

Economics of Immigration

Government Policy and Reform



John Kruggel
Associate Director for Program
JMU Center for Economic Education

5/26/2022

kruggejb@jmu.edu

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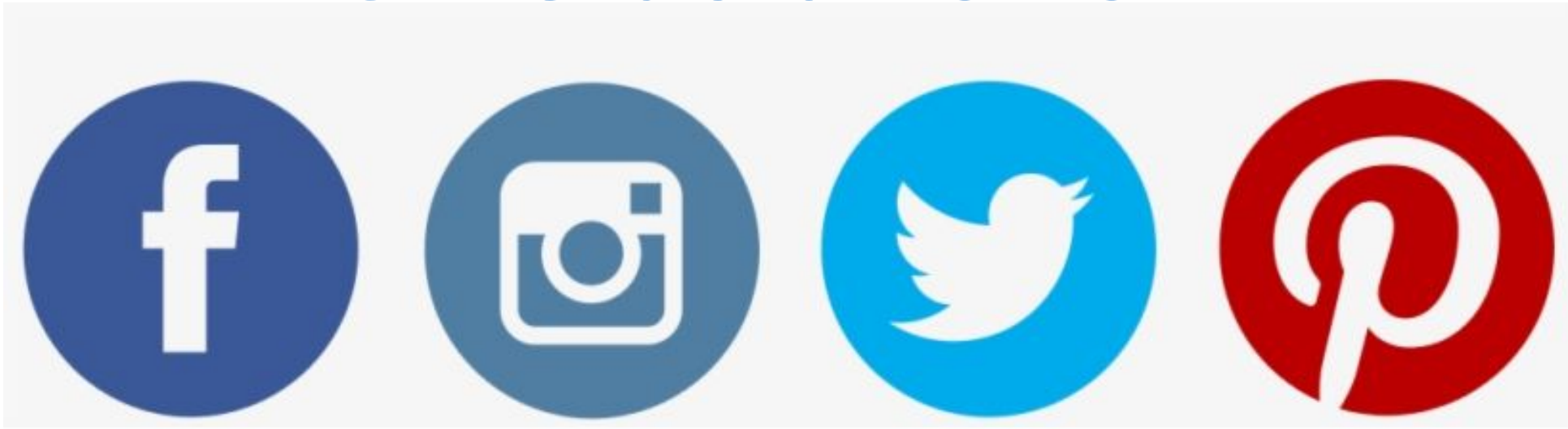


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Objectives

Big Picture, what should you take away from these webinars?

- 1. The gainers gain more than the losers lose.**
- 2. The difference between the seen and unseen about immigration.**
- 3. Jobs are not a zero-sum equation.**
- 4. People's views on immigration oftentimes depend on whether immigrants are a substitute or a complement to their labor.**

Agenda

5 mins: Introductions

15 mins: Survey and answers

10 mins: Barriers to entry for immigrants

15 mins: Substitutes and complements

with jigsaw puzzle activity

5 mins: Immigration and unemployment

10 mins: Q & A

Why Immigration?

There are a lot of topics we could cover, so why did we decide to dedicate 3 workshops on this topic?

- 1) Harrisonburg is a refugee relocation city.**
- 2) HCPS has the greatest amount of languages spoken by their student population of any school division in VA (percentage-wise).**
- 3) HCPS has the 2nd largest number of languages spoken by their student body based on straight numbers.**
- 4) Immigration has always been a hot button topic.**
- 5) There are a lot of misconceptions regarding economics around immigration.**

Connections from yesterday's webinar

We briefly discussed the **impact immigration has on unemployment** and will cover that a bit further tonight.

We focused on the **displacement effect** concerns many people have with immigrants.

We discussed the **impact immigration has on wages** in both the long-run and short-run.

We covered the **entrepreneurial characteristics** of immigrants.

I went through a **gallery walk activity** using the 6 phases of immigration policy in U.S. History and laws passed throughout U.S. history.

We discussed the **demand for immigrants throughout U.S. history** and the Mariel Boatlift event.

Survey

Let's take a look at what we know so far about immigration.

We aren't going to share out any individual results, but I think it's good for us to get a baseline before we get started.

A. Yes

B. No

C. Unsure

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**Let's answer each of these looking at
some additional statistics and
perspectives.**

1) Do unauthorized immigrants use public support programs like welfare, unemployment insurance, and food stamps (EBTs)

No. However, unauthorized immigrants CAN receive limited emergency medical help under Medicaid.

- Lawfully qualified immigrants have to **wait 5 years** before they can gain access to Medicaid, SNAP, welfare, or EBTs.

Serving Special Populations: Immigrants

Fast Facts for Agents & Brokers

This Fact Sheet Applies If You:

- Are an agent or broker in a state with a Federally-facilitated Marketplace (FFM) or State Partnership Marketplace (SPM), and/or
- Are assisting immigrant applicants explore their health care and coverage options.

Consumers Who Are Immigrants: Overview

Many immigrants are eligible for health coverage through the Health Insurance Marketplace (Marketplace)¹ or through Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). A consumer does not have to be a U.S. citizen or U.S. national to qualify for Medicaid or CHIP, or to enroll in a qualified health plan (QHP) through the Marketplace.

As an agent or broker, you may help immigrant applicants enroll in new health coverage, and you must be aware of federal and state rules that affect these consumers' eligibility for different health care and coverage options. You should also understand the application and enrollment process to help immigrant consumers evaluate their health care coverage options. Additionally, you should provide assistance that is culturally and linguistically appropriate.

Depending on their immigration status and other eligibility criteria, immigrants may be eligible for health coverage through the Marketplace, Medicaid, or CHIP. Medicaid provides payment for treatment of an emergency medical condition if consumers meet all Medicaid eligibility criteria in the state (e.g., income and state residency), regardless of immigration status. In addition, Community Health Centers (CHCs) and Migrant Health Centers (MHCs) offer comprehensive primary care, regardless of ability to pay or immigration status. MHCs, however, only serve migrant and seasonal farm workers and their families.

You should be familiar with the topics below which pertain to immigrant consumers:

1. **Marketplace Eligibility:** Immigrants who are lawfully present and meet other basic Marketplace eligibility requirements may be eligible for coverage through the Marketplace. See Exhibit 1 for a

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2) Do unauthorized immigrants increase budget costs for state and federal governments?

This is a bit of a split decision. Most studies show that unauthorized immigrants pay MORE in taxes than they use in federal services.

HOWEVER, studies show local and state governments pay more in emergency services and education services for unauthorized immigrants than are collected in tax revenue. And even then, it depends on the percentages of your population made up of unauthorized immigrants.

PAPER



A Series on Immigration

The Impact of Unauthorized Immigrants on the Budgets of State and Local Governments

DECEMBER 2007

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What about the cost of schooling?

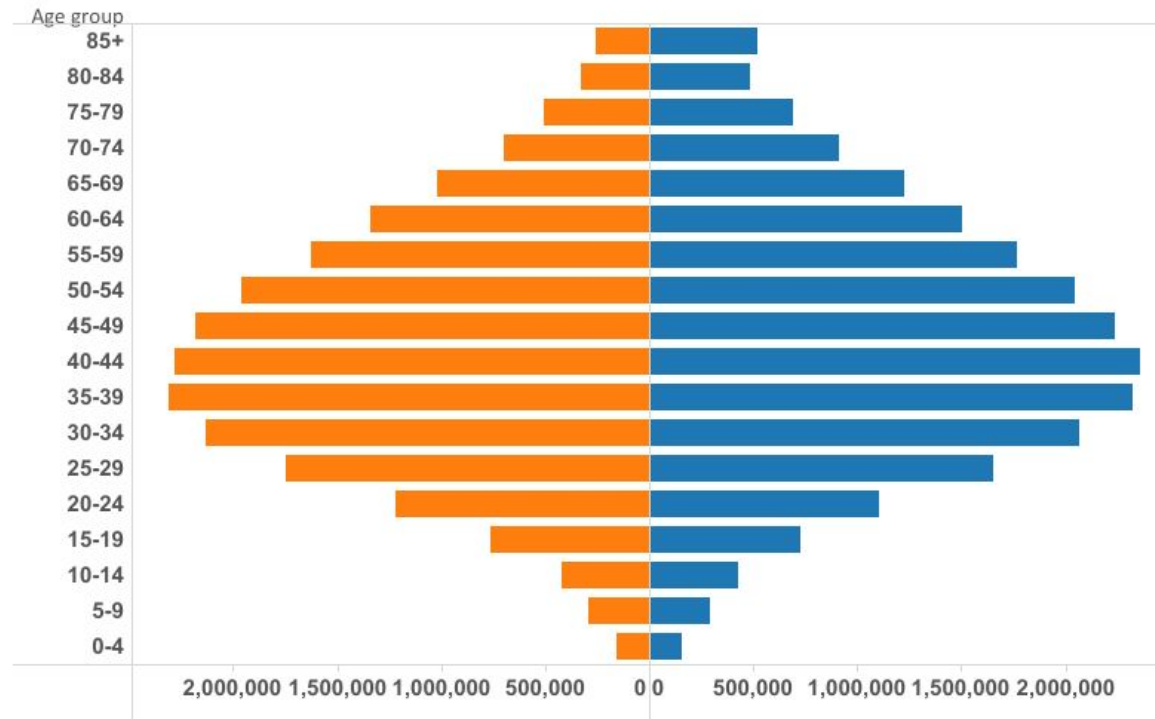
One of the largest expenditures for state and local budgets is schooling.

In a 1982 ruling ([*Plyer v. Doe*](#)), The Supreme Court ruled that denying children an education as a result of their immigration status violated their 14th Amendment right to Equal Protection.

There have been [attempts to circumvent this decision](#) by states over the years, but none have been successful.

What about the cost of schooling?

Age and Sex Distribution of All U.S. Immigrants and Top Immigrant Origin Groups, 2016



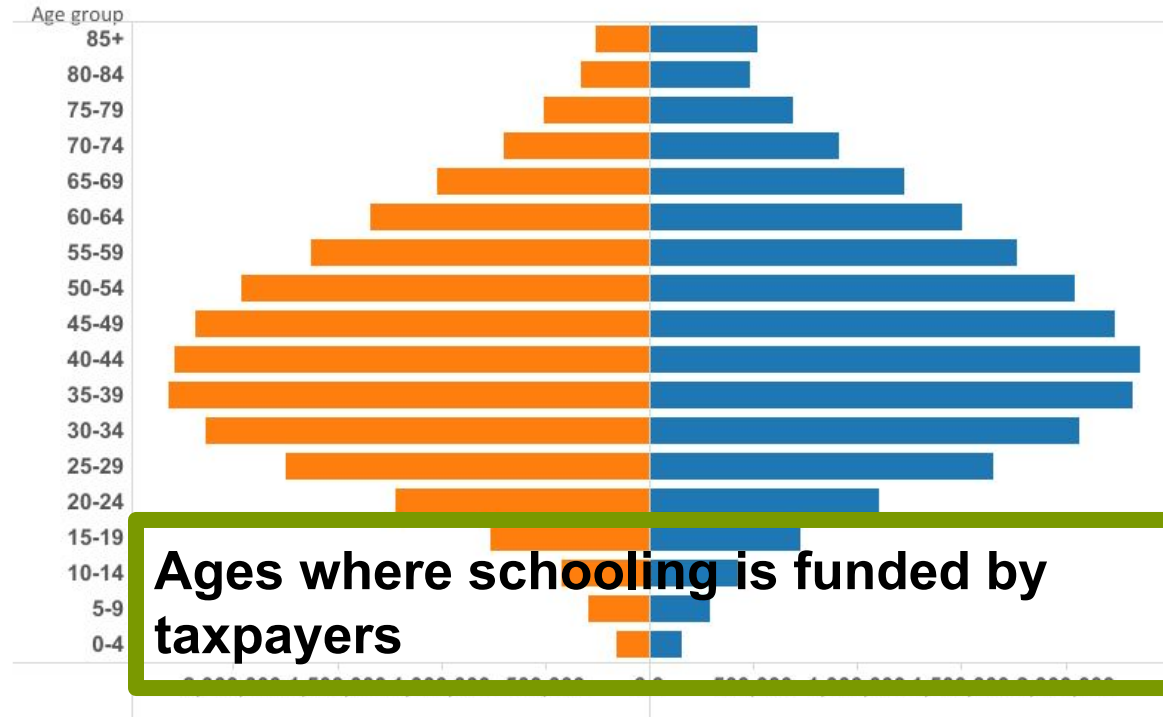
Immigrant population in the United States: 43,739,350

Notice the distribution of immigrants to the US by age and sex?

(male in orange and female in blue)

What about the cost of schooling?

Age and Sex Distribution of All U.S. Immigrants and Top Immigrant Origin Groups, 2016

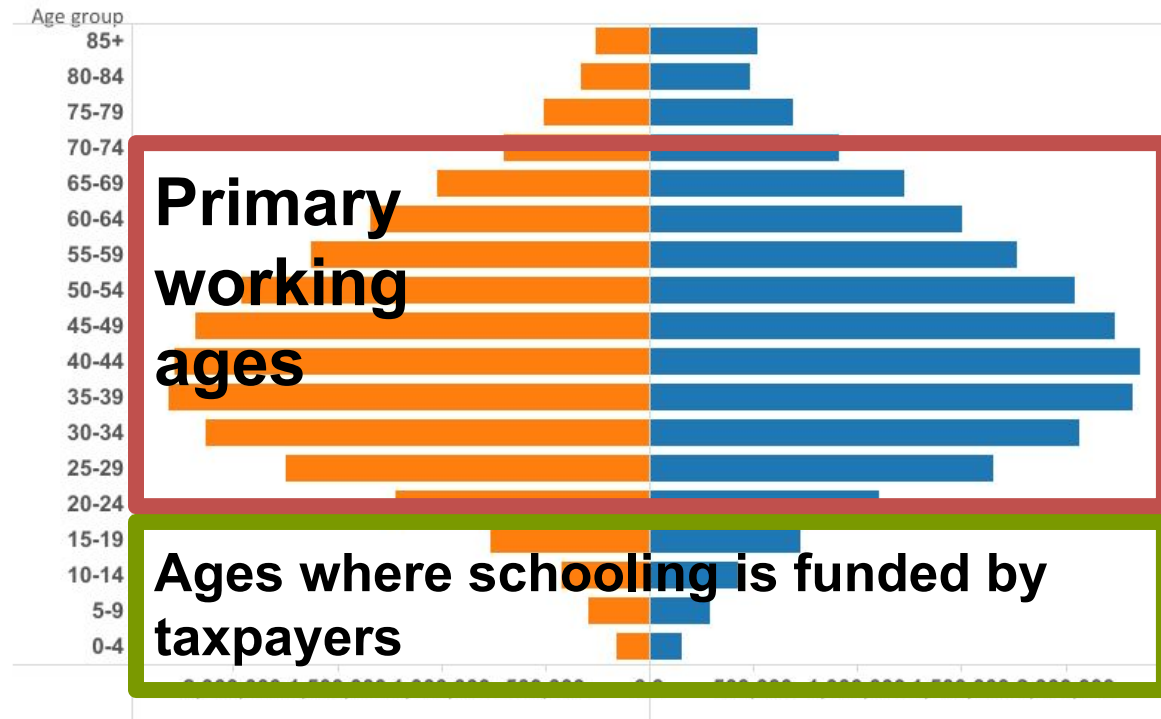


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Age and Sex Distribution of All U.S. Immigrants and Top Immigrant Origin Groups, 2016



Notice the distribution of immigrants to the US by age and sex?

Immigrant population in the United States: 43,739,350

Immigrant impact on federal budget

One argument against more open immigration policies is the impact immigrants would have on the federal budget.

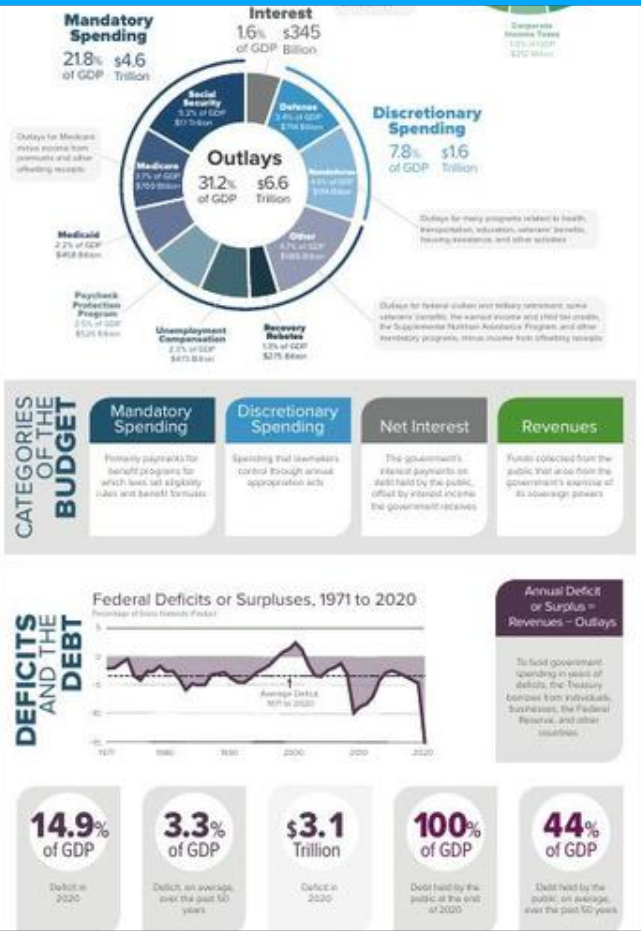
This argument is particularly fervent among those discussing unauthorized immigrants.

Immigrant impact on federal budget

Something to consider: [Bryan Caplan puts this best.](#)

Most government services are what we call non-rival. When the population rises, their cost stays the same. Example: national defense.

If we have more immigrants, even and maybe especially unauthorized immigrants, they will pay more in taxes and offset the costs of these government services to the average taxpayer.



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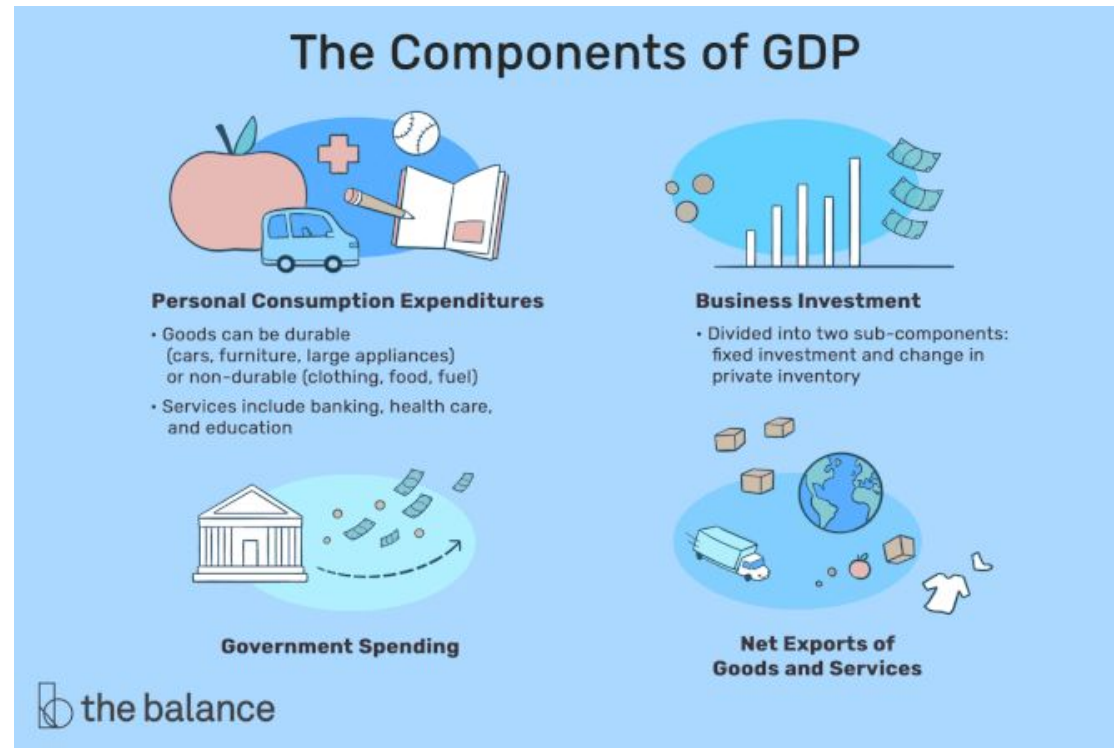
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Contribution to GDP activity for students:

First, do we know what GDP stands for?



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US ECONOMY ► GDP GROWTH & RECESSIONS

Part of **UNDERSTANDING GDP** ▼

Components of GDP Explained

4 Critical Drivers of America's Economy

BY **KIMBERLY AMADEO** | Updated January 18, 2022

REVIEWED BY **BRIAN BARNIER**

The Components of GDP

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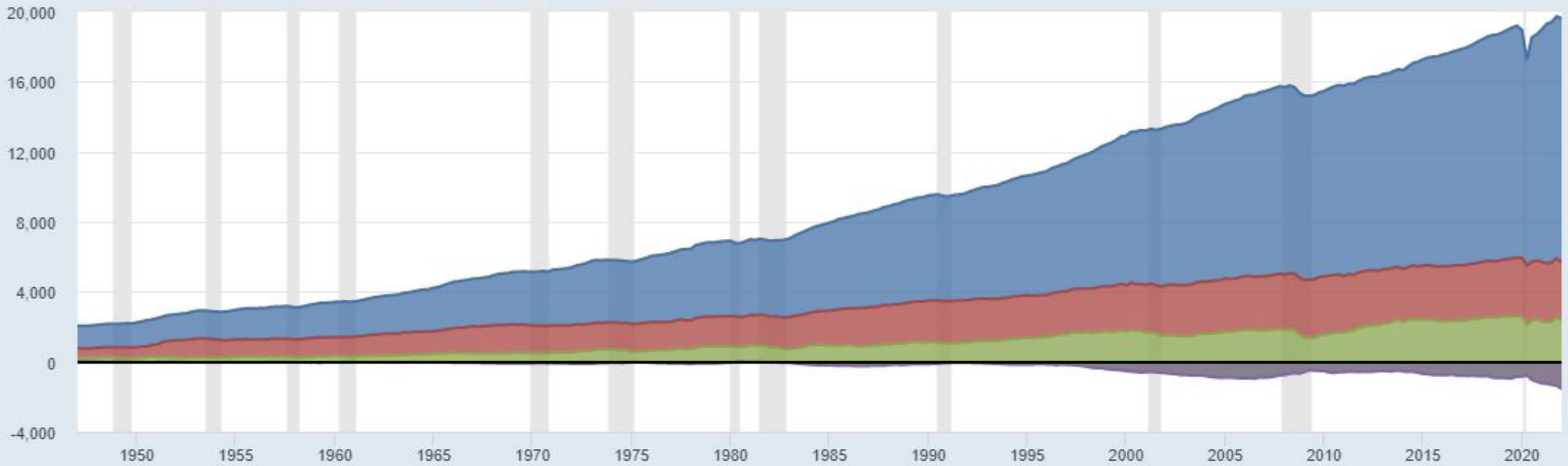
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FRED

- Real Personal Consumption Expenditures
- Real Government Consumption Expenditures and Gross Investment
- Real Gross Private Domestic Investment
- Real Exports of Goods and Services-Real imports of goods and services

Billions of Chained 2012 Dollars, Bil. of Chn. 2012 \$-Bil. of Chn. 2012 \$



Shaded areas indicate U.S. recessions.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

fred.stlouisfed.org

Using Stacking

Author

Mark Bayles, Senior Economic Education Specialist

Introduction

This online activity shows how to use FRED®, the Federal Reserve's free online economic data website, to analyze changes in real gross domestic product (GDP) and its makeup over time. Following simple instructions, you will locate spending data for the individual components of real GDP—a measure of an economy's total output of final goods and services for a given year. You will then combine these data into a highly informative area graph. You will also use FRED®'s ability to stack data and see how trade—imports and exports—contributes to GDP. The resulting customized graph will let you see how economic output varies from year to year.

Concepts

Balance of trade

The difference between a country's total exports and total imports; also known as net exports

Boom

A period characterized by sustained increases in several economic indicators—for example, output, investment, and employment

Chained 2012 dollars

A dollar measure that is adjusted for price changes occurring since 2012; measuring expenditures in chained dollars allows comparison of dollar amounts from different years

Exports

Goods and services bought by people in other countries

Government expenditures

Purchases of goods and services by government

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How do immigrants contribute to GDP?

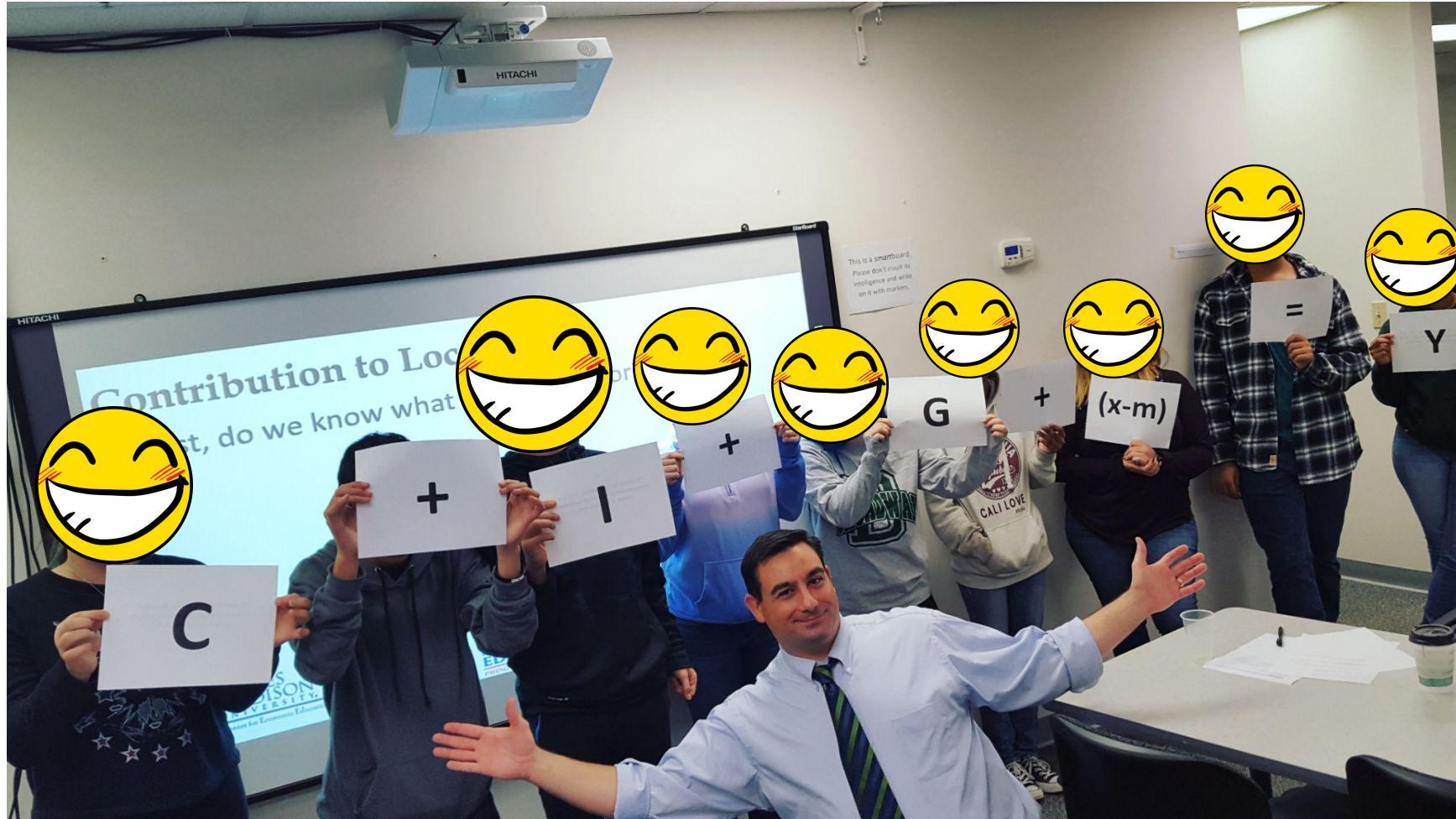
Ask students to either **raise or lower their signs** based on immigrant impact:

- 1) Personal consumption (C)?
- 2) Business investment (I)?
- 3) Government spending (G)?
- 4) Net exports (X-M)?

Ask them what raising or lowering the signs will do to overall GDP.

Also, ask them which category they think immigrants will impact the most.

Example of how this looks



What taxes would unauthorized immigrants pay?

Some examples:

Property taxes: Either through rent paid to landlords or through home ownership.

ITINs: In 1996, the IRS created the [Individual Taxpayer Identification Number](#) which allows individuals without a SSN to file taxes.

Many unauthorized immigrants file taxes using an ITIN, even though they were [not created](#) for that purpose.

Payroll taxes: Employers pay a portion (roughly half) of your payroll taxes which fund Social Security and Medicare.

**So, what are some numbers
on taxes paid by
unauthorized immigrants?**

Table 1: Undocumented Immigrants' State and Local Tax Contributions
Current vs. Full Legal Status for All Undocumented Immigrants

State	Current State and Local Taxes	State and Local Taxes if Granted Full Legal Status	Tax Change	State	Current State and Local Taxes	State and Local Taxes if Granted Full Legal Status	Tax Change
Alabama	\$62,312,000	\$80,061,000	+\$17,749,000	Montana	\$548,000	\$762,000	+\$213,000
Alaska	\$4,043,000	\$4,448,000	+\$404,000	Nebraska	\$39,800,000	\$48,177,000	+\$8,376,000
Arizona	\$213,574,000	\$252,958,000	+\$39,384,000	Nevada	\$86,101,000	\$94,712,000	+\$8,610,000
Arkansas	\$62,767,000	\$77,166,000	+\$14,399,000	New Hampshire	\$7,236,000	\$8,005,000	+\$770,000
California	\$3,199,394,000	\$3,653,985,000	+\$454,591,000	New Jersey	\$587,415,000	\$661,130,000	+\$73,716,000
Colorado	\$139,524,000	\$172,250,000	+\$32,726,000	New Mexico	\$67,743,000	\$75,756,000	+\$8,013,000
Connecticut	\$124,701,000	\$145,284,000	+\$20,583,000	New York	\$1,102,323,000	\$1,349,476,000	+\$247,153,000
Delaware	\$13,532,000	\$19,694,000	+\$6,162,000	North Carolina	\$277,402,000	\$370,780,000	+\$93,378,000
Dist. of Col.	\$31,765,000	\$38,731,000	+\$6,966,000	North Dakota	\$2,844,000	\$3,263,000	+\$419,000
Florida	\$598,678,000	\$658,546,000	+\$59,868,000	Ohio	\$83,247,000	\$108,786,000	+\$25,538,000
Georgia	\$351,718,000	\$455,581,000	+\$103,863,000	Oklahoma	\$84,765,000	\$104,648,000	+\$19,884,000
Hawaii	\$32,343,000	\$42,750,000	+\$10,408,000	Oregon	\$80,775,000	\$119,365,000	+\$38,590,000
Idaho	\$28,613,000	\$34,557,000	+\$5,944,000	Pennsylvania	\$134,872,000	\$186,244,000	+\$51,372,000
Illinois	\$758,881,000	\$917,370,000	+\$158,490,000	Rhode Island	\$31,154,000	\$37,564,000	+\$6,410,000
Indiana	\$92,200,000	\$120,900,000	+\$28,701,000	South Carolina	\$67,753,000	\$86,195,000	+\$18,442,000
Iowa	\$36,728,000	\$45,570,000	+\$8,842,000	South Dakota	\$5,338,000	\$5,872,000	+\$534,000
Kansas	\$67,843,000	\$78,897,000	+\$11,054,000	Tennessee	\$107,465,000	\$118,251,000	+\$10,786,000
Kentucky	\$36,629,000	\$52,702,000	+\$16,073,000	Texas	\$1,560,896,000	\$1,716,985,000	+\$156,090,000
Louisiana	\$67,991,000	\$83,188,000	+\$15,197,000	Utah	\$69,770,000	\$91,255,000	+\$21,485,000
Maine	\$4,367,000	\$5,525,000	+\$1,158,000	Vermont	\$2,936,000	\$3,411,000	+\$475,000
Maryland	\$332,248,000	\$425,779,000	+\$93,531,000	Virginia	\$255,965,000	\$355,924,000	+\$99,959,000
Massachusetts	\$184,605,000	\$240,773,000	+\$56,168,000	Washington	\$316,624,000	\$348,287,000	+\$31,662,000
Michigan	\$86,692,000	\$113,910,000	+\$27,217,000	West Virginia	\$5,112,000	\$6,811,000	+\$1,699,000
Minnesota	\$83,192,000	\$102,646,000	+\$19,453,000	Wisconsin	\$71,792,000	\$91,691,000	+\$19,899,000
Mississippi	\$22,684,000	\$28,028,000	+\$5,344,000	Wyoming	\$4,165,000	\$4,582,000	+\$417,000
Missouri	\$48,897,000	\$63,435,000	+\$14,538,000	All States	\$11,739,961,000	\$13,912,665,000	+\$2,172,703,000

Impact on local and state revenue

[This 2017 study](#) from the Institute on Taxation and the Economy estimated that creating a pathway for the ~11M unauthorized immigrants living in the U.S. could **boost state and local tax revenue by over \$2.18B per year.**

This same study estimates that states could **LOSE ~\$11.74B** in revenue if every unauthorized immigrant was removed.

Institute on Taxation & Economic Policy

Updated March 2017

Lisa Christensen Gee
Matthew Gardner
Misha E. Hill
Meg Wiehe

About The Institute on Taxation & Economic Policy

The Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (ITEP) is a non-profit, non-partisan 501 (c) 3 organization that produces timely, accessible, and sound analyses on federal, state, and local tax policy issues. ITEP's research helps inform policy makers, advocates, the media and general public about the fairness, adequacy, and sustainability of existing tax structures and how proposed tax changes would impact revenues and taxpayers across the income spectrum.

Acknowledgments

ITEP extends special thanks to David Dyssegaard Kallick at the Fiscal Policy Institute, Michael Leachman at the Center on Budget

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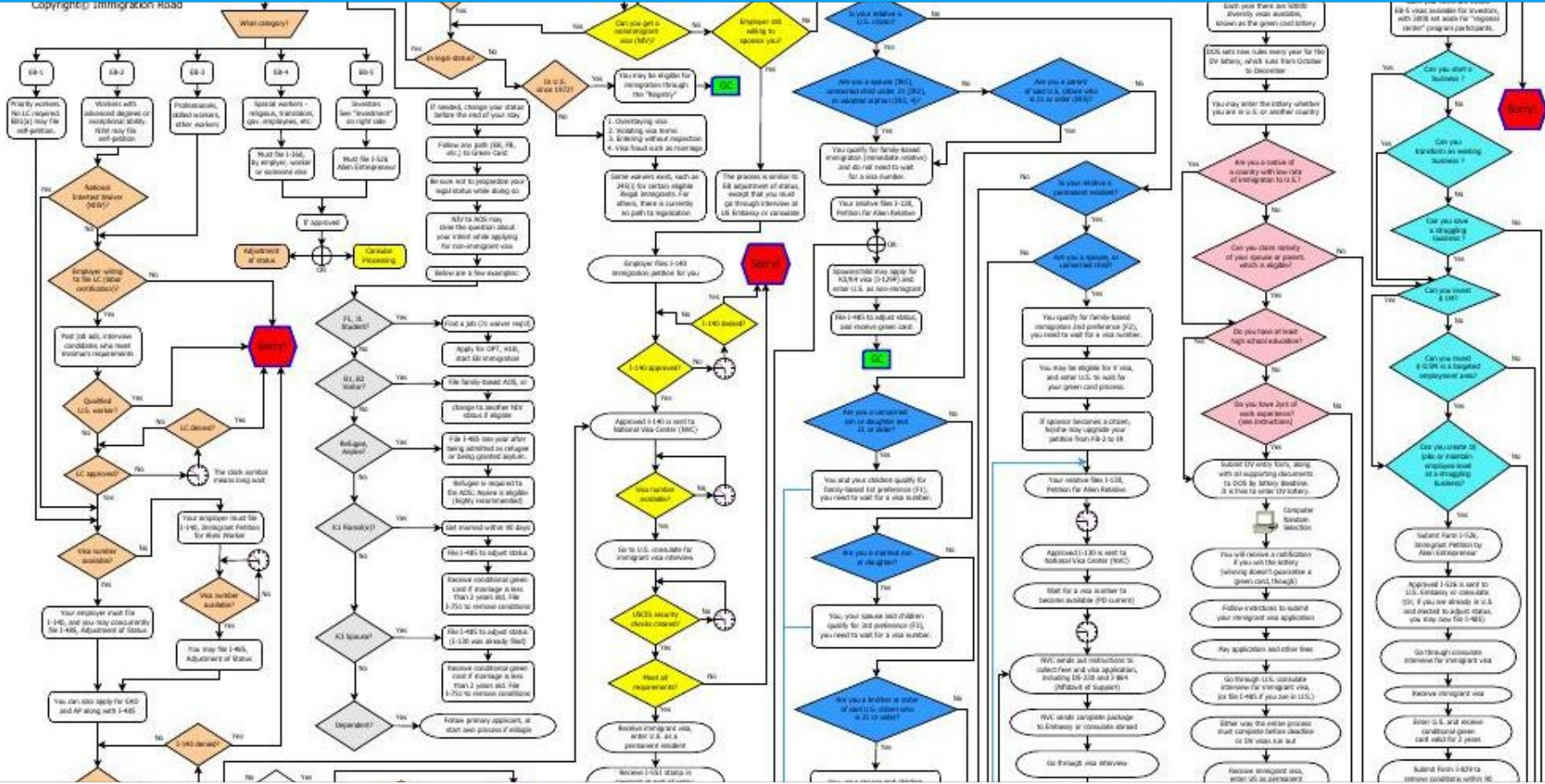


3) The U.S. has a fairly straight-forward process for legal immigration.

No, let's take a look at some of the more common means of entering the U.S. legally and see if these are easy or not.

First, let's look at a flowchart by [Immigration Road](#) to see the steps required (and many barriers) towards gaining legal permanent residence in the United States.

Copyright: Immigration Road



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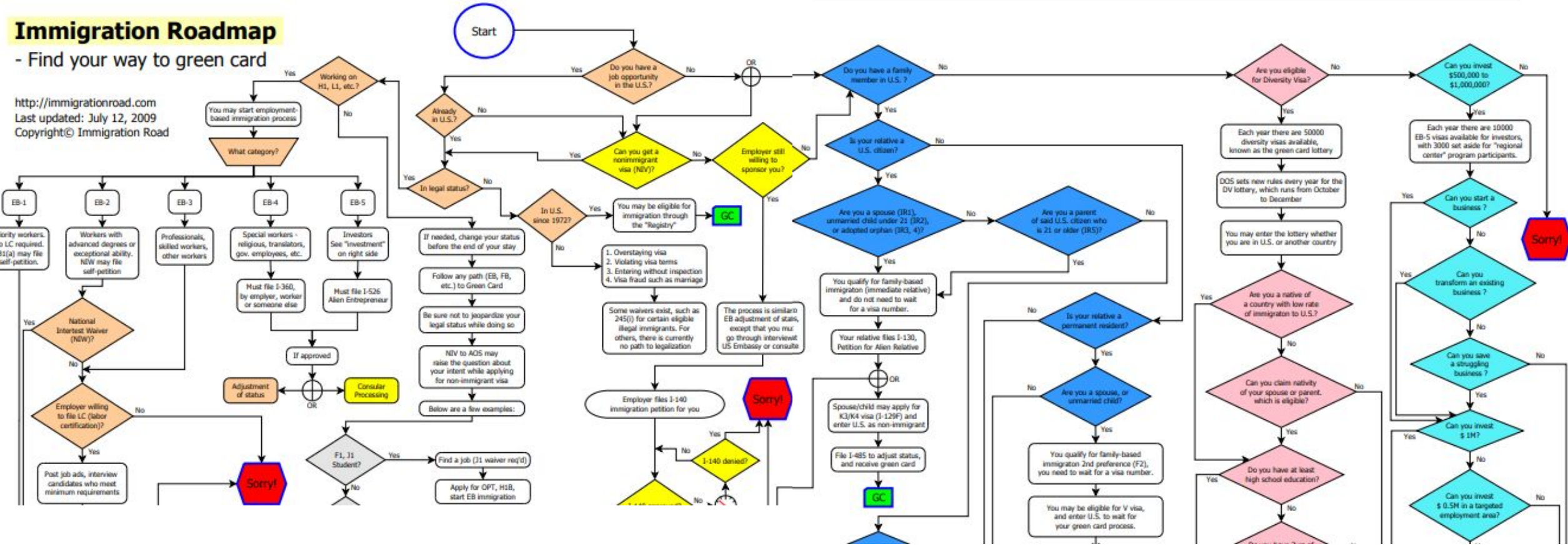
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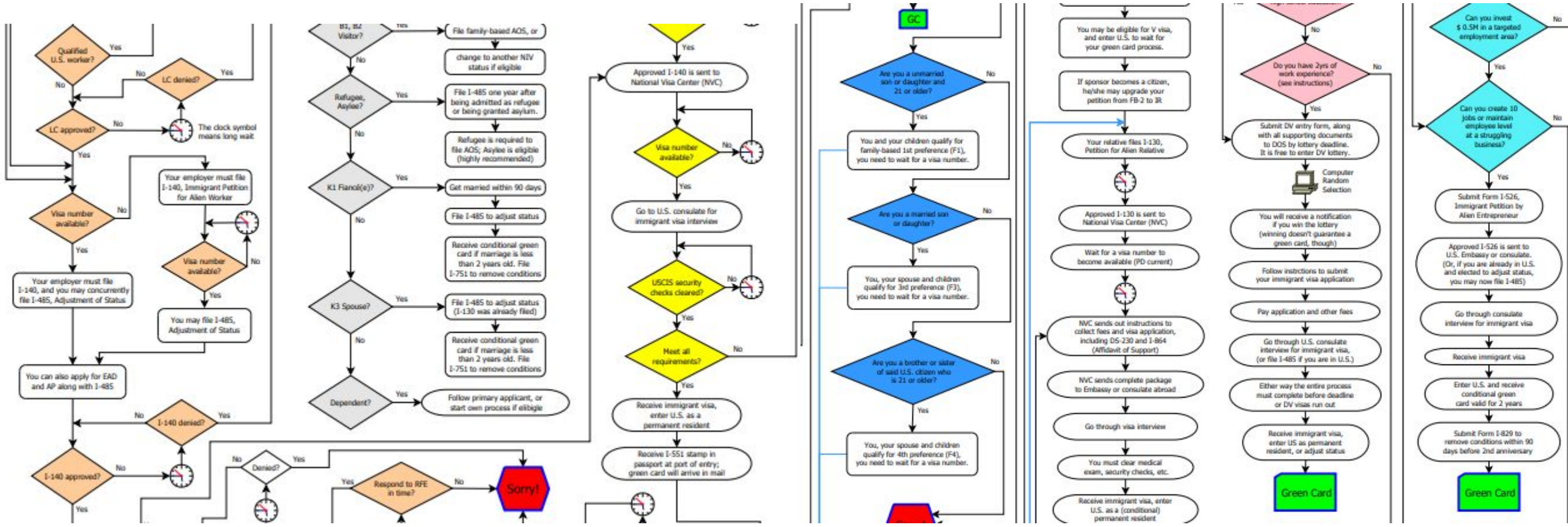


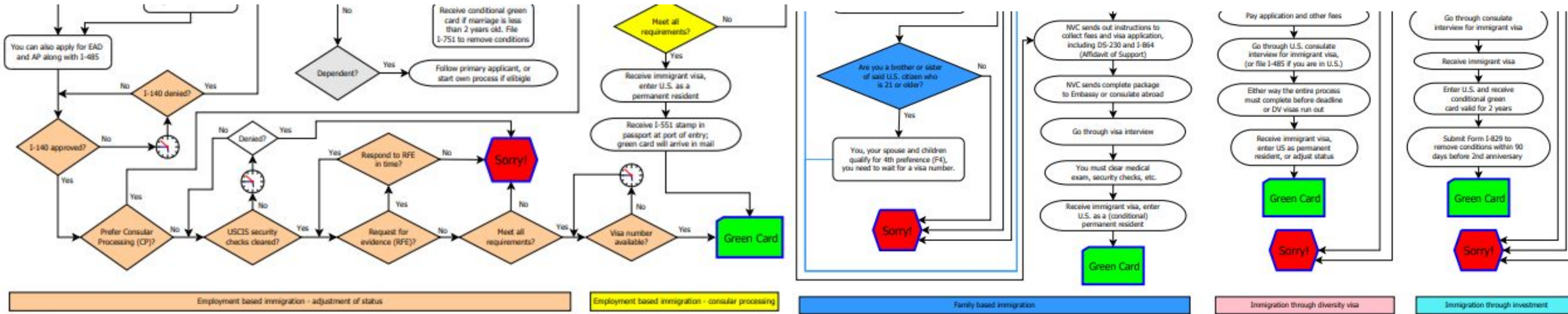
Immigration Roadmap

- Find your way to green card

<http://immigrationroad.com>
Last updated: July 12, 2009
Copyright© Immigration Road







Ask your students to follow this flow chart. Then ask them to imagine being an immigrant attempting to navigate it.

Work Visas

Today when immigrants want to come to America to work, they need to apply for a visa.

- **There are 2 specific types of work visas that have been in the news in the last few years:**

H1-B and H2-B

H-1B

- Created in 1990
- Designated for **skilled labor** (typically advanced graduate degrees)
- Applicants must have a job offer in their field of expertise from a U.S. based employer.
- Valid for **3 years** (can be renewed for additional 3 years)
- Annual **cap of 65,000** available per year (+20,000 for graduate degree holders from American institutions).

H-2B

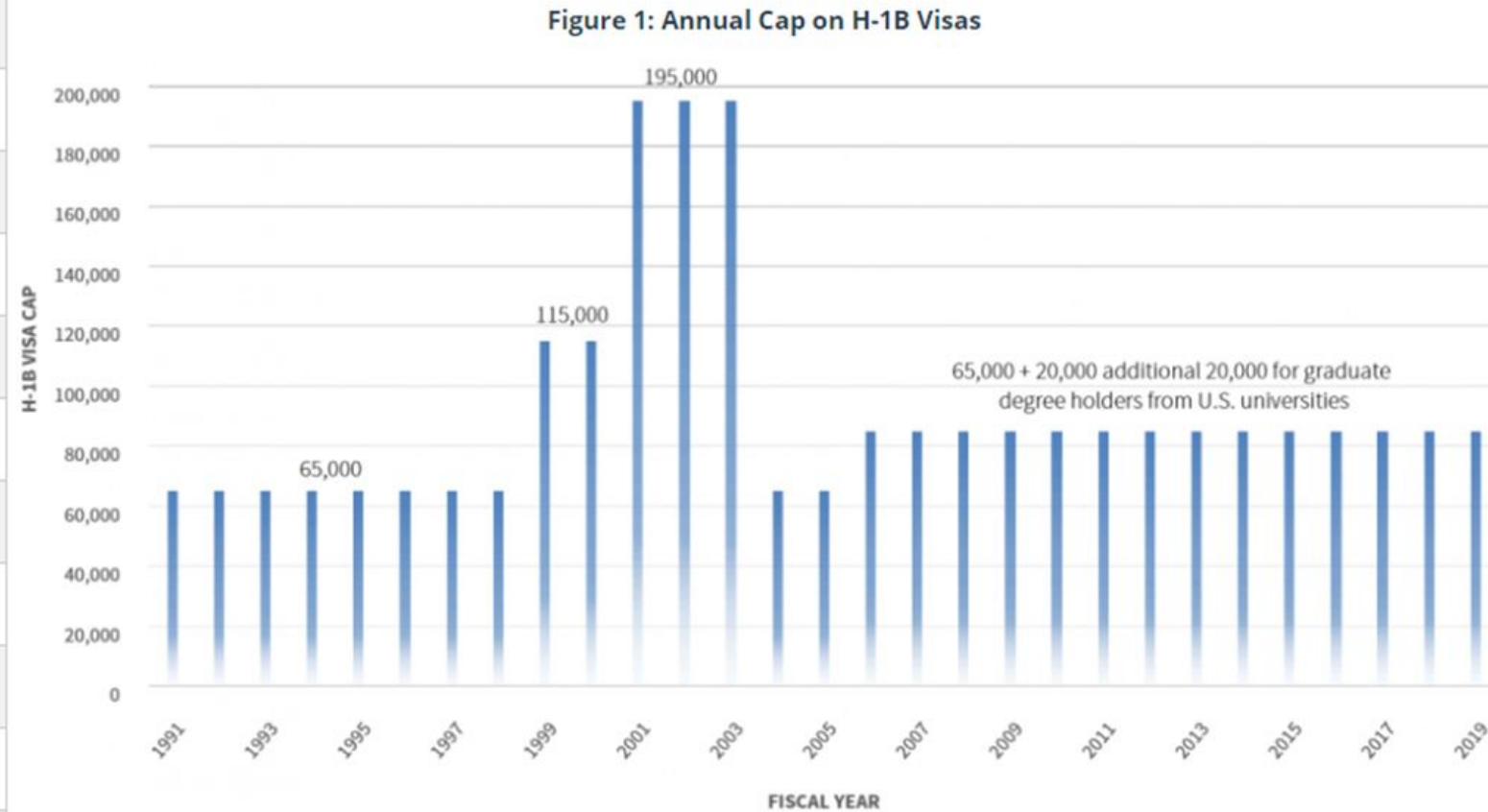
- Created in 1990
- Designed to bring in **non-professional** foreign workers to the U.S., to work in non-agricultural temp jobs (tourism and hospitality industries).
- Valid for **1-3 years**.
- Annual **cap of 66,000** per year (cap increased by 15,000 in '17).

Table 1. Date H-1B Cap Reached, FY 2006 - FY 2019



Fiscal Year	Date Cap Reached	Business Days from April 1 until Cap Reached
2006	August 10, 2005	91
2007	May 26, 2006	39
2008	April 3, 2007	2
2009	April 7, 2008	5
2010	December 21, 2009	182
2011	January 26, 2011	205
2012	November 22, 2011	162
2013	June 11, 2012	49
2014	April 5, 2013	5
2015	April 7, 2014	5
2016	April 7, 2015	5
2017	April 7, 2016	5
2018	April 7, 2017	5
2019	April 6, 2018	5

Notice how quickly the cap on H-1B visas has been reached from 2006 to 2019.



Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

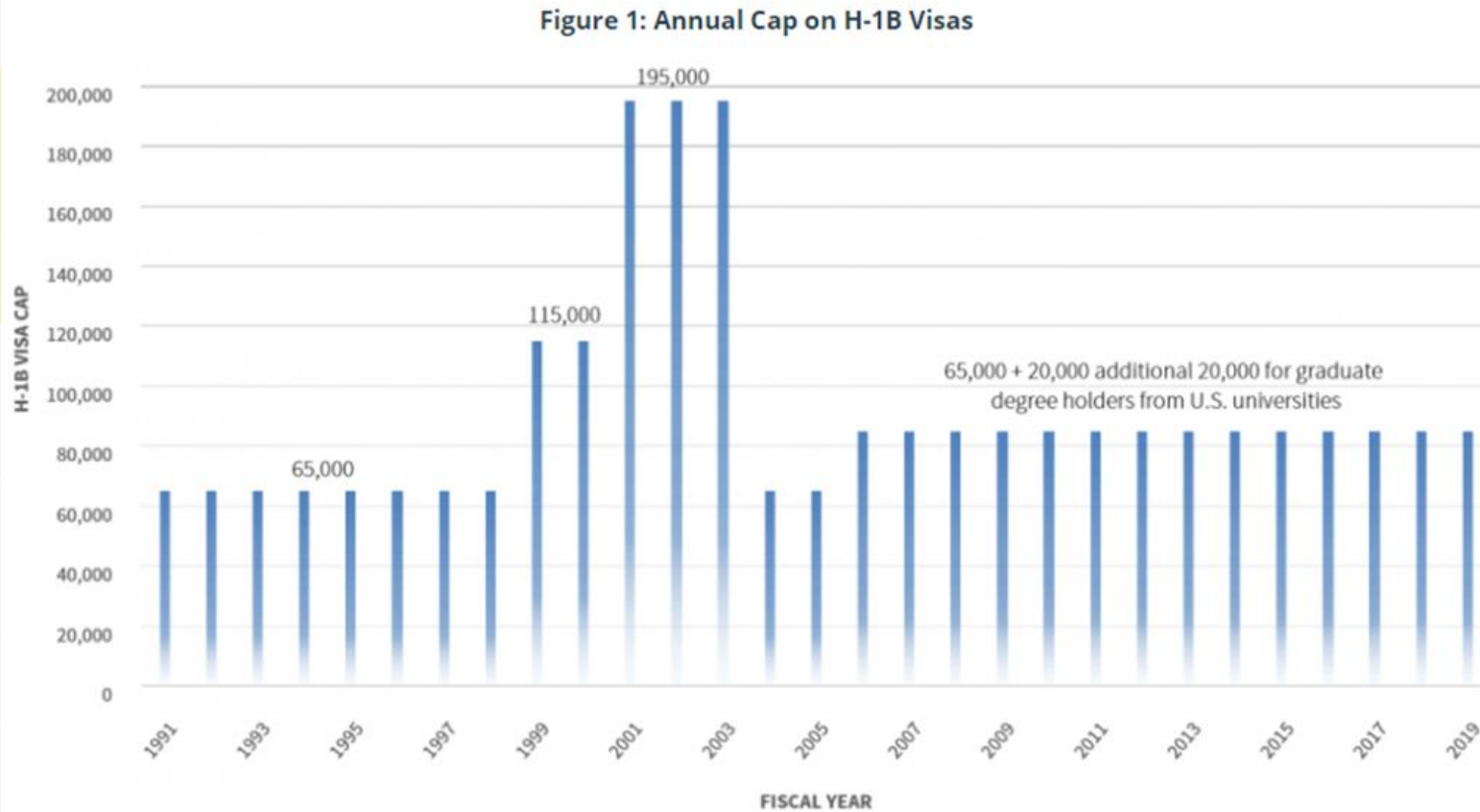
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Notice how quickly the cap on H-1B visas has been reached from 2006 to 2019.

Why do you think these years are different?



Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Country	Trend of H1B Petitions Filed Fiscal Year 2007-2017: Beneficiary Country of Birth		
	2007	2017	Total
India	166,575	247,927	2,183,112
China (PRC)	26,370	36,362	296,313
Philippines	12,230	3,161	85,918
South Korea	10,730	3,203	77,359
Canada	8,562	3,551	68,228
Taiwan	5,394	2,200	40,627

Why doesn't the government simplify the immigration process?



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Labor supply: Complements & Substitutes:

Immigrant workers can either be substitutes or complements for native-born workers.

If immigrant workers are substitutes to native-born workers, they are competing for the same, or similar jobs.

- Like the H-1B visa video we saw.

Labor supply: Complements & Substitutes:

Immigrant workers can either be substitutes or complements for native-born workers.

If immigrant workers are substitutes to native-born workers, they are competing for the same, or similar jobs.

- Like the H-1B visa video we saw.

If immigrant workers are complements to native-born workers, they can increase job opportunities for native-born workers.

- **Another way to look at the H-1B visa issue:** Bill Gates stated that Microsoft hires four additional employees to support each high-skilled worker hired on an H-1B visa.

Complements and substitutes activity

Give students one of these jigsaw puzzle pieces (next slide).

There are brief bio on each puzzle piece.

The puzzle pieces are grouped in 3s.

Two pieces will be complements and two pieces are substitutes.

[This activity](#) helps students realize how people's perspective on immigrants can be shaped by whether immigrants are complements or substitutes for their labor.

You have been able to take on more jobs because you have been able to hire cheap immigrant labor to work with you.

worker from Honduras. You were able to get a job working as a carpenter in Chicago.



You are a 50-year-old carpenter. You work for a master carpenter based out of

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Complements and substitutes activity

You are a master carpenter in Chicago. You have been able to take on more jobs because you have been able to hire cheap immigrant labor to work with you.

You are an unskilled migrant worker from Honduras. You were able to get a job working as a carpenter in Chicago.

Complement

You are a 50-year-old carpenter. You work for a master carpenter based out of Chicago.

Substitute

After you give students their puzzle piece, explain that when they find their match there will be another person who **ALSO** matches with that person.

May ■ 2014

The Economics of Immigration: A Story of Substitutes and Complements

Scott A. Wolla, Senior Economic Education Specialist

"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free."—Emma Lazarus

America is a nation of immigrants. Currently, immigrants make up about 13 percent of the overall population, which means about 40 million people living in the United States are foreign born.¹ Indeed, nearly all Americans have an immigration story in their family history. Yet, despite their history and a culture of immigration, Americans have mixed feelings about whether the country should keep its welcome mat out on the doorstep. A 2014 Gallup poll reports 72 percent of Americans believe immigration is a good thing, but 36 percent would like to see the level of immigration decrease.² Economists, who focus on economic costs and benefits, are generally more supportive of immigration than the general public.



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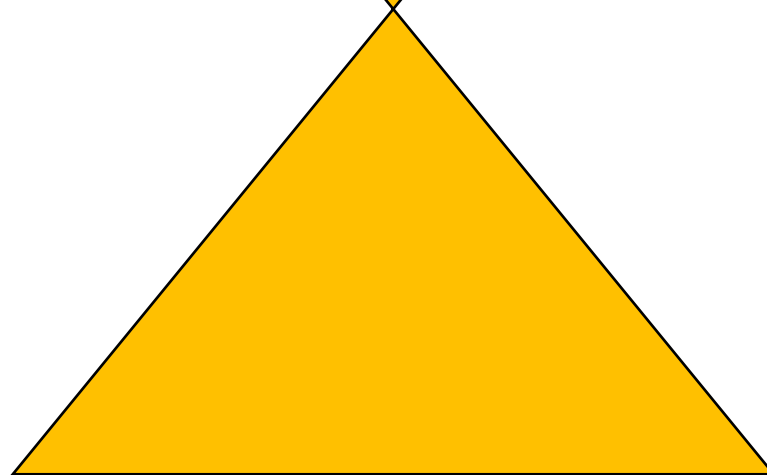


Complements and substitutes

High skilled



Low skilled



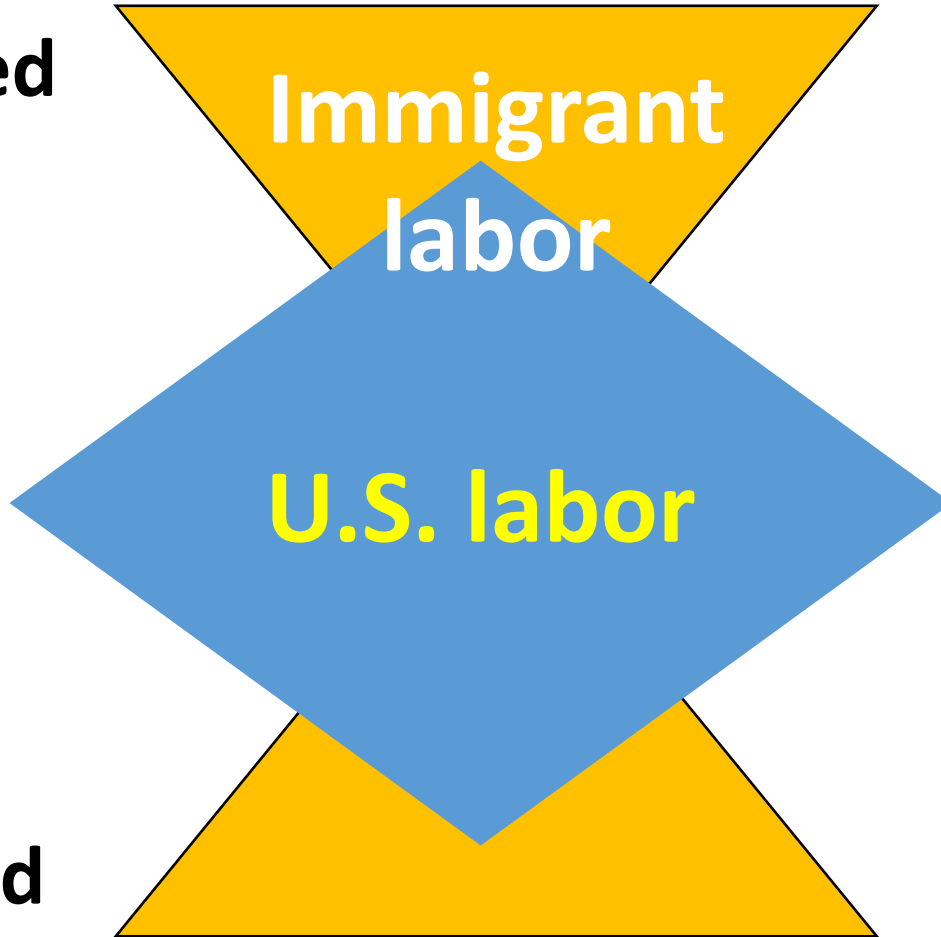
Complements and substitutes

High skilled

Immigrant
labor

U.S. labor

Low skilled



Complements and substitutes

High skilled

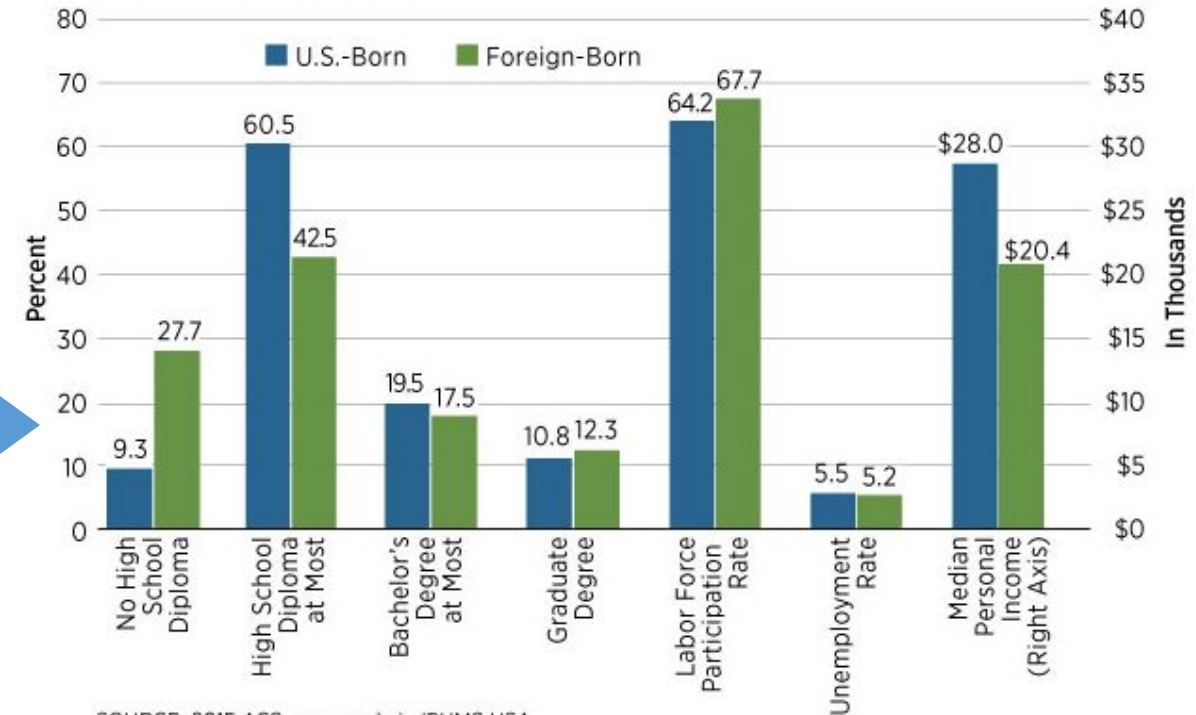
Immigrant
labor

U.S. labor

Low skilled

Figure 1

U.S.-Born vs. Foreign-Born



SOURCE: 2015 ACS, accessed via IPUMS USA.

NOTE: Population under 22 years old is excluded. Educational attainment categories are exhaustive and mutually exclusive.



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Comparing Income, Education and Job Data for Immigrants vs. Those Born in U.S.

July 25, 2017

By [Subhayu Bandyopadhyay](#), Rodrigo Guerrero



Immigration continues to be one of the central policy issues confronting the U.S. government. This debate encompasses legal and unauthorized immigration, skilled and unskilled immigration, temporary and permanent immigration, family-based and skill-based immigration, and myriad similar policy choices.

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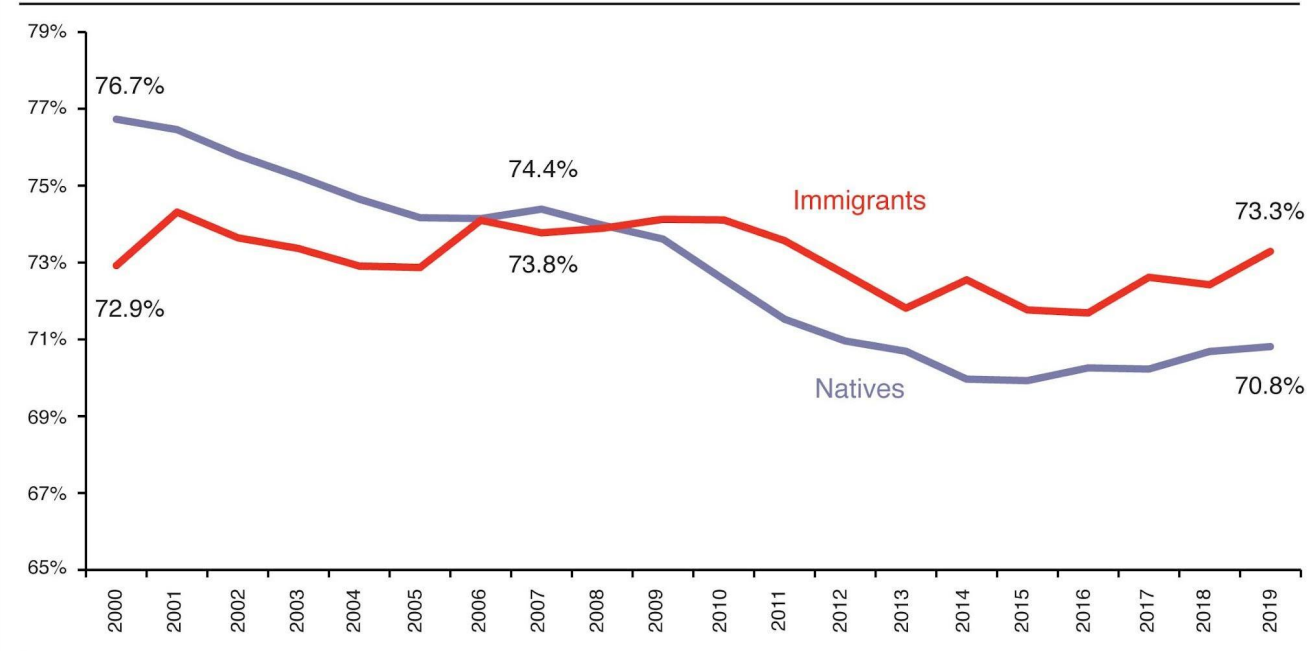


Labor force participation among immigrants

Labor force participation among immigrants is **HIGHER** than that among native born Americans without a bachelor's degree.

Something to consider: How does this chart relate to the substitutes and complements argument on how people might view immigrants?

Figure 1. Labor Force Participation for Immigrants and Natives (Ages 18 to 64) without a Bachelors Degree, 2000-2019*



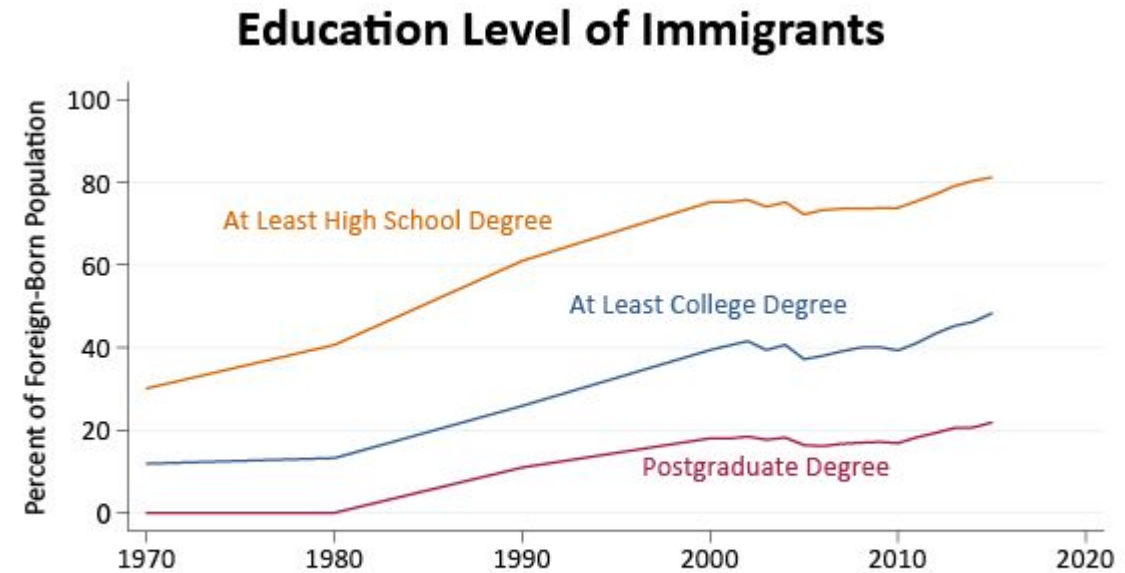
Source: Center for Immigration Studies analysis of the public-use files of the Current Population Survey for every year from the first quarter of 2000 to the first quarter of 2019. All figures are seasonally unadjusted and are for non-institutionalized civilians, which does not include those in institutions such as prisons and nursing homes. "Immigrant" matches the Census definition of "foreign-born". These individuals were not U.S. citizens at birth.

* The labor force participation rate is the share of people in an age group working or looking for work.

Substitutes and complements

Something else to consider for the future. The education levels for immigrants coming to America does seem to be on the rise.

- Will this cause a shift in the workers for which they are a complement and a substitute?
- What does this say about the argument regarding the cost of educating immigrants (re: taxpayers)?



NOTES: Each data point covers immigrants aged 25 and older who arrived in the U.S. during the previous five years.

SOURCE: IPUMS-USA, University of Minnesota, www.ipums.org



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Today's Immigrants Are More Educated than 50 Years Ago

August 27, 2017

By [Ana Maria Santacreu](#), [Heting Zhu](#)



Today's immigrants to the U.S. are substantially more educated than 50 years ago.¹ The figure below shows the evolution of the level of education for newly arrived immigrants to the U.S. within the past five years.

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Are there any policies the government could enact to encourage immigration, but protect workers for whom those immigrants are substitutes?

Trade Adjustment Assistance program example

One example I provide students for a possible model is the **TAA program**.

It was established in the 1970s to help workers whose jobs were outsourced.

It provides government support to help those workers find a new job, pay for schooling to learn a new trade, pay for relocation and some moving expenses.



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	2002 Program	2009 Program	2011 / 2015 Programs	Reversion 2021
<p><u>Group Eligibility:</u> Defines the worker group that is eligible to apply for and potentially receive benefits through the TAA program.</p>	<p>Manufacturing sector workers ONLY</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Workers who have lost their jobs because their company's decline in production and/or sales was due to increased imports or to the outsourcing of jobs to a country with which the U.S. has a Free Trade Agreement.</p>	<p>Manufacturing sector workers Service sector workers Public sector workers</p> <p>-----</p> <p>ITC workers (those who work for a firm that has been identified by the International Trade Commission as a domestic industry that has been injured/is a party to a market disruption)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Workers who have lost their jobs because their company's decline in production and/or sales was due to increased imports or to outsourcing to ANY country</p>	<p>Manufacturing sector workers Service sector workers</p> <p>-----</p> <p>ITC workers (those who work for a firm that has been identified by the International Trade Commission as a domestic industry that has been injured/is a party to a market disruption)</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Workers who have lost their jobs because their company's decline in production and/or sales was due to increased imports or to outsourcing to ANY country</p>	<p>Manufacturing sector workers ONLY</p> <p>-----</p> <p>No ITC-based certifications</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Workers who have lost their jobs because their company's decline in production and/or sales was due to increased imports or to outsourcing to limited countries</p> <p>-----</p> <p>No adversely affected incumbent workers.</p>
<p><u>Trade Readjustment Allowances (TRA):</u> Income support available in the form of weekly cash payments to workers who are participating in training.</p>	<p>Up to 104 weeks of TRA available to workers enrolled in <i>full-time</i> training</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Up to 130 weeks of TRA available to workers enrolled in remedial training</p> <p>Must enroll in training within 8 weeks of certification or 16 weeks of layoff</p>	<p>Up to 130 weeks of TRA available to workers enrolled in <i>full-time</i> training</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Up to 156 weeks of TRA available to workers enrolled in remedial training</p> <p>Must enroll within 26 weeks of either certification or layoff</p>	<p>Up to 130 weeks of TRA available to workers enrolled in <i>full-time</i> training, the last 13 of which are only available if needed for completion of a training program and training benchmarks are met</p> <p>Must enroll within 26 weeks of either certification or layoff</p>	<p>Up to 130 weeks of TRA available to workers enrolled in <i>part-time</i> or <i>full-time</i> training, the last 13 of which are only available if needed for completion of a training program and training benchmarks are met</p> <p>Must enroll within 8 weeks of certification or 16 weeks of layoff</p>

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Gainers gain more than the losers lose

One of the issues with immigration is the concept of **concentrated costs** and **dispersed benefits**.

It is easy to see the costs of immigration on the news as we just did a few minutes ago.

Gainers gain more than the losers lose

One of the issues with immigration is the concept of **concentrated costs** and **dispersed benefits**.

It is easy to see the costs of immigration on the news as we just did a few minutes ago.

It is more difficult to see examples of the benefits on the news.

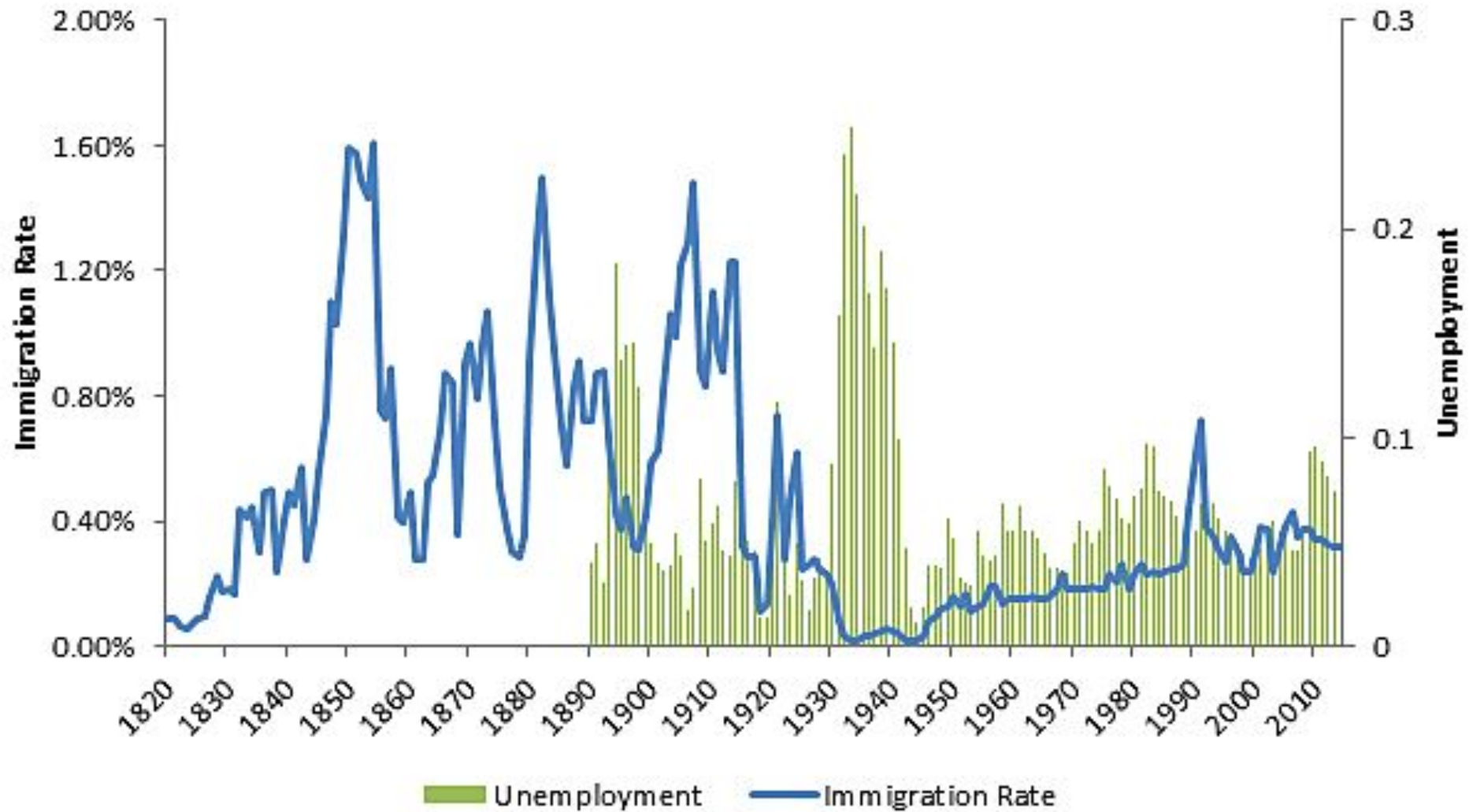
But, let's look at the issue of immigrants causing unemployment.

Does unemployment rise with immigration?

We see an **inverse relationship** with unemployment and immigration.

When the economy is doing well, immigration numbers increase (vice versa).

Another way to think about this, did unemployment numbers increase when women, or Baby Boomers, minorities, etc. entered the workforce?



Bureau of Labor Statistics numbers

The [BLS numbers](#) for 2021 show the **median weekly earnings** for foreign-born full-time wage and salary workers was **\$898**.

This was **88.3%** of the median earnings for native born workers (\$957)

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The BLS also calculated the unemployment rate for foreign born workers went from **9.2% to 5.6%** from 2020-2021.

Over that same time period the jobless rate for native born workers fell from **7.8% to 5.3%**.

Objectives

Big Picture, what should you take away from these webinars?

- 1. The gainers gain more than the losers lose.**
- 2. The difference between the seen and unseen about immigration.**
- 3. Jobs are not a zero-sum equation.**
- 4. People's views on immigration oftentimes depend on whether immigrants are a substitute or a complement to their labor.**

Thanks!/Questions?

- Thank you all for attending, hopefully your **MB › MC!**
- Are there any questions?

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