and whose parents are not U.S. citizens. The foreign born may include naturalized U.S. citizens, Legal Permanent Residents, temporary residents, refugees and asylees, and others. Additionally, native born includes those who are U.S. citizens at birth, those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or other U.S. territories, and those born abroad to a parent who is a U.S. citizen.

**A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit. A native-born U.S. citizen household is defined as a household which is headed by a native-born U.S. citizen, regardless of the immigration status of the spouse. Conversely, an immigrant headed household is defined as a household which is headed by a foreign-born individual, regardless of the immigration status of the spouse. With regard to income, the total family income is used. This includes the total annual income of all family members in the

Immigrants in Iowa

Figure 3. Age Distribution of Immigrants

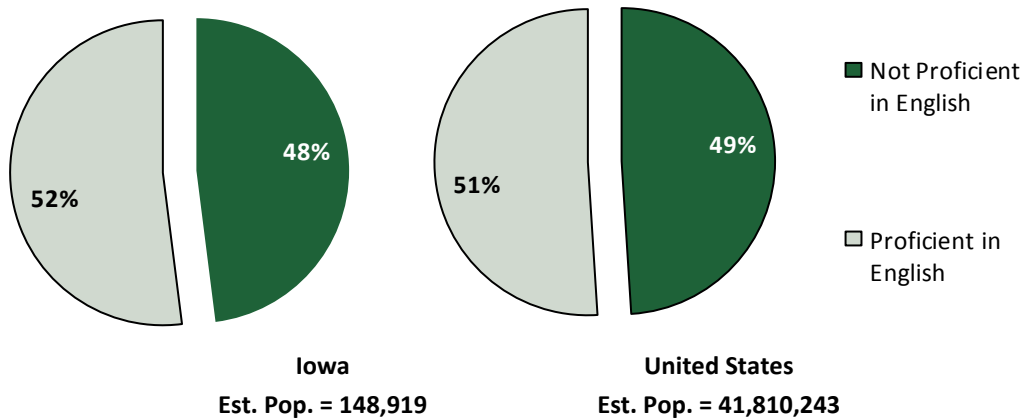
| Age | Iowa | United States |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 0 to 4 | 1% | 1% |
| 5 to 15 years | 8% | 4% |
| 16 to 24 years old | 15% | 8% |
| 25 to 34 years old | 23% | 18% |
| 35 to 44 years old | 23% | 22% |
| 45 to 54 years old | 15% | 19% |
| 55 to 64 years old | 8% | 14% |
| 65 years and older | 7% | 14% |
| Estimated Immigrant Population | 150,035 | 42,078,162 |

Age

Figure 3 shows that more than half of the immigrants living in Iowa are ages 25 to 54. Only 15 percent of the Immigrants in Iowa are 55 and older, compared to 28 percent for the rest of the US. The median age of immigrants living in Iowa is 36, which is much younger compared to all other immigrants living in the United States (43 years old).

Figure 4. English Proficiency Rates Among Immigrants

Foreign-born individuals Ages 5+

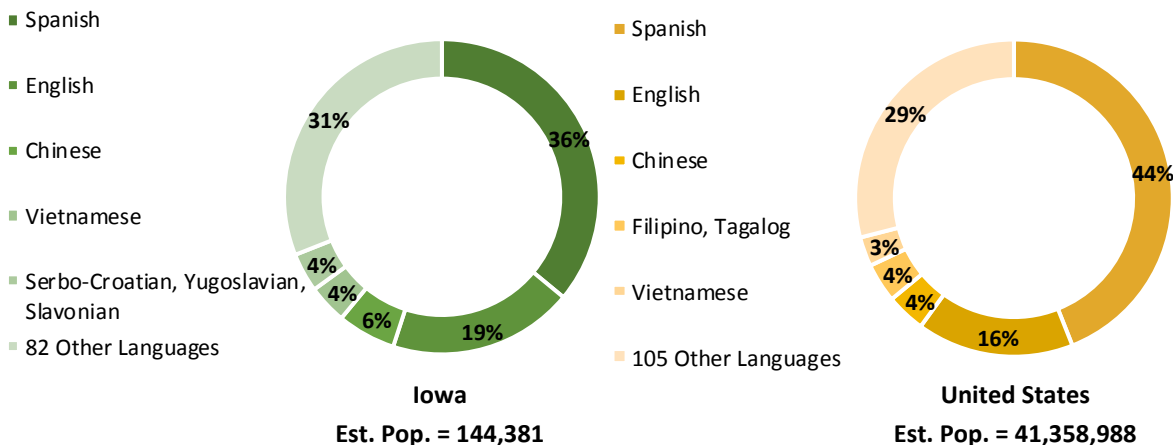


English Proficiency

Figure 4 shows that 52 percent of immigrants living in Iowa reported they are proficient in English (speak only English or speak English very well) which is similar to all other immigrants living in the United States.

Figure 5.

Foreign-born individuals Ages 5+



Languages Spoken at Home+

Across the state of Iowa, the most common language spoken at home is Spanish. Compared to all other foreign-born individuals living in the United States, there are fewer immigrants who speak Spanish, and more immigrants who speak Serbo-Croatian at home in Iowa.

†Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 2011—2015 5-year sample data from Integrated Public Use Microdata Sample (IPUMS-USA)

Immigrants in Iowa

Race and Ethnicity

Most of the immigrants living in Iowa identified as either Asian (non-Hispanic) or White (Hispanic), or White (non-Hispanic). There are slightly lower shares of immigrants living in Iowa who identify as Hispanic and significantly larger shares of immigrants who identify as Asian (non-Hispanic) compared to all other immigrants in the United States.

 **Figure 6. Race and Ethnicity Among Immigrants**

| | Iowa | United States |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Asian (non-Hispanic) | 33% | 26% |
| White (Hispanic) | 26% | 29% |
| White (non-Hispanic) | 20% | 18% |
| Other Race (Hispanic) | 11% | 16% |
| Black (non-Hispanic) | 8% | 8% |
| Two or more races (non-Hispanic) | 1% | 1% |
| Other Race (non-Hispanic) | 1% | 1% |
| Two or more races (Hispanic) | 0% | 1% |
| Estimated Immigrant Population | 150,035 | 42,078,162 |

 **Figure 7. Number of Children per Immigrant Household****

| Number of Children per Immigrant Household | Iowa | United States |
|--|---------------|-------------------|
| 0 | 43% | 44% |
| 1 | 19% | 21% |
| 2 | 21% | 21% |
| 3 | 11% | 10% |
| 4+ | 6% | 4% |
| Estimated Immigrant Population | 60,306 | 17,143,211 |

Number of Children per Household

Figure 6 shows that 57 percent of immigrant households in Iowa have one or more children which is similar to all other immigrants living in the United States (56%).

ABOUT THE INSTITUTE FOR IMMIGRATION RESEARCH

The IIR works to refocus the immigration conversation among academics, policy-makers and the public, including the business community and media, by producing and disseminating unbiased and objective, interdisciplinary academic research related to immigrants and immigration to the United States. The Institute for Immigration Research is a joint venture between George Mason University and the Immigrant Learning Center, Inc. (ILC) of Massachusetts. To learn more about the Institute for Immigration Research call (703) 993-5833, email iir@gmu.edu, or visit us online at iir.gmu.edu.

IMMIGRATION DATA ON DEMAND (iDod)

iDod
Immigration
Data on Demand

The iDod service is offered free of charge to help individuals and institutions examine the immigrant populations of their particular geography. Recipients of this data will see how immigrants provide vital contributions to the economy and society of the U.S. Ultimately, the goal of the iDod project is to create collaborations and connect people with data of interest on immigrant populations from their particular geographic region or economic sector.