Costs and Benefits of High Skilled Immigration

June 20, 2007

copies of this presentation can be found at www.business.duq.edu/faculty/davies

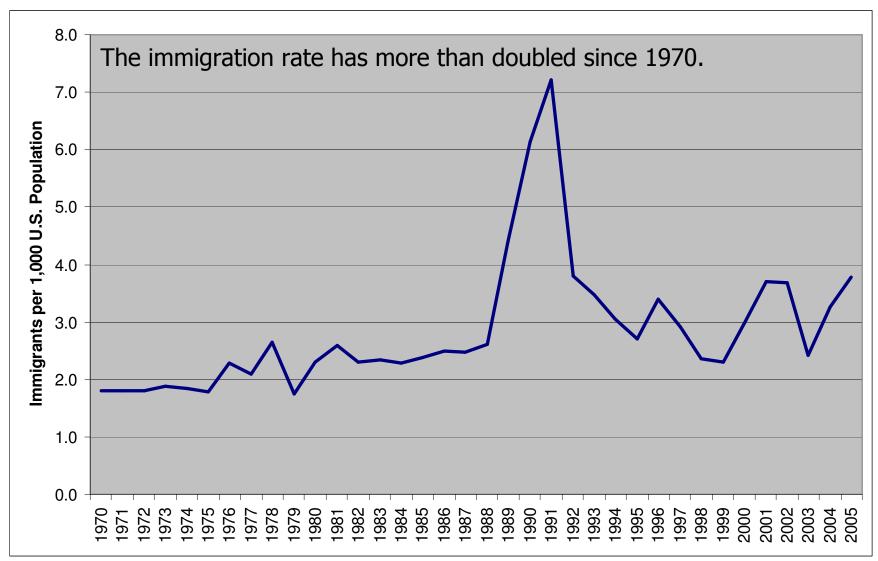


How significant is immigration?

- All production has its roots in technology, capital, materials, and labor.
- Technology, capital, and materials are created by labor.

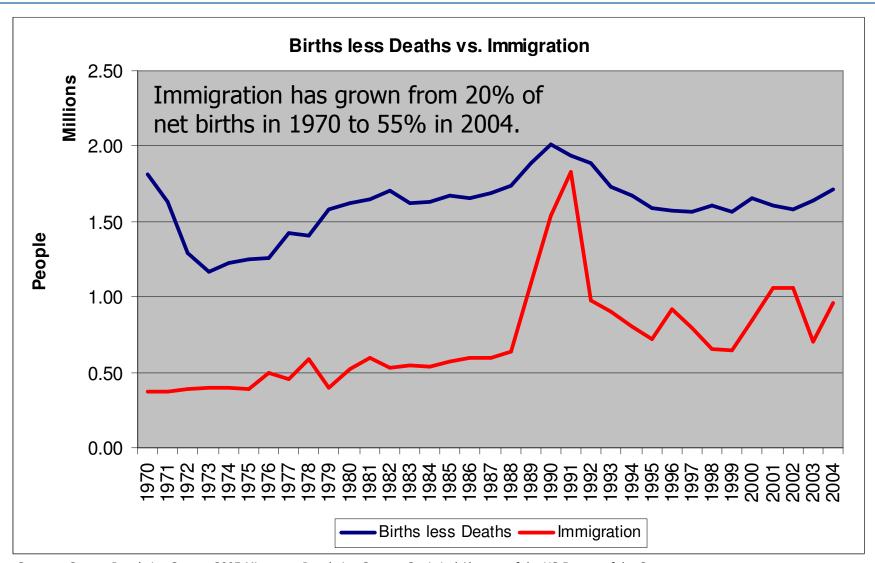
→ Labor is the root of all production.





Source: 2005 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, Office of Immigration Statistics, US Department of Homeland Security.

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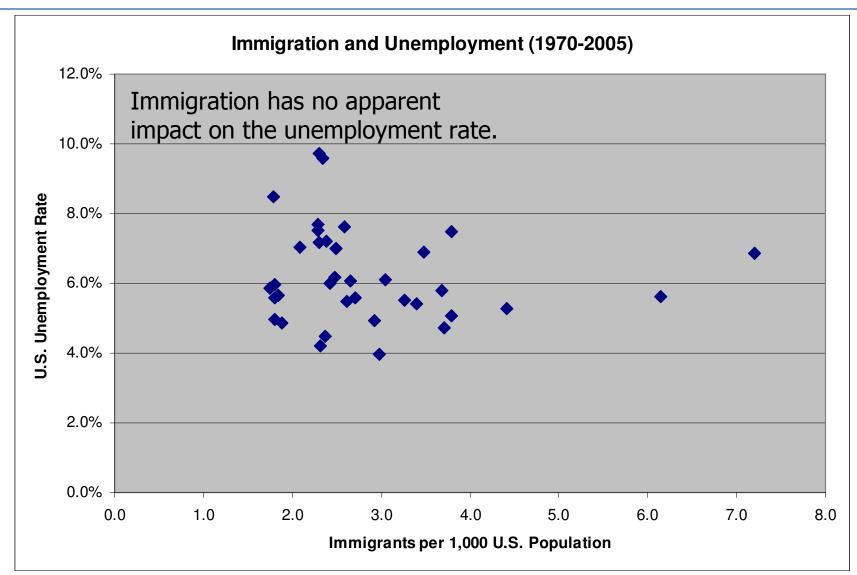
Source: Current Population Survey, 2005, Minnesota Population Center; Statistical Abstract of the US, Bureau of the Census.



What is the impact of immigration on jobs and incomes?

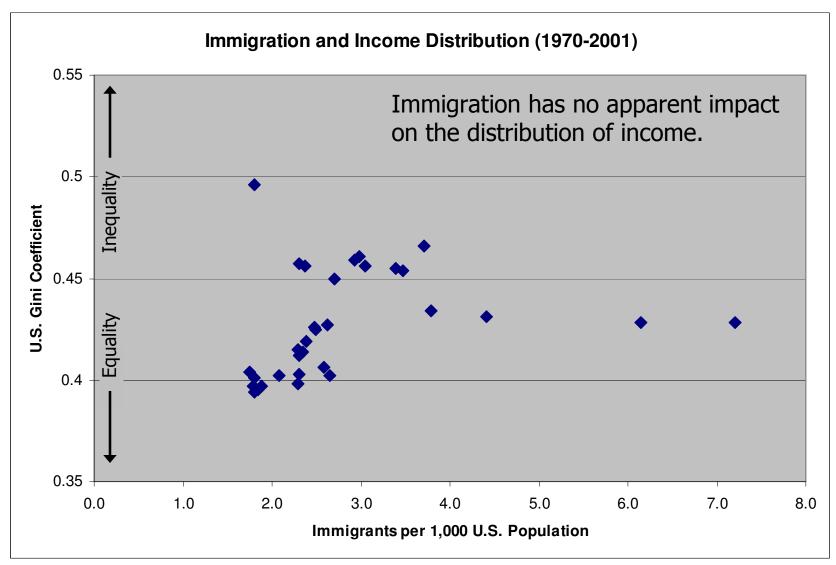
- Unemployment rate?
 - → Conventional wisdom: Immigrants take jobs away from Americans thereby increasing the unemployment rate.
- Income distribution?
 - → Conventional wisdom: Immigrants represent an influx of lower income people thereby worsening the distribution of income.





Source: Current Population Survey, 2005, Minnesota Population Center; Statistical Abstract of the US, Bureau of the Census.





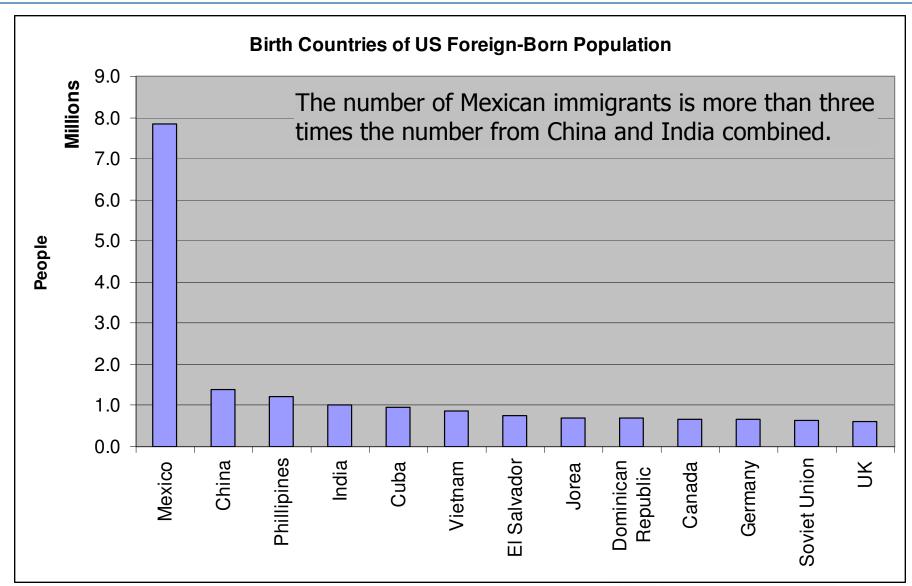
Source: Current Population Survey, 2005, Minnesota Population Center; Statistical Abstract of the US, Bureau of the Census.



Whence do immigrants come and where do they go?

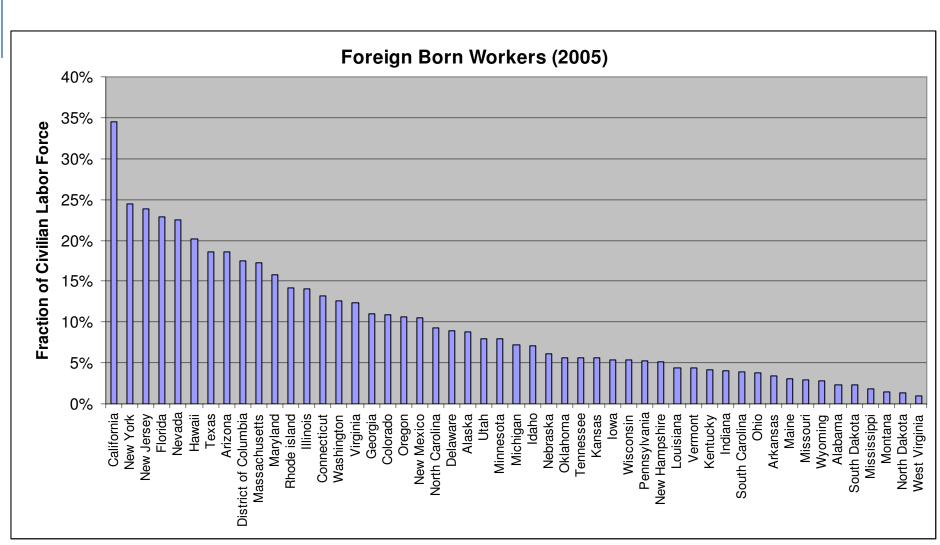
- Mexico!
- California!





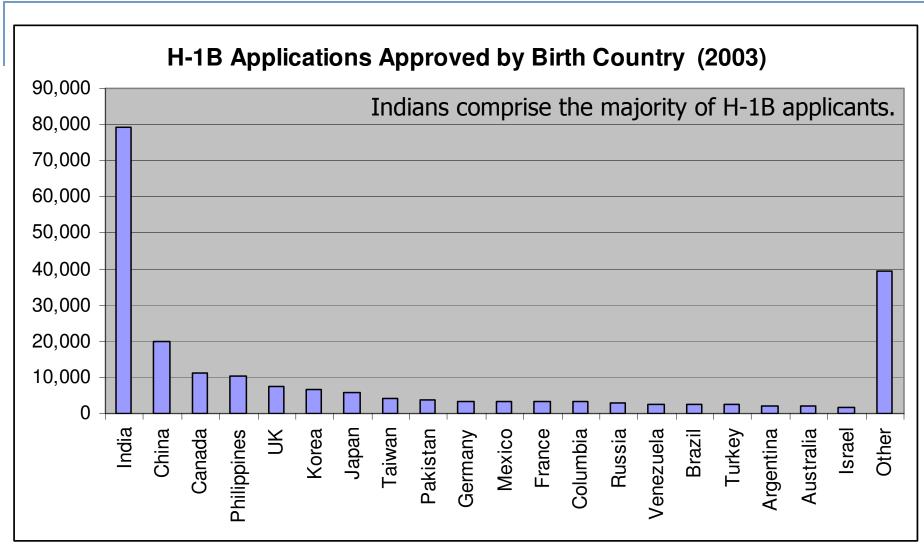
Source: Statistical Abstract of the US, Bureau of the Census.





Source: Current Population Survey, 2005, Minnesota Population Center.

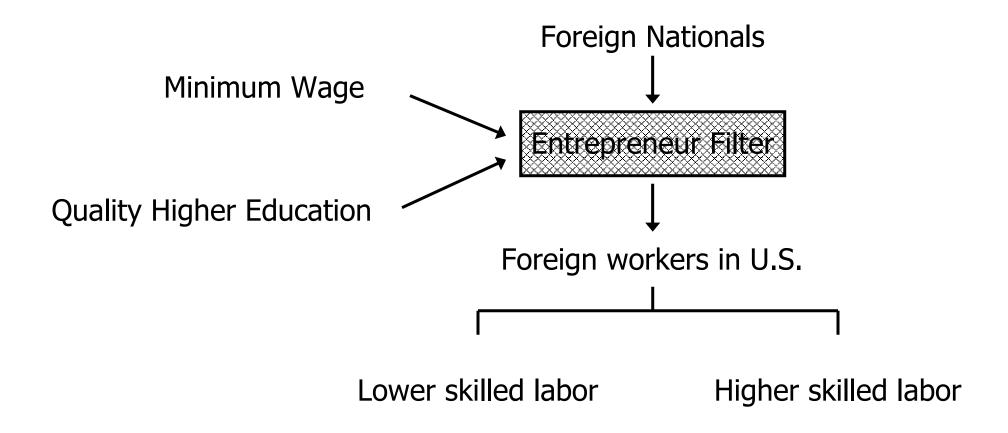




Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security.



<u>Immigration is a Filter</u>

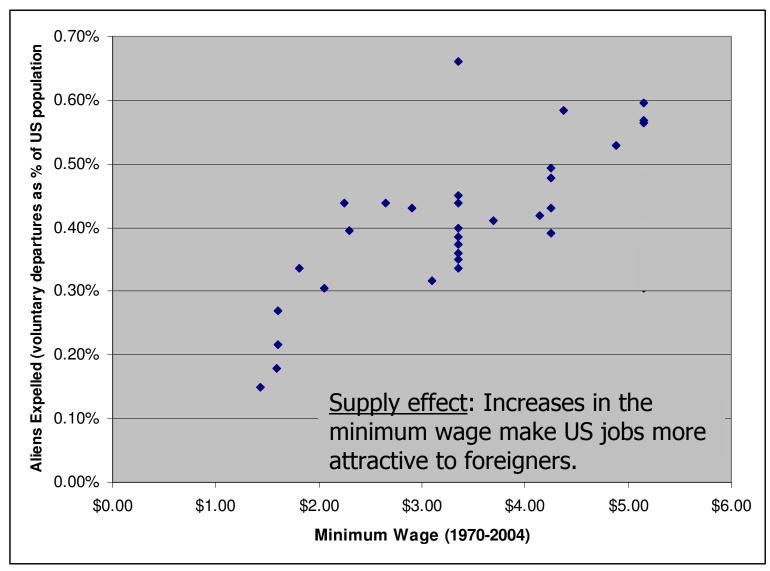




Factors influencing influx of foreign unskilled labor

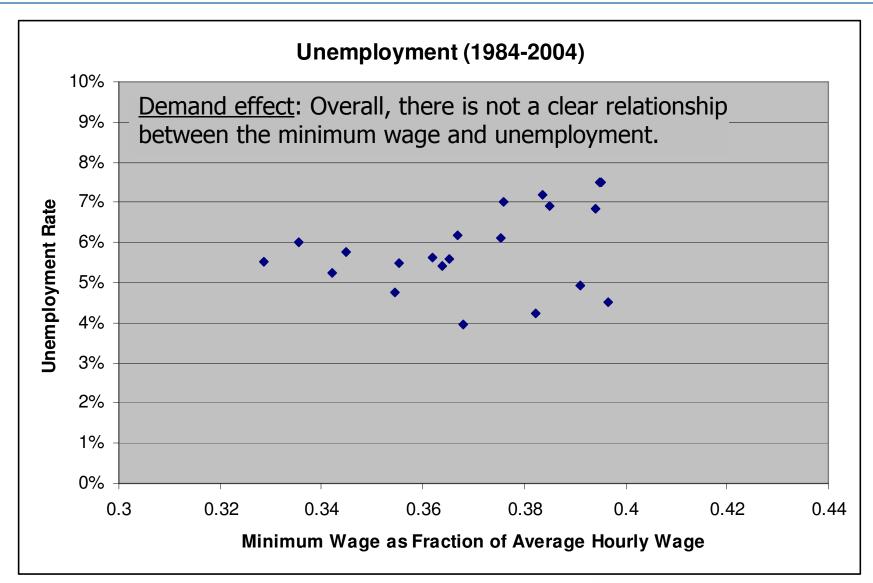
- <u>Supply effect</u>: Increase in the minimum wage increases the attractiveness of U.S. jobs to potential immigrants.
 - → Difficult to measure because legal immigration is capped.
 - → Look at supply of illegal immigrants as a proxy.
- <u>Demand effect</u>: Increase in the minimum wage forces employers to favor more productive workers over less productive workers.
 - → Difficult to measure because differences in productivity are hard to measure.
 - → Look at unemployment of skilled vs. unskilled as a proxy.



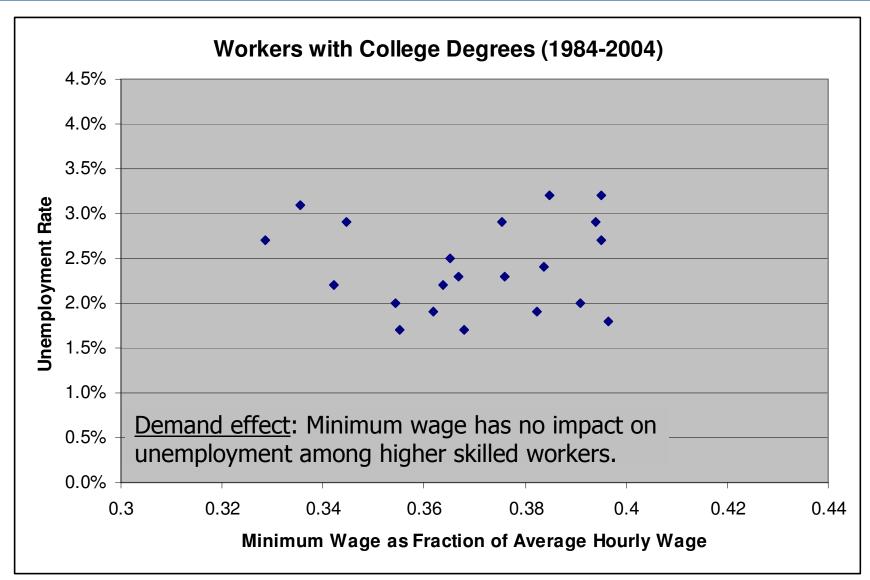


Source: Department of Homeland Security and Bureau of Labor Statistics

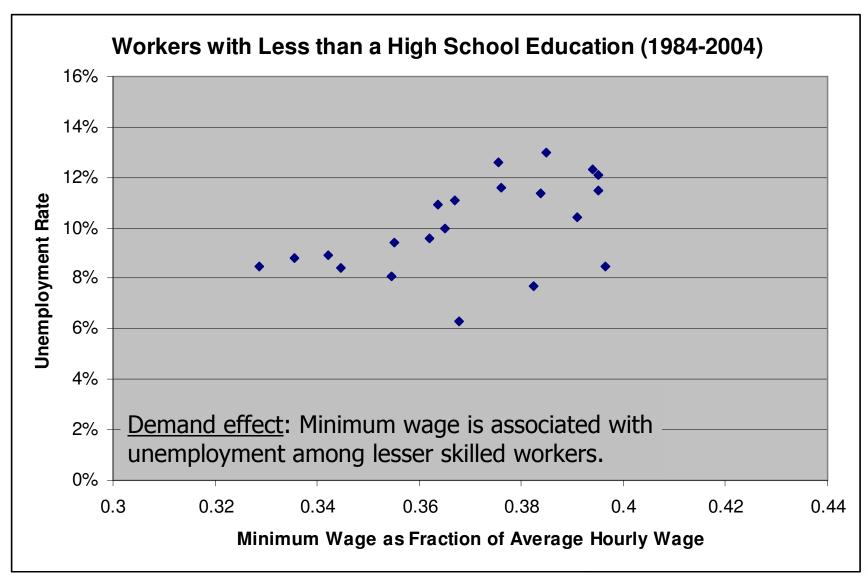




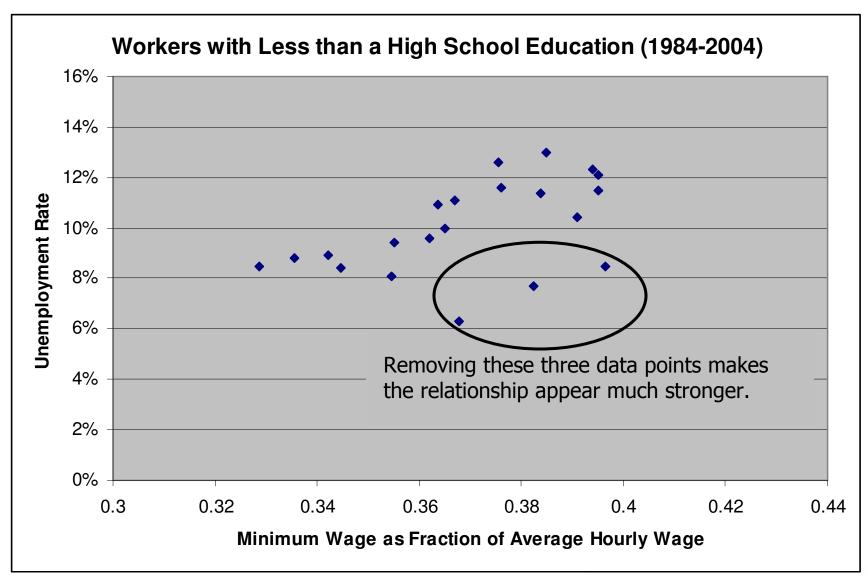




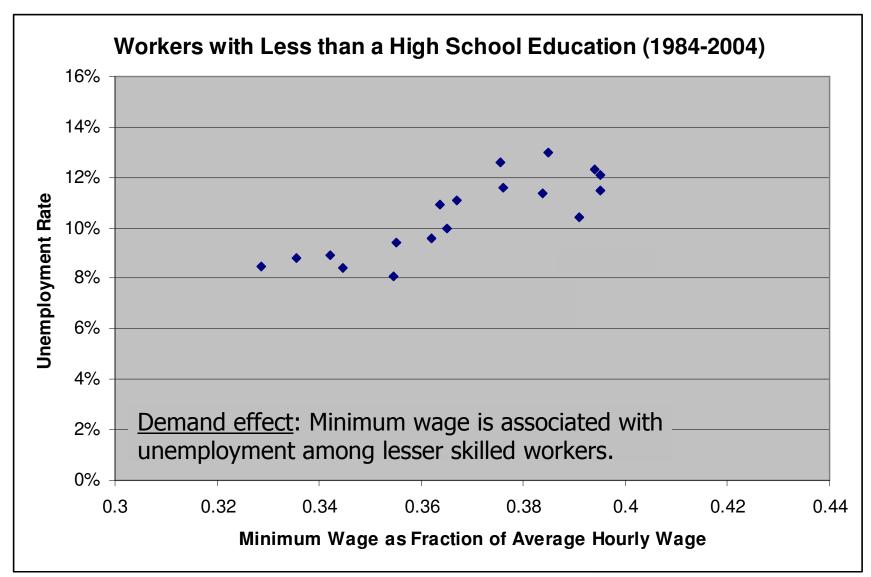










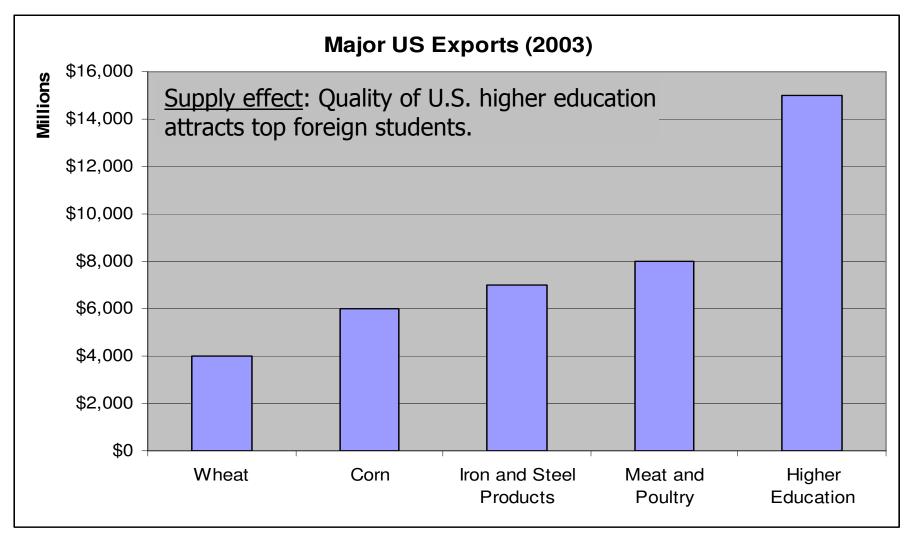




Factors influencing influx of foreign <u>high-skilled</u> labor

- <u>Supply effect</u>: High quality of U.S. higher education attracts top foreign students who then want to stay on in the U.S.
 - → 75% of F-1 graduate students surveyed stated that they wanted to reside in the U.S. following their studies.
- <u>Demand effect</u>: Increases in technology require higher skilled workers for R&D and implementation.
 - → Fiscal year 07 quota of H-1B visas was reached four months prior to the start of fiscal year 07. As of April 07, fiscal year 08's caps have been reached.



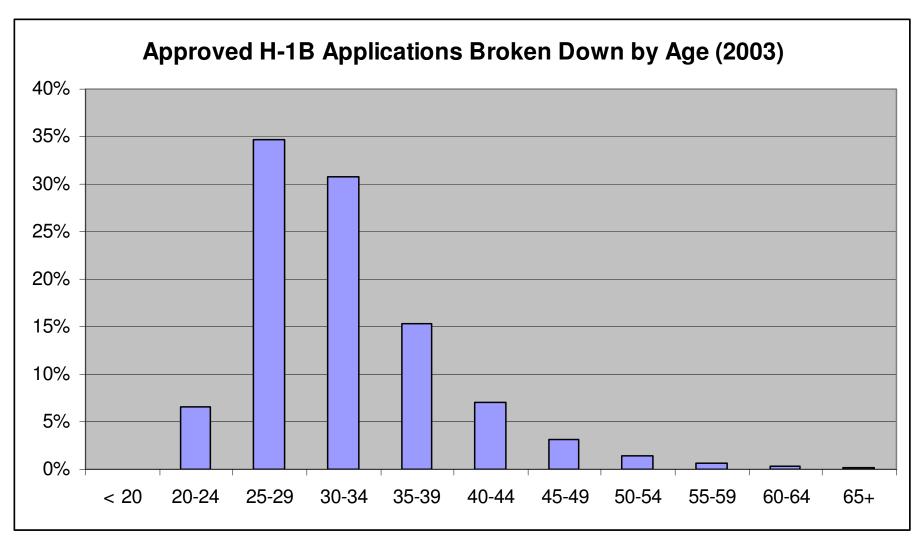


Source: Survey of Current Business, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



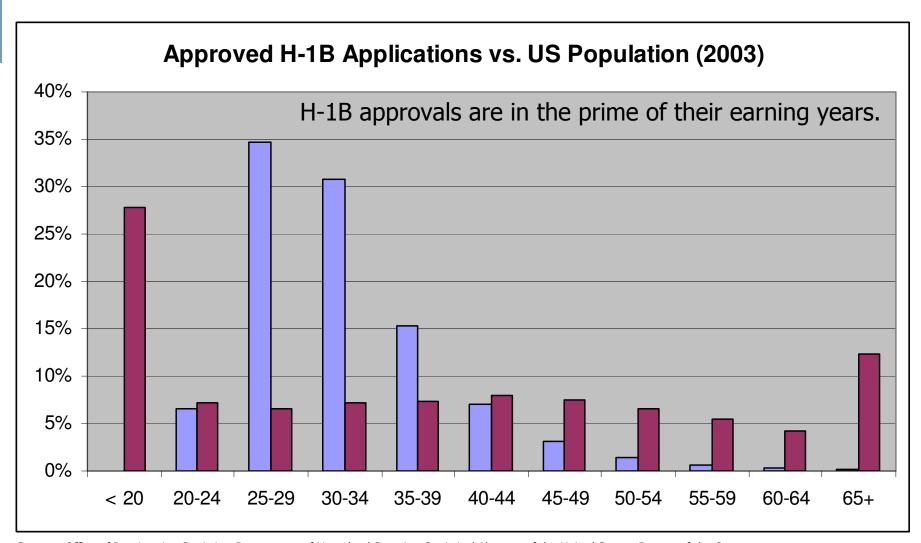
How do high-skilled H-1B approvals alter U.S. demographics?





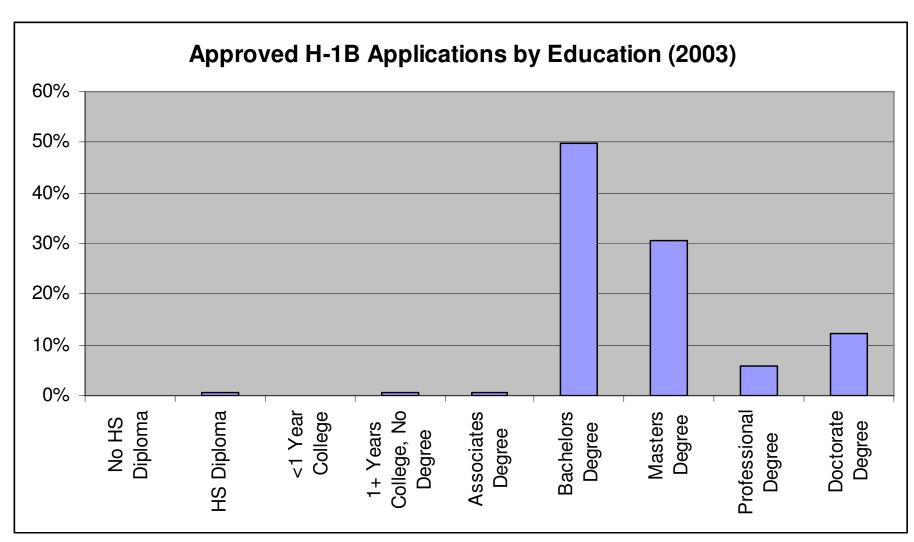
Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security.





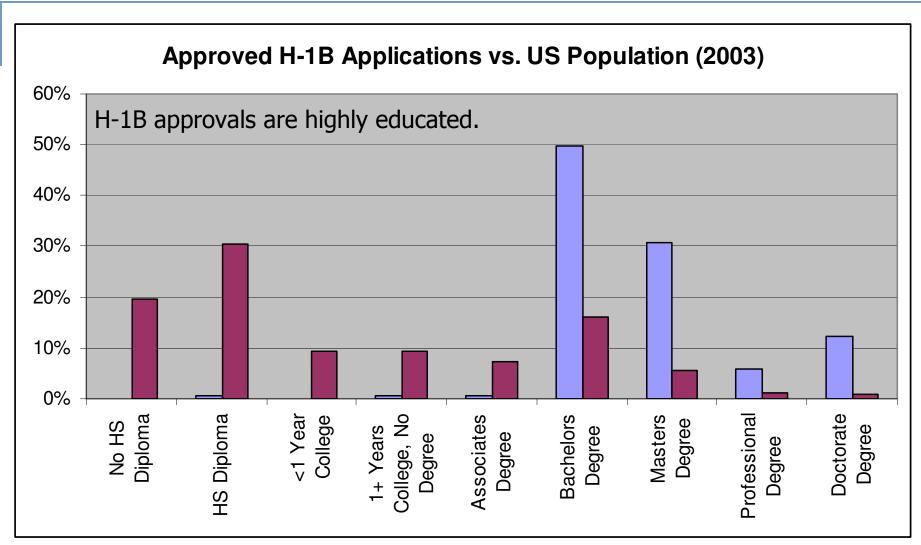
Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security; Statistical Abstract of the United States, Bureau of the Census.





Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security.



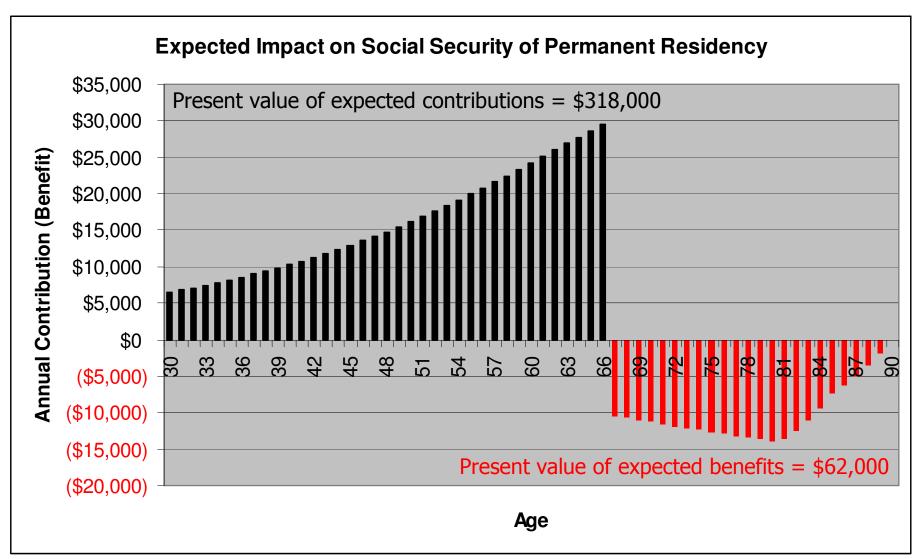


Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security; Statistical Abstract of the United States, Bureau of the Census.



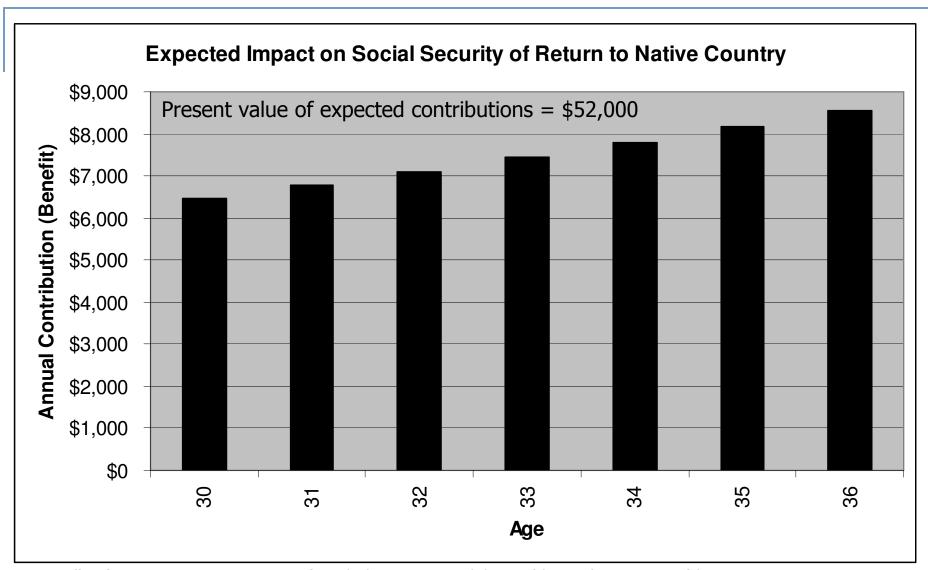
Are H-1B approvals a drain on the welfare system?





Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security; Statistical Abstract of the United States, Bureau of the Census; Social Security Administration





Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security; Statistical Abstract of the United States, Bureau of the Census



Are H-1B approvals a drain on the welfare system?

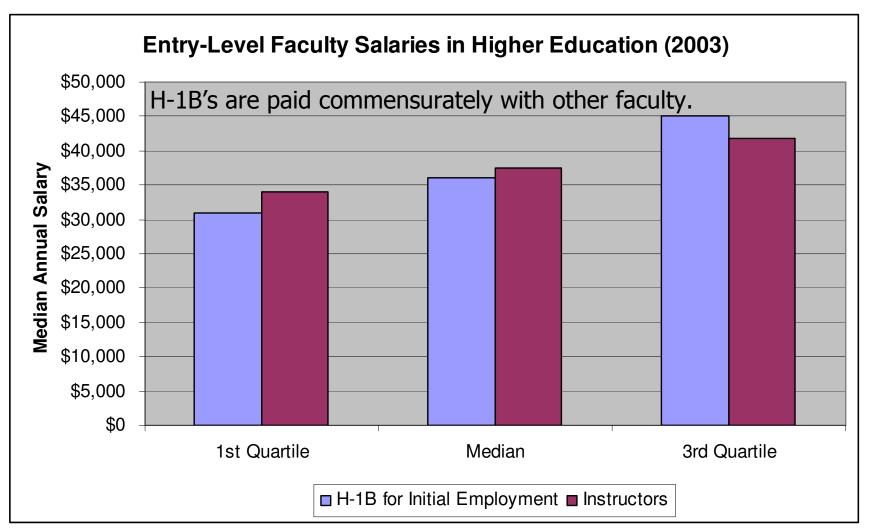
The median H-1B who remains in the country contributes a <u>net positive</u> of more than \$250,000 to Social Security.

The median H-1B who leaves the country when the visa expires contributes a <u>net positive</u> of more than \$50,000 to Social Security.



Are U.S. employers taking advantage of H-1B's by paying them a lower wage?

→ Look at wages paid at colleges and universities because higher education is exempt from many of the H-1B hiring restrictions.

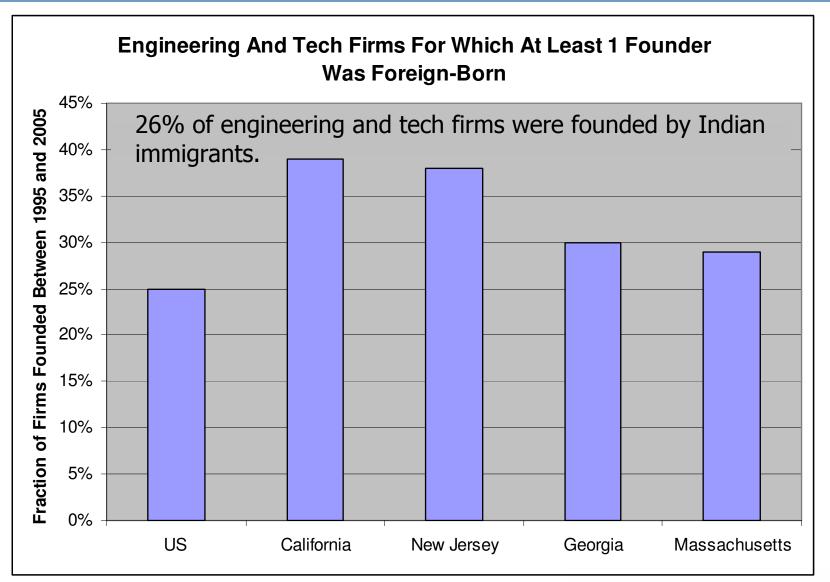


Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security; Chronicle of Higher Education



What do high-skilled H-1B workers do besides work?



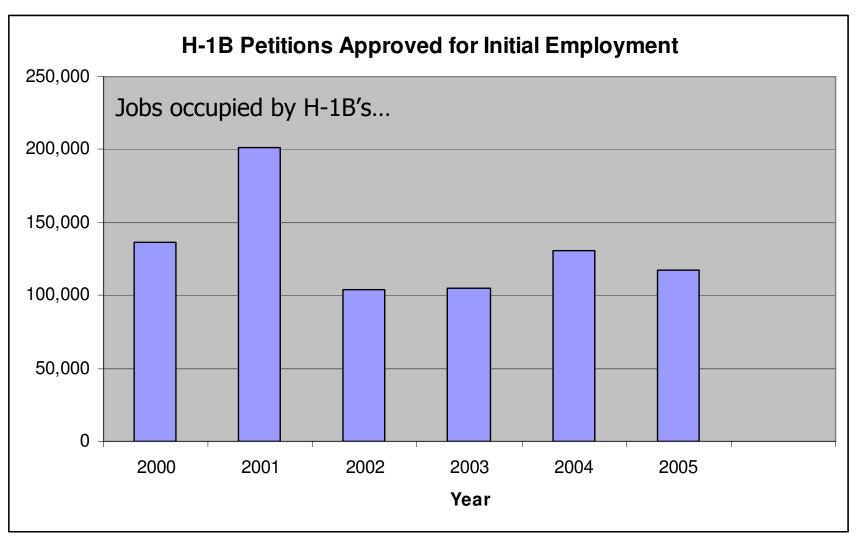


Source: America's New Immigrant Entrepreneurs, UC Berkeley and Duke University, 2007.



How many jobs do they create?





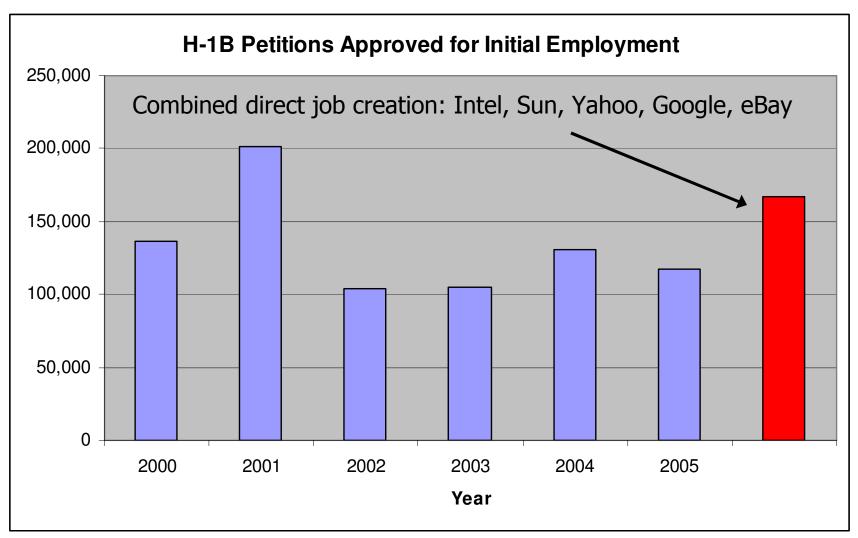
Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security



Jobs created by H-1B's

Company	<u>Founder</u>	Country of Origin	Employees
Intel	Andy Grove	Hungary	94,100
Sun	Bechtolsheim/Khosla	Germany/India	38,000
Yahoo	Jerry Yang	Taiwan	11,400
Google	Sergey Brin	Russia	10,700
еВау	Pierre Omidyar	France	13,200



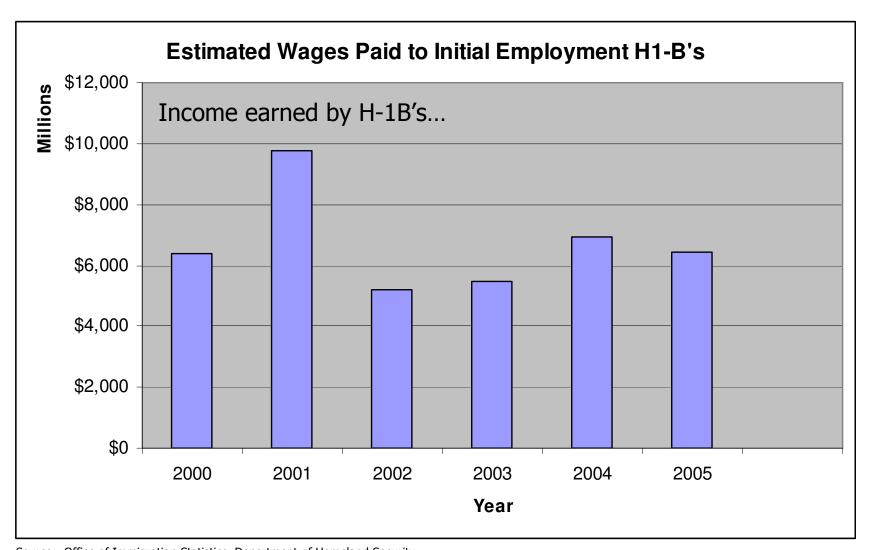


Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security; SEC filings of the indicated companies



How much wealth do they create?





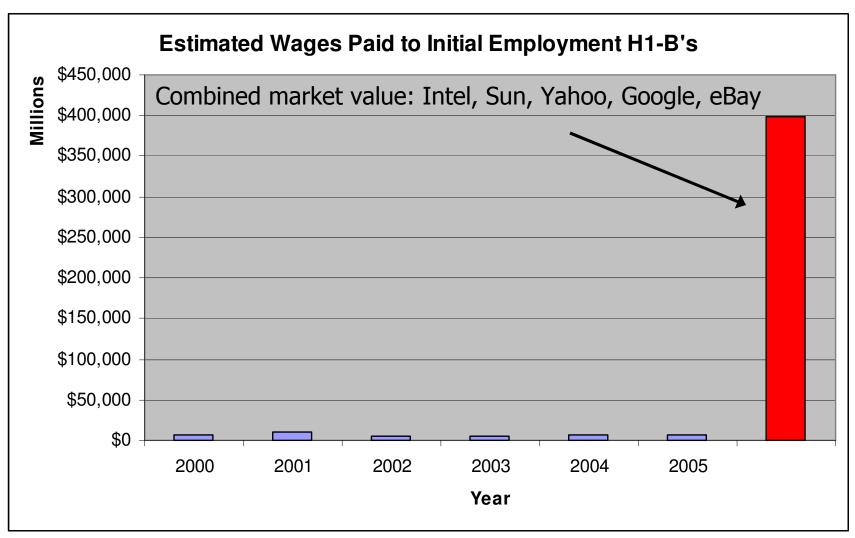
Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security



Wealth created by H-1B's

Company	<u>Founder</u>	Country of Origin	Market Cap
Intel	Andy Grove	Hungary	\$141 billion
Sun	Bechtolsheim/Khosla	Germany/India	\$18 billion
Yahoo	Jerry Yang	Taiwan	\$37 billion
Google	Sergey Brin	Russia	\$160 billion
еВау	Pierre Omidyar	France	\$43 billion





Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security; SEC filings of the indicated companies



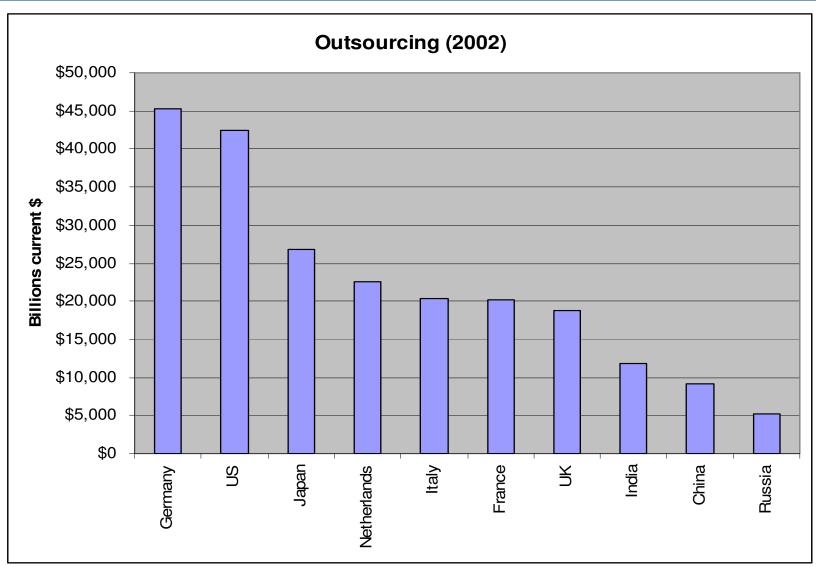
Increasing H-1B labor reduces outsourcing.



H1-B labor is similar to outsourcing with the exceptions:

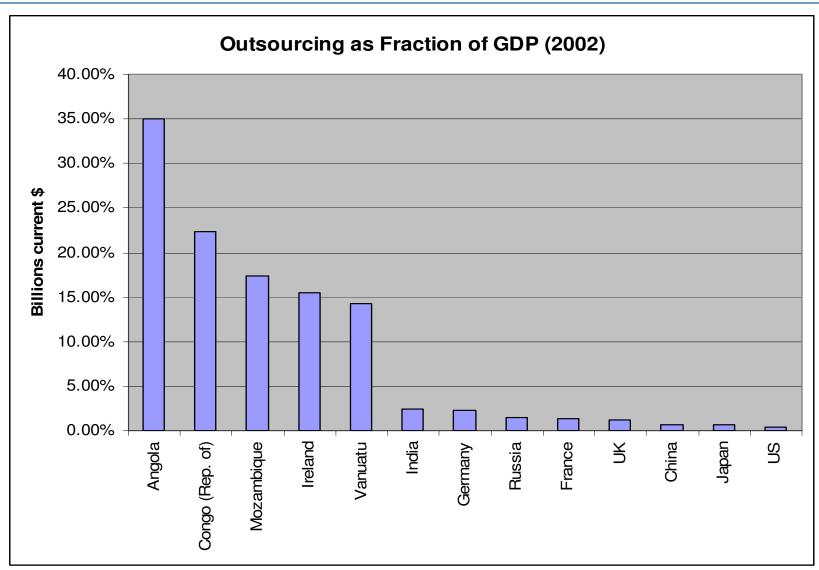
- Workers spend money directly in the US rather than importing from the US.
 - → More consumption and improved tax base.
- There are "spillover" effects in the form of community involvement and enrichment.
 - → Diversity.
- The children of educated immigrant labor will tend to become educated themselves and to remain in the U.S.
 - → More educated populace.





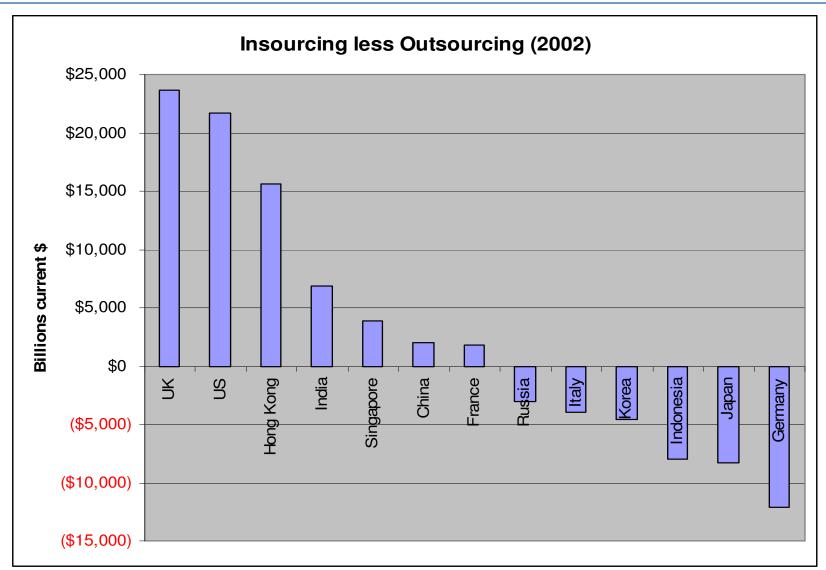
Source: Balance of Payment Statistics Yearbook, IMF





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Source: Balance of Payment Statistics Yearbook, IMF



H-1B labor and outsourcing are simply forms of trade in which labor is imported.

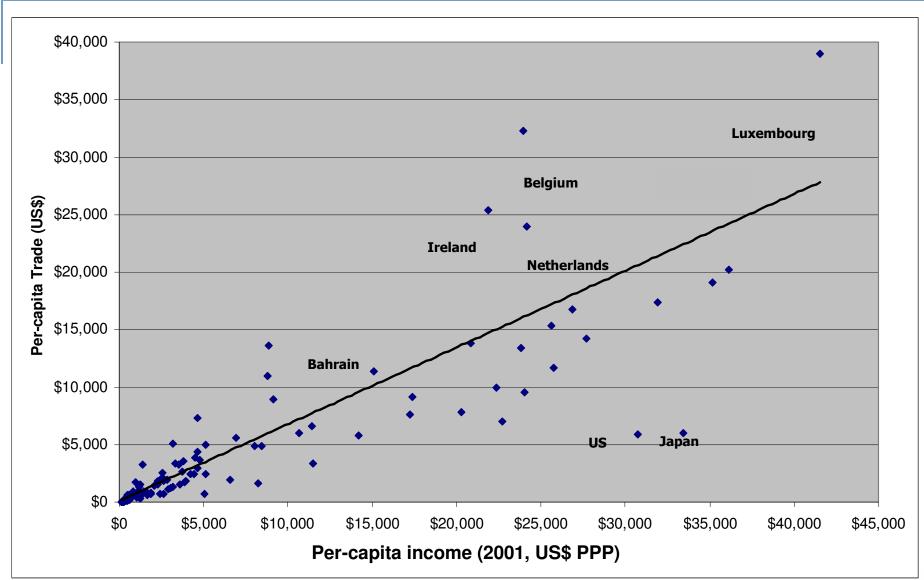
The money paid for the labor comes back as increased exports of US goods to foreigners.

In general, what is the impact of trade?



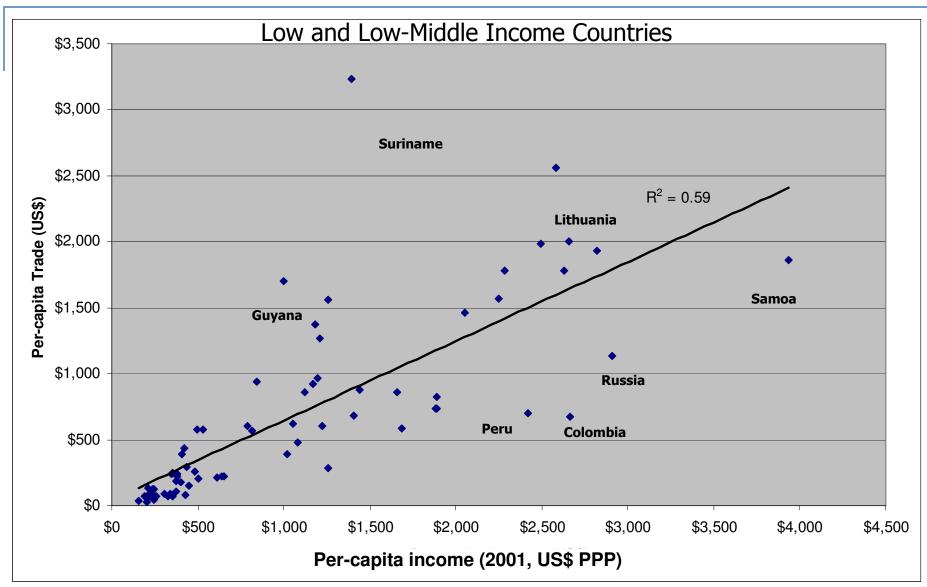
Ignoring the specifics of <u>what</u> is traded, what is the impact of trade on national incomes?





Source: International Financial Statistics, International Monetary Fund



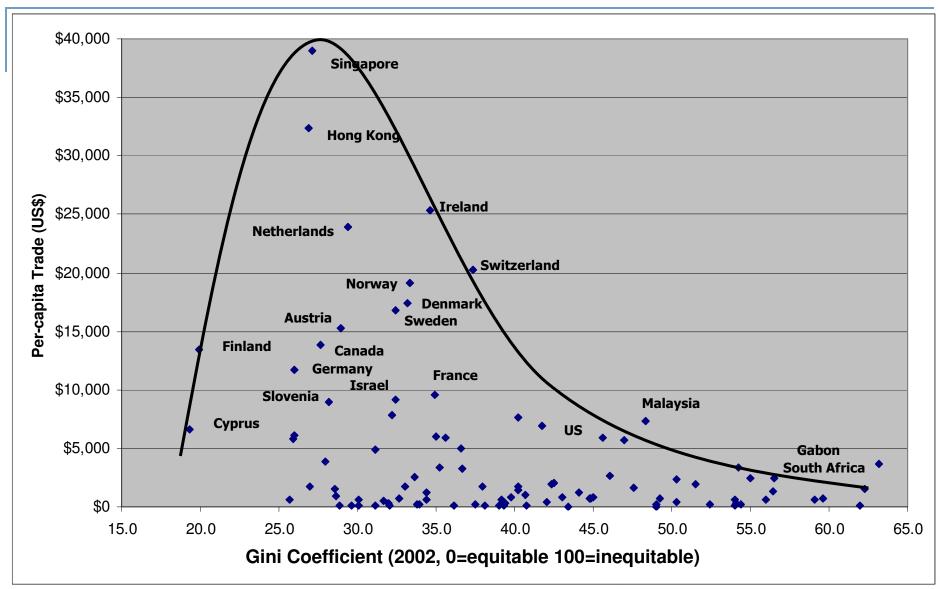


Source: International Financial Statistics, International Monetary Fund

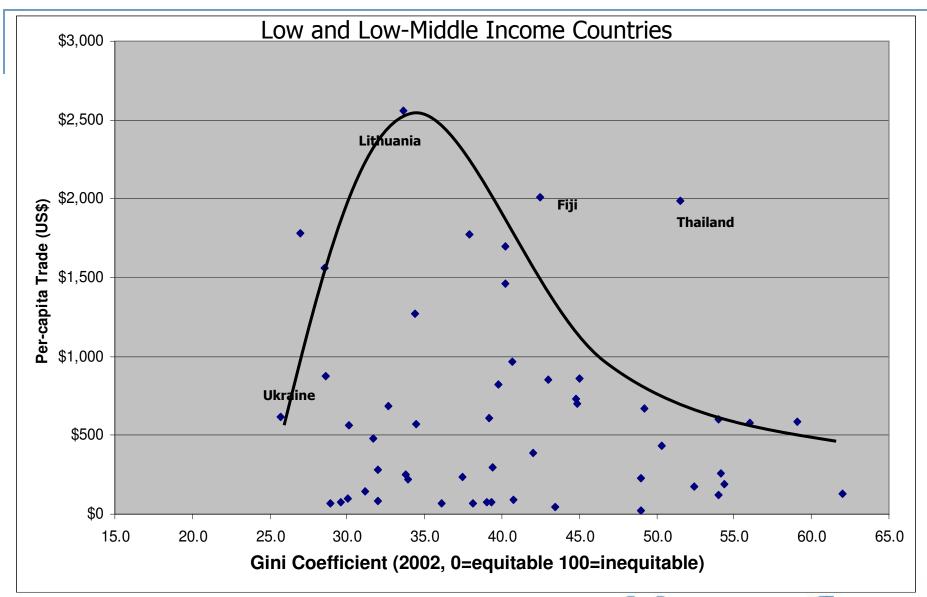


Ignoring the specifics of <u>what</u> is traded, what is the impact of trade on income distributions?





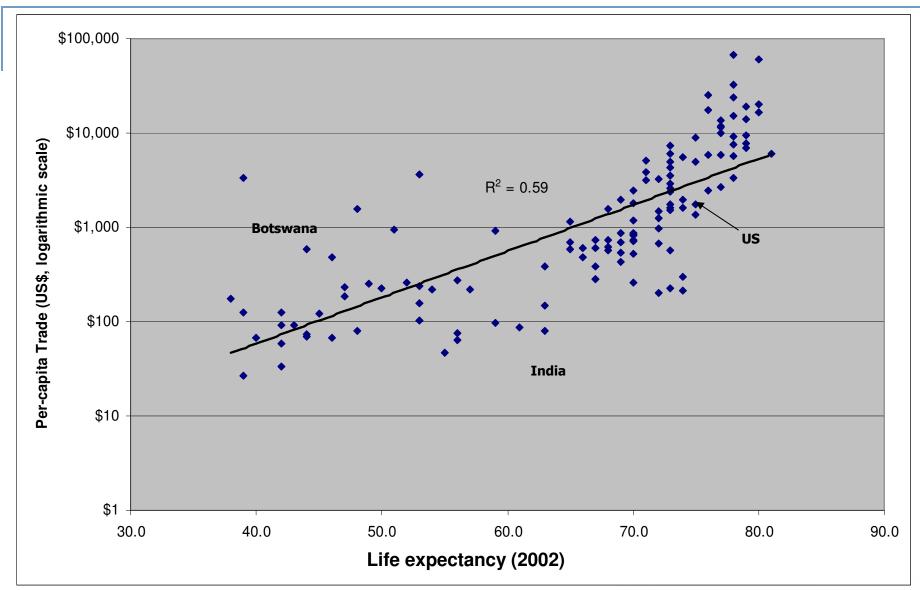
Source: International Financial Statistics, IMF; Measuring Income Inequality: A New Database, Deininger, Klaus, and Lyn Squire, World Bank



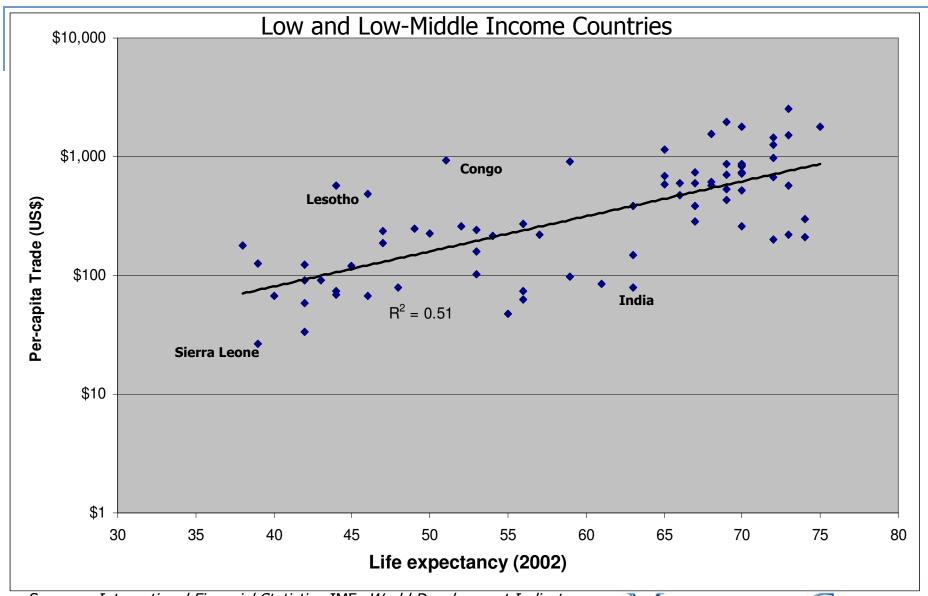
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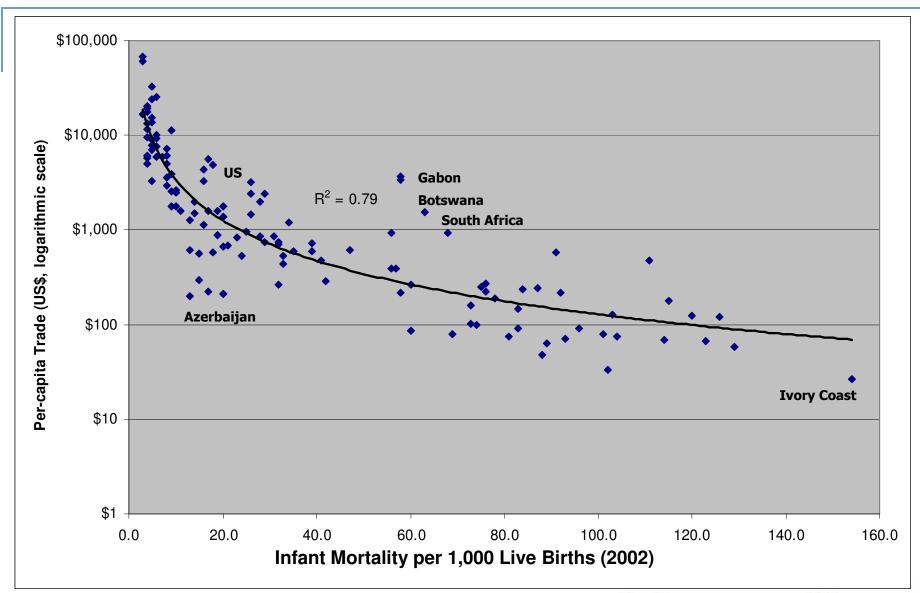
Ignoring the specifics of <u>what</u> is traded, what is the impact of trade on health measures?

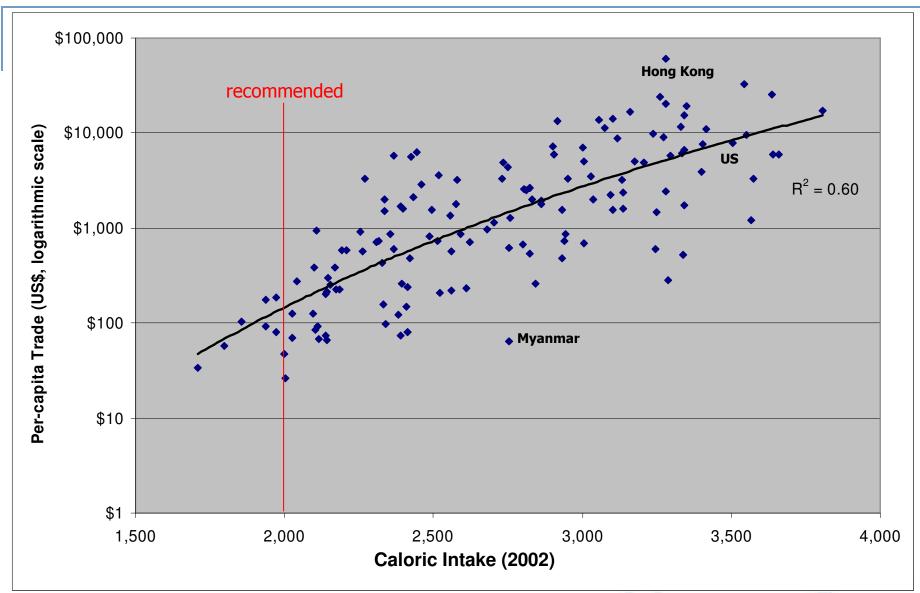






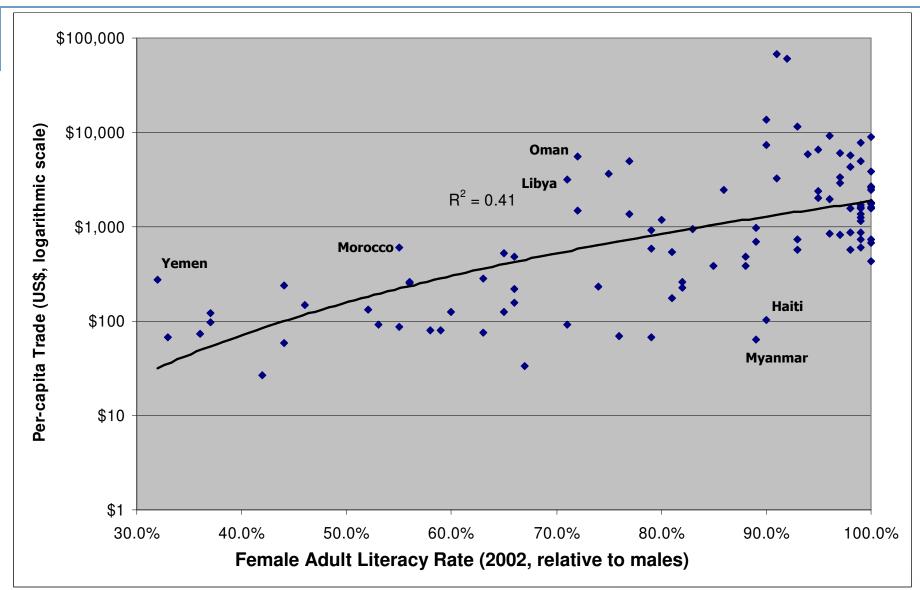


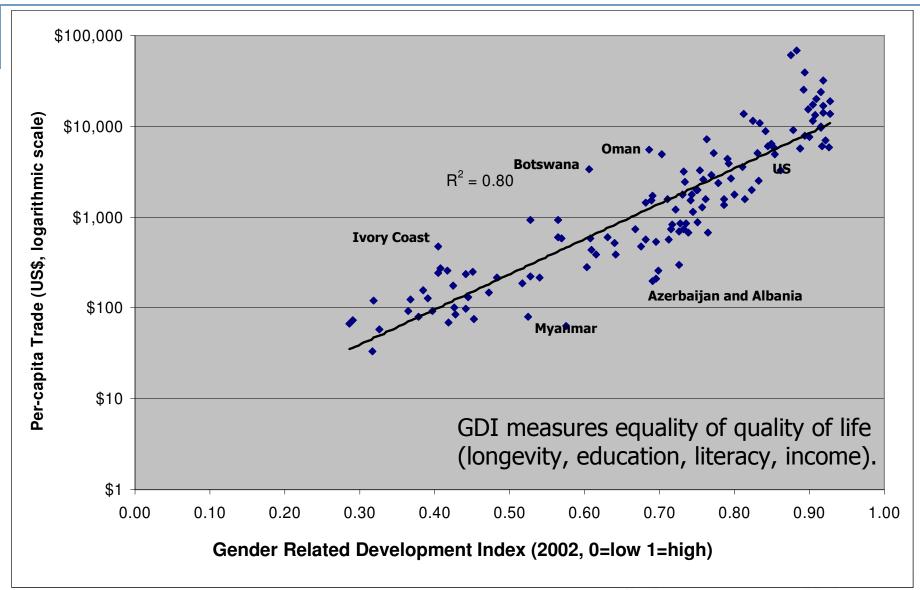




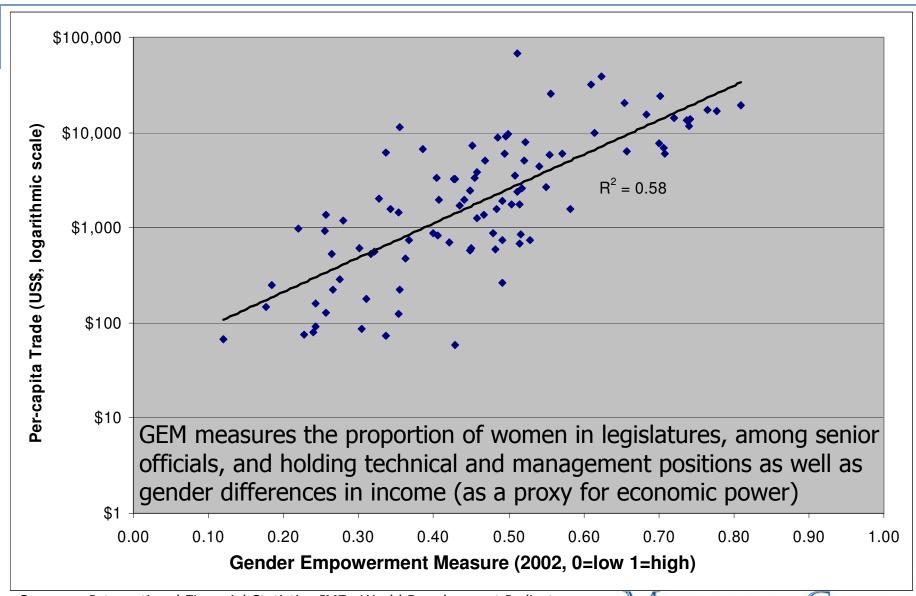
Ignoring the specifics of <u>what</u> is traded, what is the impact of trade on social equality?

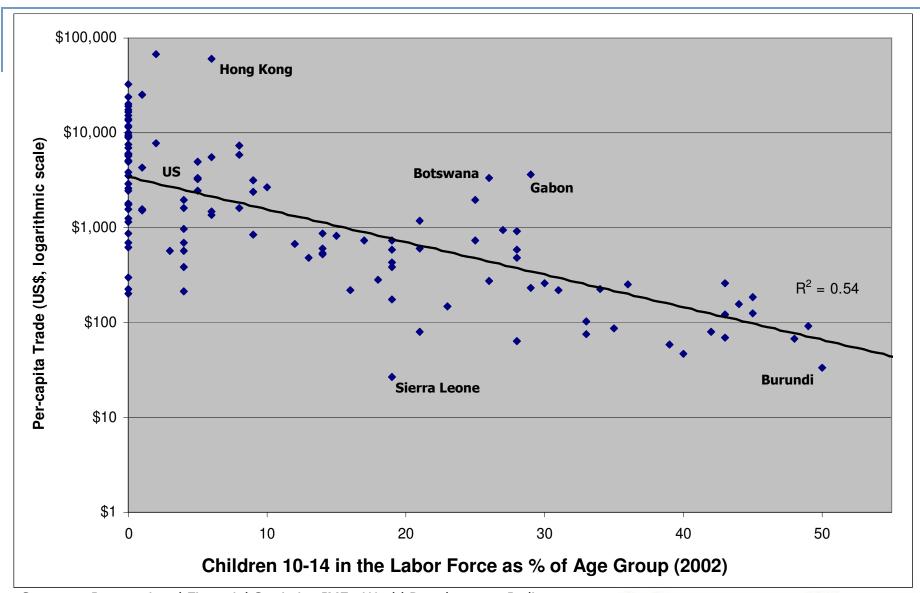


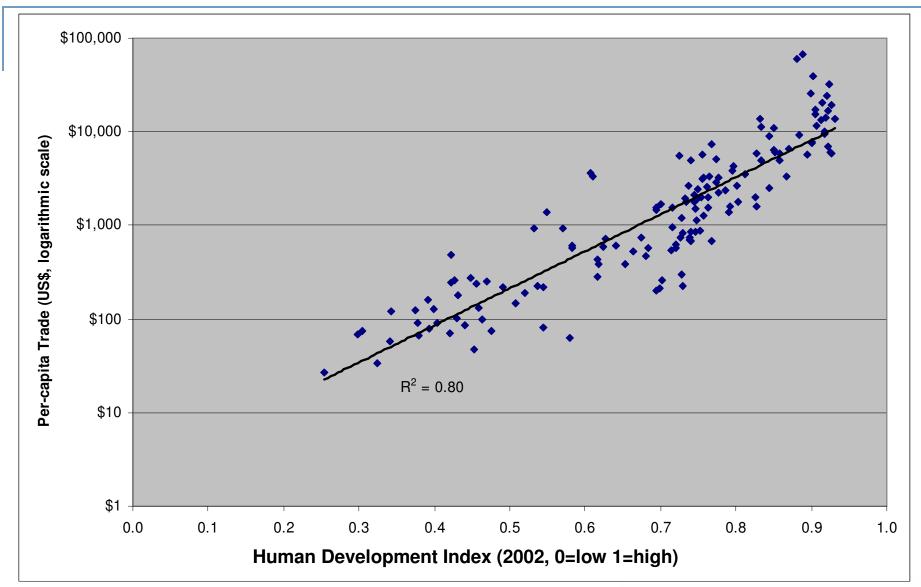






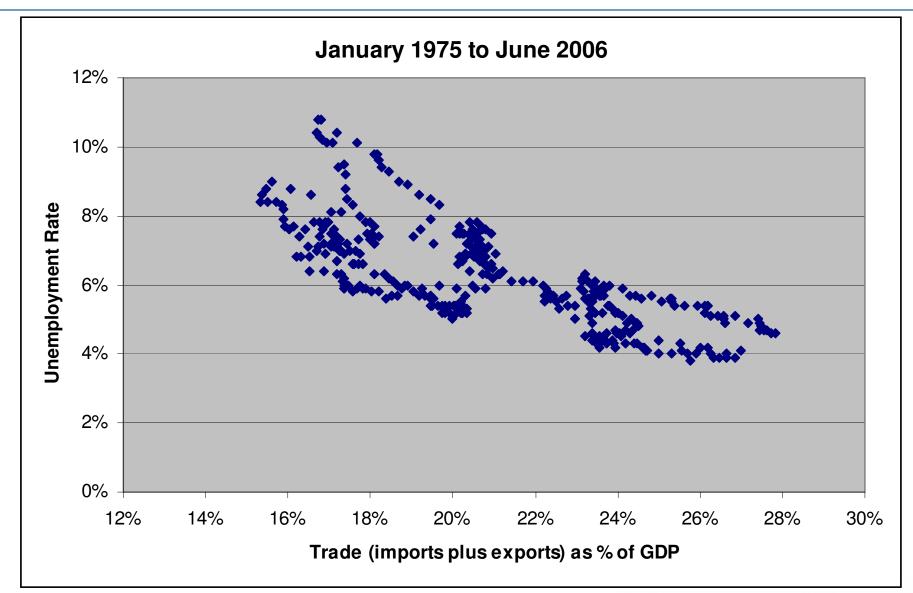






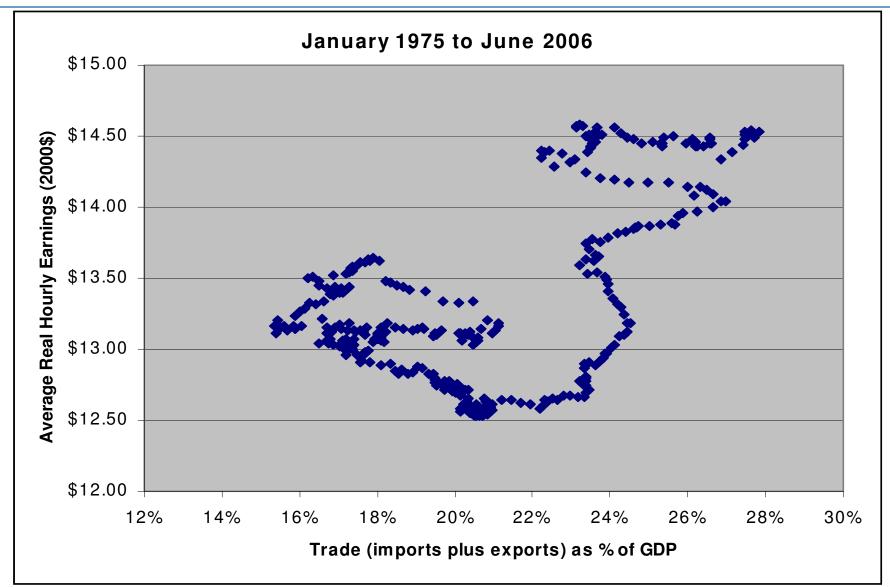
Ignoring the specifics of <u>what</u> is traded, what is the impact of trade on U.S. unemployment and earnings?





Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Bureau of Economic Analysis





Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Bureau of Economic Analysis



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