# ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS of IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES

## A Regional and State-by-State Analysis

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# Table of Contents

## Tables



## Figures

## Appendix A. Demographic and Workforce Profile of Native-born and Foreign-born Persons in the United States



## Appendix B. Regional Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers

# Preface

Immigration to the United States has been an important issue at the national, state, and local levels for the past decade. Numerous reports and analyses of the phenomenon have been conducted by federal, state, and local government organizations as well as by private sector and academic institutions. The reality of continued illegal immigration in spite of significantly increased federal effort and funding to secure the nation's borders complicates efforts to reform the immigration system, and various sides in political debates about immigration articulate different dimensions of immigrations costs and benefits.

Individual states have markedly different experiences with immigration, as immigrants are not evenly dispersed throughout the United States. Further, immigrants constitute a varying share of the population and workforce across states and industries. While it is clear that immigrants have played a critically important historical role in the economic and social development of the United States, there is concern as to their impacts during the current recession. These state and regional differences in immigrant settlement patterns, concerns about illegal immigration, and questions about the need for immigrant workers during an economic downturn have combined to confound development of a national consensus on the nature and direction of U.S. immigration policy.

While immigration debates often focus on social service costs imposed by immigrants, development of such a consensus also depends, on having solid information on the role of immigrants in the U.S. economy and on their contributions to economic output. Because these vary by state and region, it is not enough to simply look at national data. Instead, it is important to develop an understanding of the economic contributions of immigrants across the United States, and across sectors of the economy.

The National Center for Border Security and Immigration (BORDERS), funded by the Department of Homeland Security, is working to understand a variety of issues relating to effective immigration enforcement and policy. This report is one of several efforts focused on analyzing the role of immigrants in the U.S. economy and measuring the economic output that can be attributed to these workers. Written by Judith Gans at the Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy at the University of Arizona, this report analyzes a variety of data in order to better understand these questions.

Through careful and systematic inquiry we hope to gain useful insights that can inform policy discussions relating to the challenge of effective reform of the U.S. immigration system.

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# Executive Summary

## What role do immigrants play in the U.S. economy?

- Some $3.7 trillion, or 14.7%, of output in the U.S. economy can be attributed to immigrant workers as measured by the input-output model, IMPLAN, for the year 2008.

- Of this total, nearly $1.7 trillion accrues to work of naturalized citizens and $2.0 trillion to that of non-citizens. The regional distribution of this output varies across the United States and mirrors that of the distribution of the immigrant workforce itself.

- In terms of numbers, immigrants are 12.5% of the population in the United States and 14.5% of the workforce.

- Immgrants are concentrated in specific states and regions, with 27% of all foreign-born persons in the United States living in California, and 75% living in the top ten immigrant-receiving states. Another 14% live in the next ten immigrant-receiving states and 11% live in the remaining thirty states plus the District of Columbia. Immigrants are 33% of California's workforce.

- Nationally, 23% of the population has been shaped by recent immigration, either by virtue of being an immigrant or by virtue of having at least one foreign-born parent.

- In terms of education levels, non-citizen immigrants are, on average, younger and less educated than native-born persons while the educational attainment of naturalized citizens is more similar to that of native-born U.S. citizens.

- Among people age 25 and older, 27% of non-citizens, but only 4% of native-born persons, have just 0–8 years of education.

- While 13% of naturalized citizens have only 0–8 years of education, 88% of both naturalized citizens and native-born persons have either graduated from high school or obtained education beyond high school.

- There appear to be significant complementarities between the immigrant and native-born workforces with immigrants being a source of young, low-skilled workers as well as higher skilled workers in specific industries.

- Immigrants are widely embedded in the U.S. economy and are a large share of the workforce in specific industries such as agriculture, construction, and a wide array of service industries.

# Introduction

This report answers the question:

*What role do immigrants play in the U.S. economy?*

The document comprises three sections and provides:

- a look at the size of the immigrant population (both naturalized citizens and non-citizens) and its impact on the growth of the U.S. population by state and by region;

- a contrast of the educational characteristics (a key determinant of workforce participation and income) of native-born citizens with those of naturalized citizens and non-citizens; and

- using the IMPLAN[1] input-output model, an estimate of the amount of output that can be attributed to immigrant labor in 2008 (the study year) by region and for selected states, identifying sectors of the economy that rely significantly on immigrant labor and calculating federal as well as state and local tax receipts associated with this output.

An underlying implication of this analysis is that observed immigration—whether legal or illegal—is a result of economic and demographic realities "pulling" persons to immigrate to the United States, and that illegal immigration results principally from a legal system that is poorly matched with and overwhelmed by those economic and demographic realities.

The report concludes by drawing inferences relating to the question:

*What does the U.S. economy need from the immigration system?*

In so doing, the report does not intend to suggest that economic need is the only or even the principal measure by which immigration policy should be evaluated. Rather, it asks this question because any immigration policy that contravenes powerful economic realities is likely to be difficult and expensive to enforce, and unlikely to effectively control illegal immigration.

A note on data definitions: Because reliable data are not available on illegal immigrants and their role in the economy, this study examined U.S. Census Bureau data on foreign-born persons. The number of foreign-born persons is the sum of the number of naturalized citizens and non-citizens; among non-citizens, the U.S. Census Bureau does not distinguish between legal and illegal immigrants. Thus, because illegal immigrants are counted among non-citizens, data on non-citizens sheds some light on the characteristics of illegal immigrants.

In addition to gaining some insight to the attributes of illegal immigrants, there are other reasons for distinguishing between naturalized citizens and non-citizens. Naturalized citizens, by and large, came to the United States through legal channels that favor persons with high skills. Naturalized citizens, on average, have been in the country long enough to learn English

1. The IMPLAN® (IMpact analysis for PLANning) economic impact modeling system is a tool of MIG Inc. (formerly Minnesota IMPLAN Group, Inc.) and is used to create complete, extremely detailed social accounting matrices and multiplier models of local economies. See www.implan.com.

and achieve the degree of social and economic integration required for naturalization. This means that naturalized citizens are often older and better educated than non-citizens and that their demographic and education profiles more closely resemble those of native-born citizens than those of non-citizens. These differences shape the nature of their economic contributions.

In 2008, according to estimates of the Pew Hispanic Center, there were about 11.9 million immigrants in the country illegally, 8.75 million of whom were concentrated in ten states: California (2.7 million), Texas (1.45 million), Florida (1.05 million), New York (925,000), New Jersey (550,000), Arizona (500,000), Georgia (475,000), Illinois (450,000), North Carolina (350,000), and Virginia (300,000).[2]

Section I of this report examines the impact that immigrants have had on the size and growth of population in the United States.

2. Passel, Jeffrey and D'Vera Cohen, *A Portrait of Unauthorized Immigrants in the United States*, Pew Hispanic Center, Washington DC, April 14, 2009. See http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=107.

## SECTION I

# Immigration's Impacts on the Size and Growth of the U.S. Population

## Immigration and the Size of the U.S. Population

Immigration affects both the size and the growth (rate) of the U.S. population. Population size increases when foreign-born persons immigrate to the United States. Births to immigrant parents affect the rate of population growth. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics's Current Population Survey, in the period 2007 to 2009, there were about 36.8 million immigrants in the United States, comprising 12.5% of total U.S. population. **Table 1** illustrates that, rather than being evenly distributed throughout the country, immigrants tend to concentrate in specific states. As seen in Table 1, 75% of all foreign-born persons live in ten states, with more than one in four foreign-born person living California alone. Another 14% live in the next ten highest immigrant-receiving states, and 11% live in the remaining thirty states.

**Table 1. Distribution of the Foreign-born Population in the United States**
Source: Author-calculated average from 2007, 2008, and 2009 Current Population Surveys

| **Number of Foreign-born Persons in the United States** | Number | Share (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Top 10 Receiving States | | |
| California | 9,789,886 | 27 |
| New York | 4,093,684 | 11 |
| Texas | 3,559,093 | 10 |
| Florida | 3,288,337 | 9 |
| New Jersey | 1,821,715 | 5 |
| Illinois | 1,598,805 | 4 |
| Georgia | 925,785 | 3 |
| Arizona | 901,535 | 2 |
| Massachusetts | 840,719 | 2 |
| Virginia | 821,413 | 2 |
| **Sub-total for Top 10 States** | **27,640,971** | **75** |
| Next Ten States | | |
| Maryland | 752,873 | 2 |
| Washington | 721,271 | 2 |
| North Carolina | 597,818 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania | 593,325 | 2 |
| Michigan | 570,153 | 2 |
| Nevada | 454,636 | 1 |
| Colorado | 430,232 | 1 |
| Ohio | 409,497 | 1 |
| Connecticut | 399,109 | 1 |
| Minnesota | 349,617 | 1 |
| **Sub-total for Next 10 States** | **5,278,531** | **14** |
| **Sub-total for Remaining 30 States plus the District of Columbia** | **3,864,677** | **11** |
| **Total for All States** | **36,784,179** | **100** |

**Figure 1-a** compares the age and regional distribution of native-born and foreign-born persons in the United States. The figure illustrates that the distribution of immigrants (similar to that of native-born persons) is concentrated in a few regions[3] of the country.

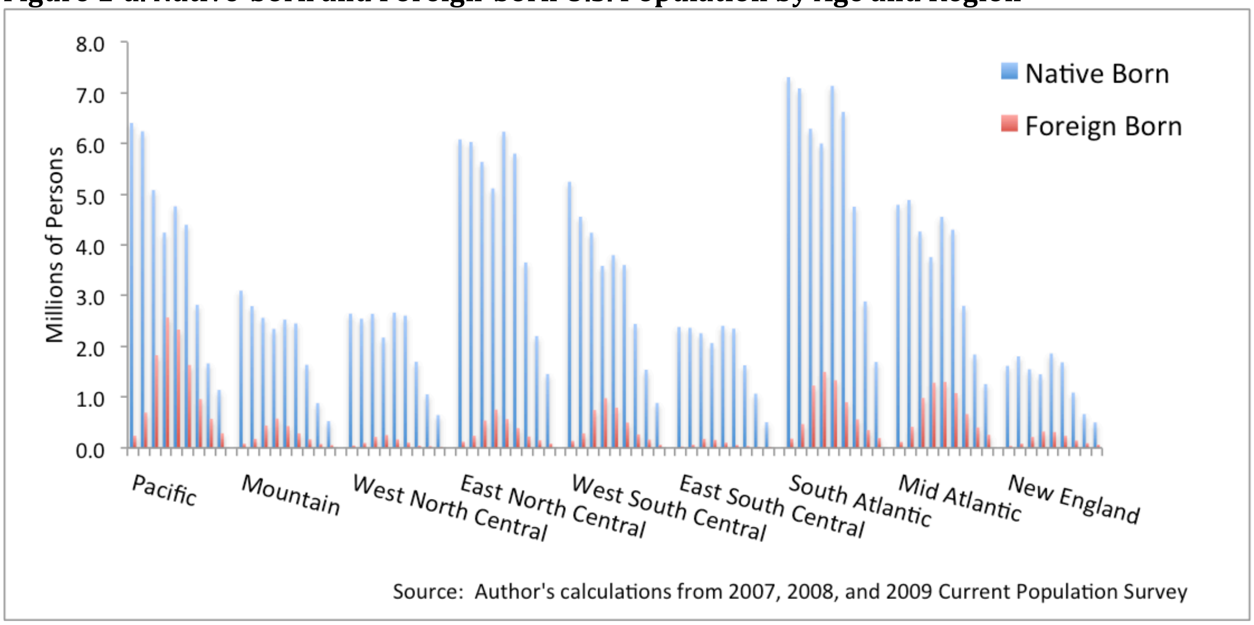
The Pacific region, dominated by California, has the largest number of foreign-born persons, followed by the Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic regions.

The age profile of immigrants, however, differs significantly from that of native-born persons. Immigrants are largely of working age (i.e., ages 20 through 59) while native-born persons are dispersed across all age groups.

See **Table A1-a** in the Appendix for the data displayed in Figure 1-a.

Immigrants are about 12.5% of the national population.[4] However, in some regions (such as the Pacific region) and in certain age groups (particularly the group 30–39 years old), they form larger shares of the population than those of the national average.

**Figure 1-a. Native-born and Foreign-born U.S. Population by Age and Region**

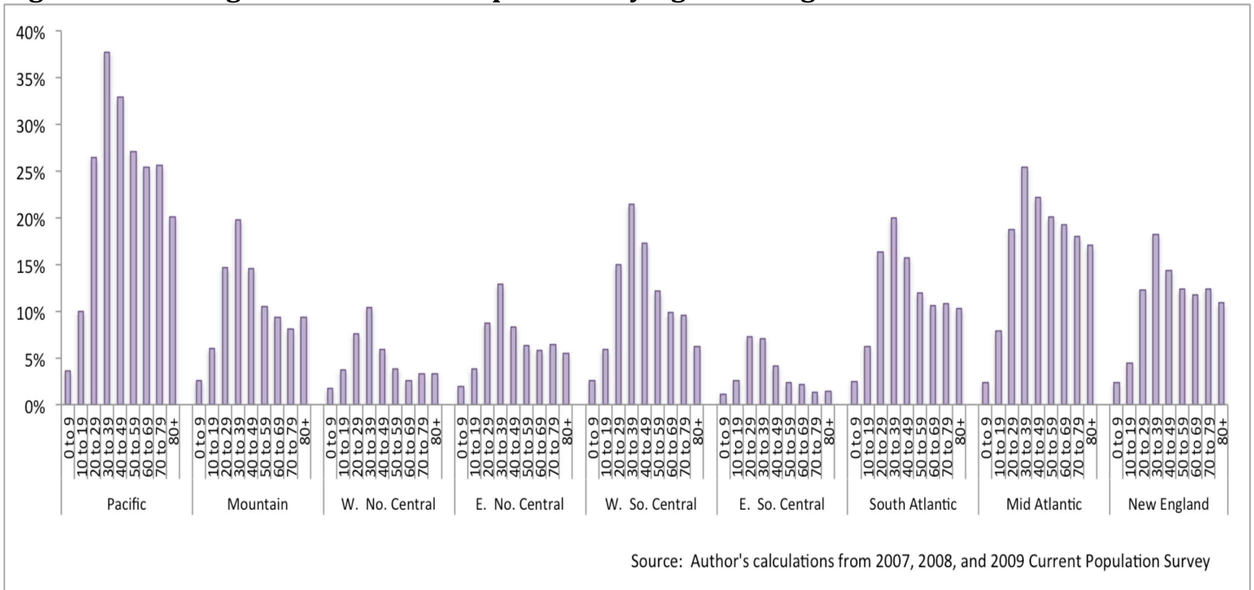



For each region, the bars depict numbers of persons in 10-year age cohorts. Left-most bars in each region are persons of ages 0–9 years, then persons 10–19 years old, and so forth up to persons 80 years of age and older. Blue bars are native-born persons and red bars are foreign-born persons.

Source: Author-calculated average from 2007, 2008, and 2009 Current Population Surveys

3. Regions as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.
4. Based on data from the period 2007–2009.

**Figure 1-b. Foreign-born Share of Population by Age and Region**




For each region, the left-most bar is the share of the population 0–9 years of age that is foreign born, the next bar is the share of the population 10–19 years of age that is foreign born, and so forth up to right-most bar, which depicts the foreign share of the population 80 years and older for that region.

Source: Author-calculated average from 2007, 2008, and 2009 Current Population Surveys

By way of contrast, immigrants are only 4% of the population in the East South Central region and only 7% of the largest age cohort, persons 30–39 years of age.

Other regions with less than average immigrant share of the population include West North Central and East North Central. Refer to **Table A1-b** in the Appendix for the foreign-born share of the total population in each age cohort and region shown in **Figure 1-b**.

## Immigration and U.S. Population Growth

Immigrants affect the growth of the U.S. population both by moving to the United States and by having children once they are in the country.

**Figure 2-a** and **Figure 2-b** (see page 6) show the number and percent of persons, in each age group, by nativity and the nativity of their parents.

These data are displayed in **Table 2** (see page 6).

**Figure 2-a. Number of Persons by Age, Nativity, and Nativity of Parents**

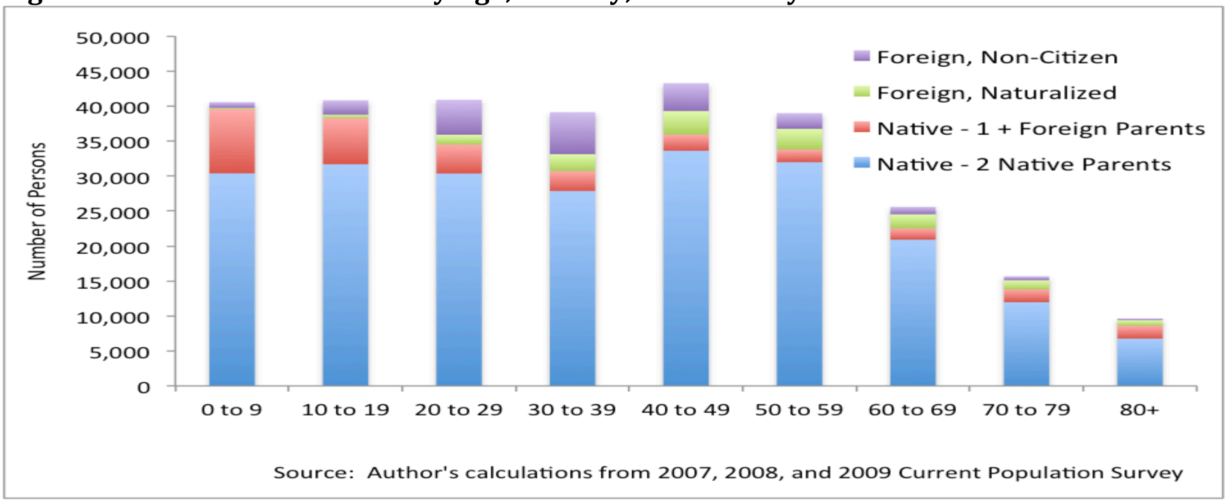
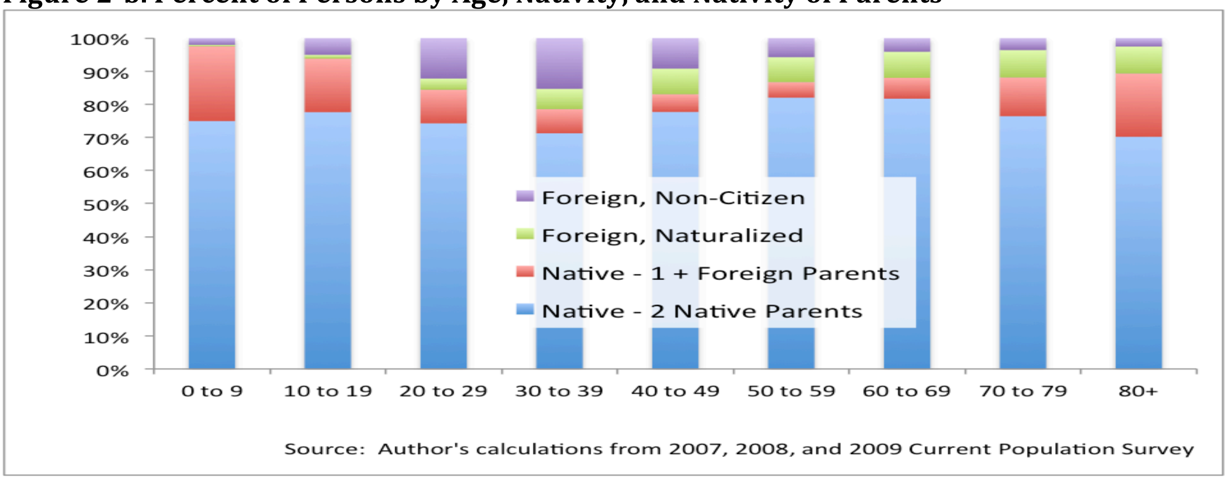



**Figure 2-b. Percent of Persons by Age, Nativity, and Nativity of Parents**




Source: Author-calculated average from 2007, 2008, and 2009 Current Population Surveys

**Table 2. Number and Percent of Persons by Age, Nativity, and Nativity of Parents**
(thousands of persons)

| Age Group | Native-born, Two Native Parents | | Native-born, One or More Foreign Parents | | Foreign-born, Naturalized Citizen | | Foreign-born, Non-Citizen | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 0–9 | 30,400 | 75 | 9,174 | 23 | 178 | 0.4 | 819 | 2 |
| 10–19 | 31,702 | 78 | 6,607 | 16 | 475 | 1 | 2,055 | 5 |
| 20–29 | 30,375 | 74 | 4,156 | 10 | 1,392 | 3 | 4,985 | 12 |
| 30–39 | 27,873 | 71 | 2,864 | 7 | 2,407 | 6 | 5,986 | 15 |
| 40–49 | 33,630 | 78 | 2,317 | 5 | 3,362 | 8 | 3,976 | 9 |
| 50–59 | 31,992 | 82 | 1,824 | 5 | 2,945 | 8 | 2,239 | 6 |
| 60–69 | 20,917 | 82 | 1,608 | 6 | 2,026 | 8 | 1,048 | 4 |
| 70–79 | 11,971 | 76 | 1,834 | 12 | 1,299 | 8 | 563 | 4 |
| 80+ | 6,767 | 70 | 1,846 | 19 | 785 | 8 | 244 | 3 |
| National Total | 225,628 | 77 | 32,229 | 11 | 14,869 | 5 | 21,915 | 7 |

Source: Author-calculated average from 2007, 2008, and 2009 Current Population Surveys

Nationally, 23% of the population has been shaped by recent immigration, either by virtue of being foreign born or by having one or more foreign-born parent. This percentage varies across age groups, ranging from as high as 30% for persons age 80 and older to as low as 18% for persons 50–69 years of age.

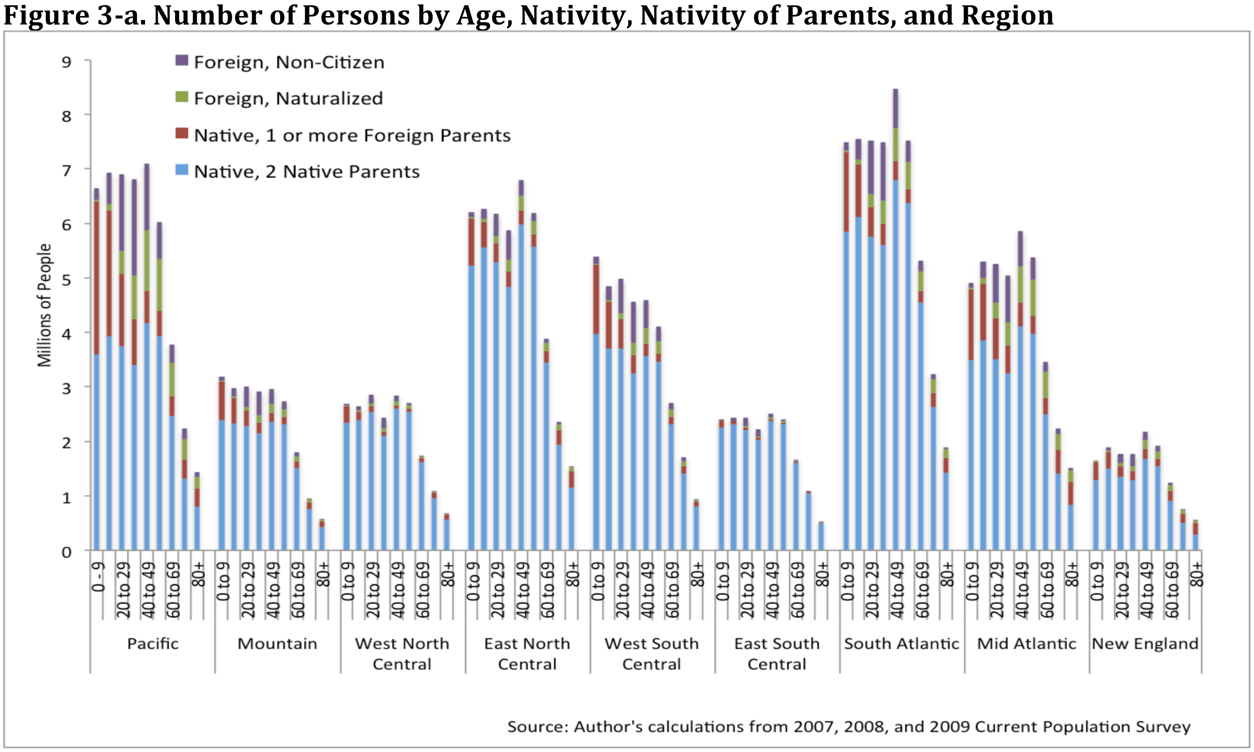
Because children born in the United States of immigrant parents are native-born citizens, the number of native-born persons with at least one foreign-born parent provides insight to immigration's impacts on population growth. Table 2 illustrates that children of immigrants form a significant share of the native-born population less than 20 years of age. They comprise 23% of those under the age of 10, and 17% of those of ages 10–19 years old.

It is interesting to note that a significant number of native-born persons age 70 and over also have one or more foreign-born parent. Some 13% of those 70–79 years old have one or more foreign parent, as do 21% of those over the age of 80. Nationally, 12% of native-born citizens have one or more foreign parent.

## Regional Variation in Immigration's Impacts on U.S. Population

There is considerable variation in the extent of regional impact of immigration on population growth. **Figure 3-a** (see below) and **Figure 3-b** (see page 8) depict the number and percent of persons by age, nativity, and nativity of parents in the nine U.S. Census regions.

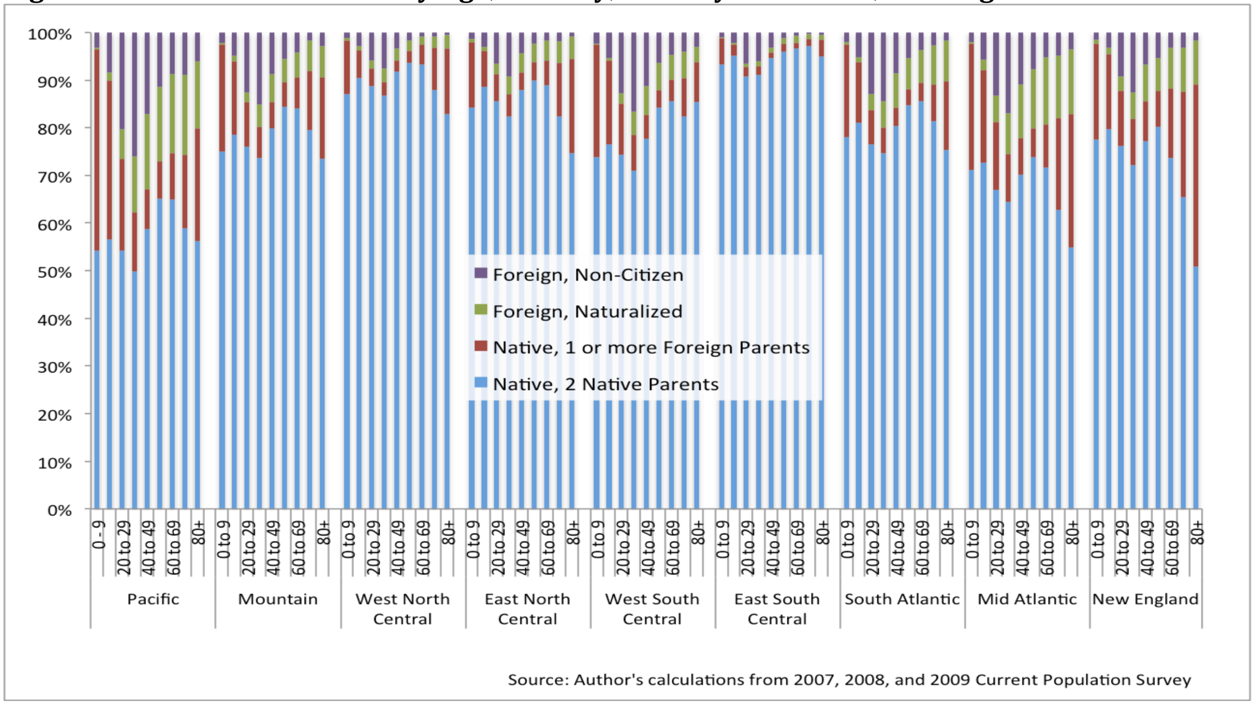
**Figure 3-a. Number of Persons by Age, Nativity, Nativity of Parents, and Region**




Source: Author-calculated average from 2007, 2008, and 2009 Current Population Surveys

As one would expect, immigrants have had the largest impact on population growth in regions where they are concentrated: the Pacific, Mid-Atlantic, West South Central, Mountain, and South Atlantic regions. The smallest impacts are in the East South Central and West North Central Regions.

**Figures 3-b. Share of Persons by Age, Nativity, Nativity of Parents, and Region**




Source: Author-calculated average from 2007, 2008, and 2009 Current Population Surveys

The age categories affected by immigrant population growth varies by region. In New England and the Mid-Atlantic regions, immigration has had the largest impact on the population in the oldest age categories, while the largest impacts in the Pacific, West South Central, and Mountain regions have been in the younger age categories.

## The Bottom Line

Immigrants are 12.5% of total population. They are concentrated in specific states, with 75% living in just ten states. Nationally, 23% of the U.S. population has been affected by recent immigration, either by virtue of being foreign born or by having at least one foreign-born parent. This percentage varies across age groups, ranging from as high as 30% for persons age 80 and older to as low as 18% for those 50–69 years of age. There is also considerable regional variation in immigration's impacts on population with the largest impacts in the Pacific region and the smallest in the East South Central region.

## Educational Profile of Immigrants and Native-born Persons

The previous portion of this report examines immigration's impacts on the size and age structure of the U.S. population. The discussion now turns to the ways that immigration has shaped the educational attainment profile of the U.S. population. This is important because education level is a widely used measure of skill and allows us to examine immigration's impacts on the skill levels of the U.S. workforce.

### *Educational Attainment by Nativity*

Nationally for all age groups 25 and older, the educational attainment profile of native-born persons differs from that of naturalized citizens and non-citizens.[5] **Figure 4** illustrates that the educational attainment of native-born persons is concentrated in the categories "completed high school," "attended some college," or "graduated from college." Only 12% of native-born persons have not completed high school; 10% have attained degrees beyond college.

**Figure 4. Educational Attainment by Nativity** (persons age 25 and older)

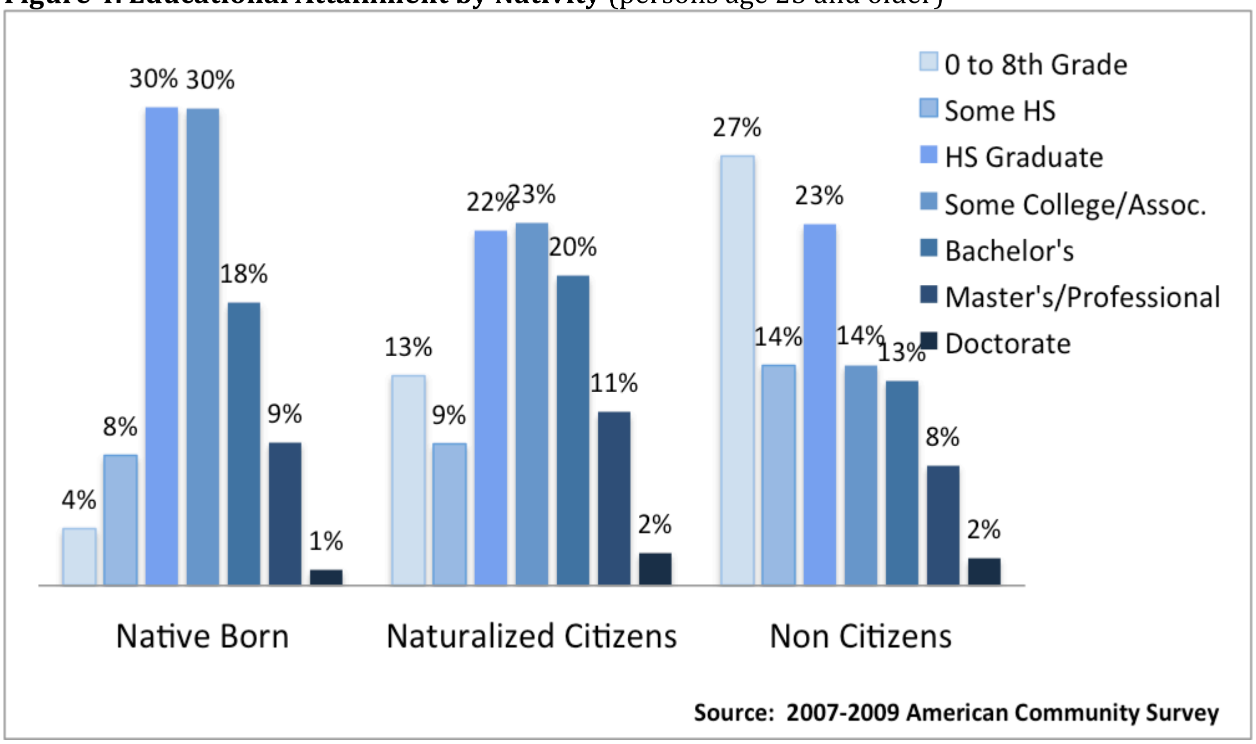



Figure 4 also illustrates that the educational attainment of naturalized citizens, while also concentrated in three categories (completed high school, attended some college, or graduated college), includes a relatively higher proporation (22%) with less than a high school education. Also, 13% of naturalized citizens have obtained education beyond college.

5. Note: The American Community Survey is a demographic survey developed by the US Census Bureau that produces social, housing, and economic characteristic data for demographic groups. Educational attainment data is examined for those age 25 and older, an age by which most people have completed their education.

Finally, the educational profile of non-citizens differs significantly from that of native-born citizens. Some 41% of non-citizens have not completed high school, 23% completed high school only, and a small proportion achieved at each subsequent level of education (except for the number of persons attaining PhDs, where 2% of both naturalized citizens and non-citizens have PhDs while only 1% of native-born have educational achievement at this level).

It is also useful to examine the percentage of each educational attainment category that belongs to a given nativity group (i.e., native born, naturalized citizens, non-citizens). **Figure 5** and its accompanying data in **Table 3** show the percentage within each educational attainment category that is composed of native-born persons, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens.

**Figure 5. Nativity Percent for Each Educational Attainment Cohort**

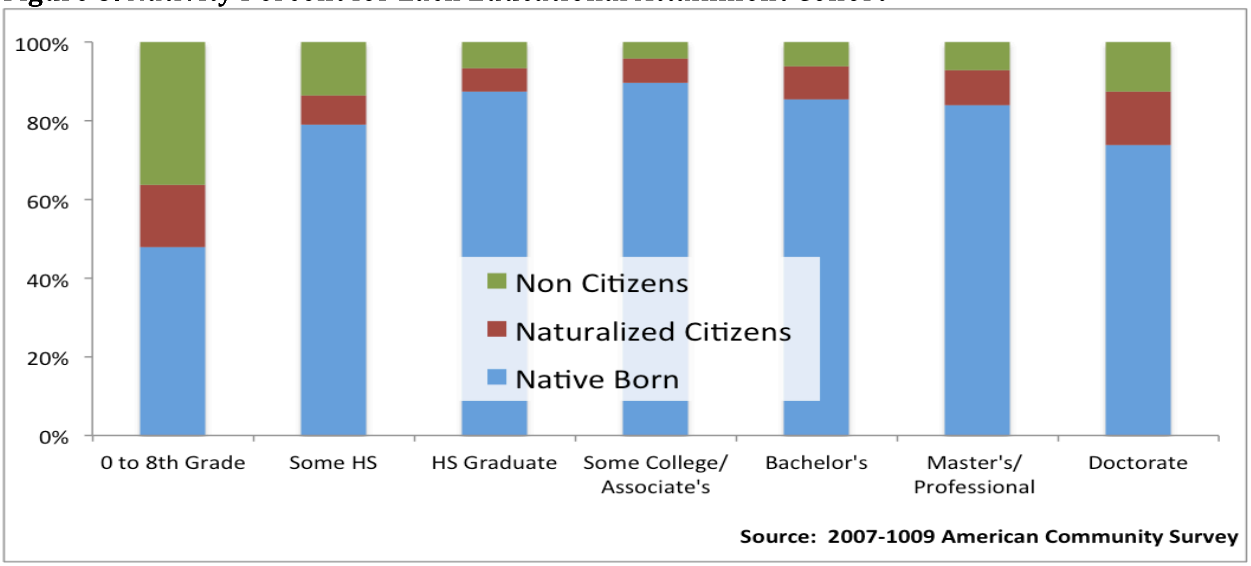



**Table 3. Educational Attainment by Nativity**

| | 0 to 8th Grade | Some HS | HS Grad | Some College/ Associate's | Bachelor's | Master's/ Professional | PhD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Native-born | | | | | | | |
| Number (M) | 6.0 | 13.8 | 50.7 | 50.5 | 30.0 | 15.2 | 1.7 |
| Percent | 48 | 79 | 88 | 90 | 85 | 84 | 74 |
| Naturalized Citizens | | | | | | | |
| Number (M) | 2.0 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| Percent | 16 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 14 |
| Non-Citizens | | | | | | | |
| Number (M) | 4.6 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| Percent | 36 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 12 |

Note: some percentage totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Non-citizens, who are 9% of the total population, are a full 36% of those with 0–8 years of education and naturalized citizens, at 7% of total population, make up another 16% of those with 0–8 years of education. At the higher end of the educational attainment spectrum, immigrants are 16 and 26%, respectively, of those with master's/professional degrees and PhD degrees. Native-born persons are 90% of those with some college or an associate's degree, and the largest number of native-born persons (50.7 million) have just a high school diploma.

*Educational Attainment by Nativity and Age*

But educational attainment is not the only demographic trait of interest. Age is an important measure of experience accumulated through time in the workforce as well as an indication of ability to perform physically demanding work. Thus the age-group profile of immigrants and natives within educational attainment categories is important to understand in relation to the role of immigrants in the economy and the extent of workplace competition between immigrants and natives. **Figure 6-a** shows the number of persons in 10-year age cohorts in each of various educational attainment and nativity categories.

**Figure 6-a. Number of Persons by Age and Nativity in Each Educational Attainment Cohort** (ages 25 and older)

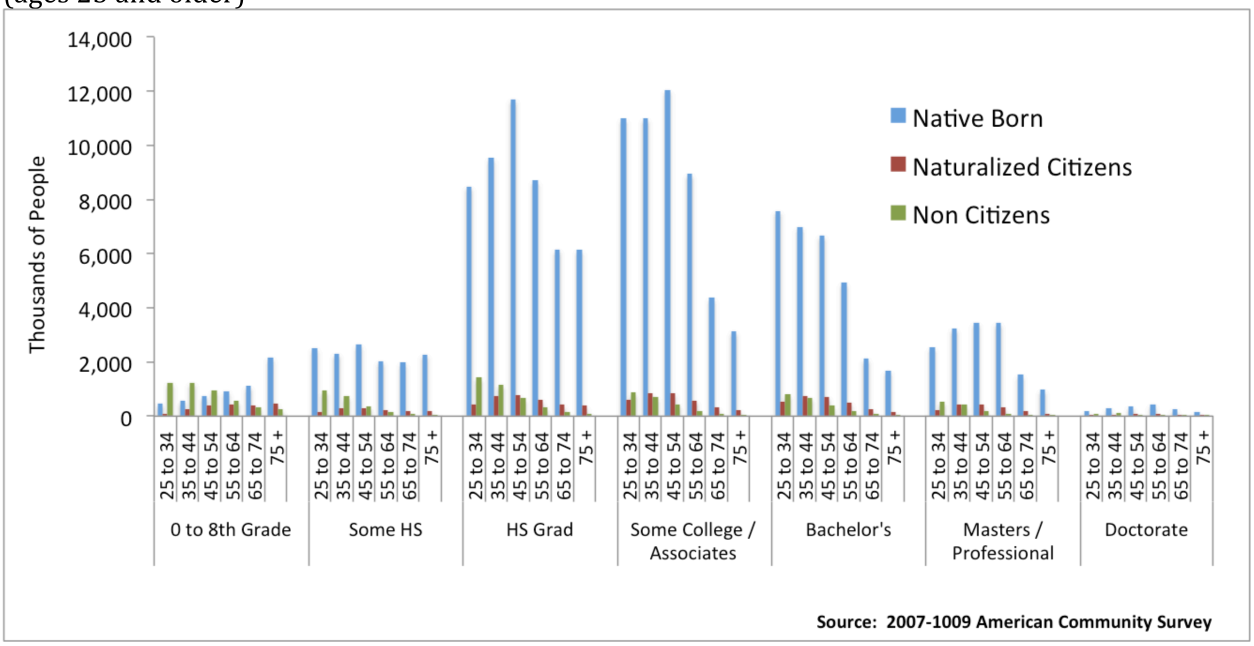



Figure 6-a illustrates that across all educational attainment categories, non-citizens are, on average, younger than either native-born or naturalized citizens and that immigrants have the greatest impact on the size of younger age cohorts at each educational attainment level. It also illustrates that for those with more than a high school education, native-born persons are clustered in the 55-and-younger age groups, reflecting post-World War II generations' tendency to pursue higher levels of education.

The important exception to this age pattern is native-born with 0 to 8 years of schooling. In this educational attainment category, native-born persons are predominantly older, with the largest number age 75 and older.

**Table 4** details the nativity percent of each age-education cell. The native-born percent of each educational attainment level increases in older age cohorts. Thus immigrants have had the greatest impact on the number of people *under* the age 45 across all educational attainment categories, and thus, based on sheer numbers, the greatest labor market competition between immigrants and natives occurs among people between the age of 24 and 44.

**Table 4. Nativity Share of Each Age and Educational Attainment Cohort**
(age 25 and older)

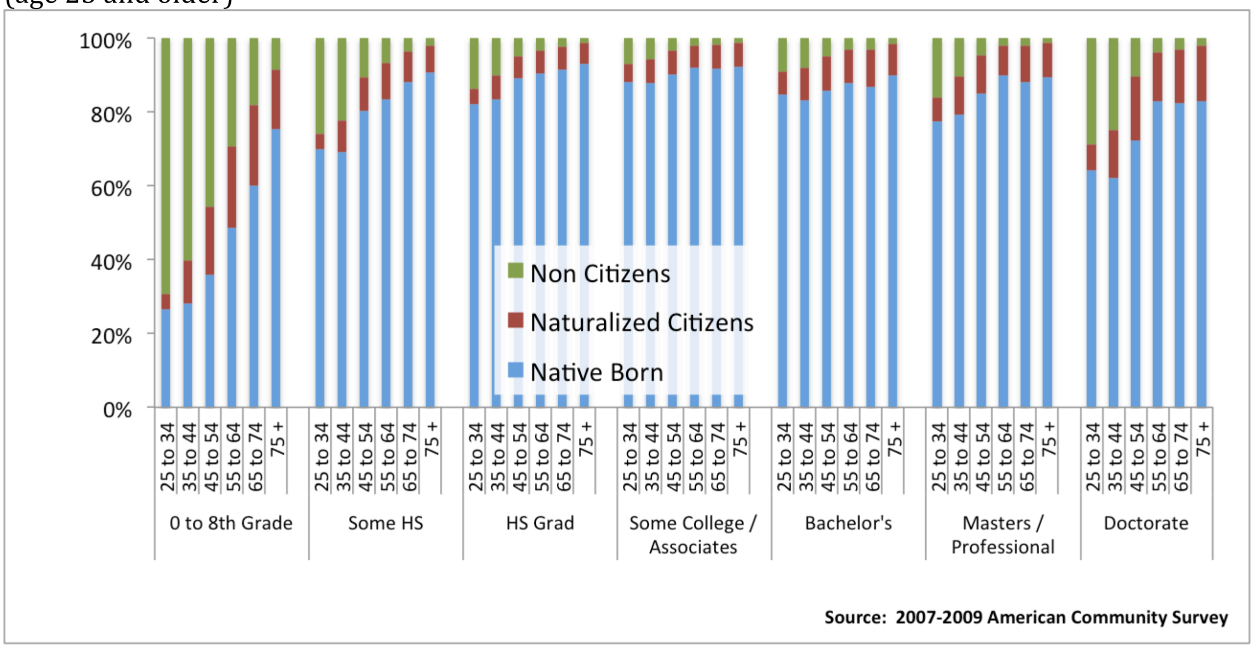
| | Age Cohorts | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 25–34 | 35–44 | 45–54 | 55–64 | 65–74 | 75+ |
| **0–8 Years of Education** | | | | | | |
| Native-born | 26 | 28 | 36 | 49 | 60 | 75 |
| Naturalized Citizens | 4 | 12 | 18 | 22 | 22 | 16 |
| Non-Citizens | 69 | 60 | 46 | 29 | 18 | 9 |
| Subtotal | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| **Some High School** | | | | | | |
| Native-born | 70 | 69 | 80 | 83 | 88 | 91 |
| Naturalized Citizens | 4 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 7 |
| Non-Citizens | 26 | 22 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 2 |
| Subtotal | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| **High School Graduate** | | | | | | |
| Native-born | 82 | 83 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 93 |
| Naturalized Citizens | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Non-Citizens | 14 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Subtotal | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| **Some College /Associate's Degree** | | | | | | |
| Native-born | 88 | 88 | 90 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| Naturalized Citizens | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Non-Citizens | 7 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Subtotal | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| **Bachelor's Degree** | | | | | | |
| Native-born | 85 | 83 | 86 | 88 | 87 | 90 |
| Naturalized Citizens | 6 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 8 |
| Non-Citizens | 9 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Subtotal | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| **Master's /Professional Degree** | | | | | | |
| Native-born | 77 | 79 | 85 | 90 | 88 | 89 |
| Naturalized Citizens | 6 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 9 |
| Non-Citizens | 16 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Subtotal | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| **Doctorate Degree** | | | | | | |
| Native-born | 64 | 62 | 72 | 83 | 82 | 83 |
| Naturalized Citizens | 7 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 15 | 15 |
| Non-Citizens | 29 | 25 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Subtotal | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Note: some percentage totals may not add to 100 due to rounding.

**Figure 6-b** illustrates the often-significant age-profile differences that exist between non-citizens and native-born persons across all educational attainment groups. This underscores the importance of examining experience, as measured by age, as well as educational attainment when considering potential workforce competition between immigrants and native-born workers.

The key insight that emerges from examining both age and educational attainment data is that immigrants have been a key source of young, low-skilled persons – and, therefore, workers – in the United States. Industries whose growth has relied on these workers are larger than they otherwise would have been absent immigration. The role of low-skilled immigrants in the workforce will be examined in more detail later in this report.

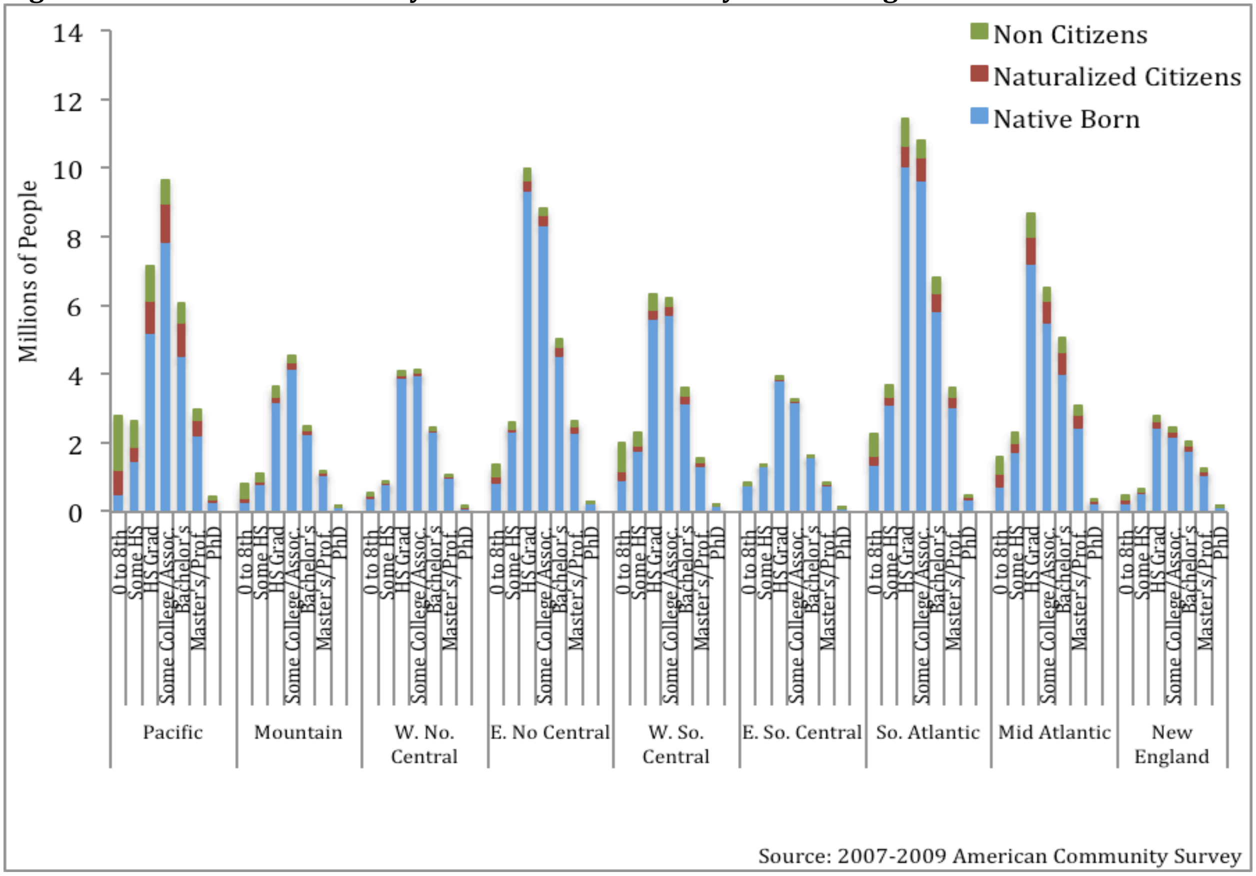
**Figure 6-b. Nativity Percent of Each Age and Educational Attainment Cohort**
(age 25 and older)




*Educational Attainment by Nativity and Region*

As with the native-born population, immigrants are not uniformly distributed across the United States. Immigrants are concentrated in specific states and regions. **Figure 7** (see page 14) shows, by level of educational attainment, the regional distribution of the native-born, naturalized citizen, and non-citizen populations in the United States.

**Figure 7. Number of Persons by Education and Nativity in Each Region**




A number of points can be made about these data:

- Four regions—Pacific (especially California), West South Central (especially Texas), South Atlantic (especially Florida), and Mid-Atlantic (especially New York)—are home to the largest numbers of immigrants.
- Across all regions, native-born persons are concentrated in the middle of the educational attainment spectrum—high school graduates, some college, and college graduates.
- The largest number of non-citizens with 0–8 years of schooling, about 1.6 million people, is located in the Pacific region.
- The largest number of native-born persons with 0–8 years of schooling, some 1.4 million people, is located in the South Atlantic region.

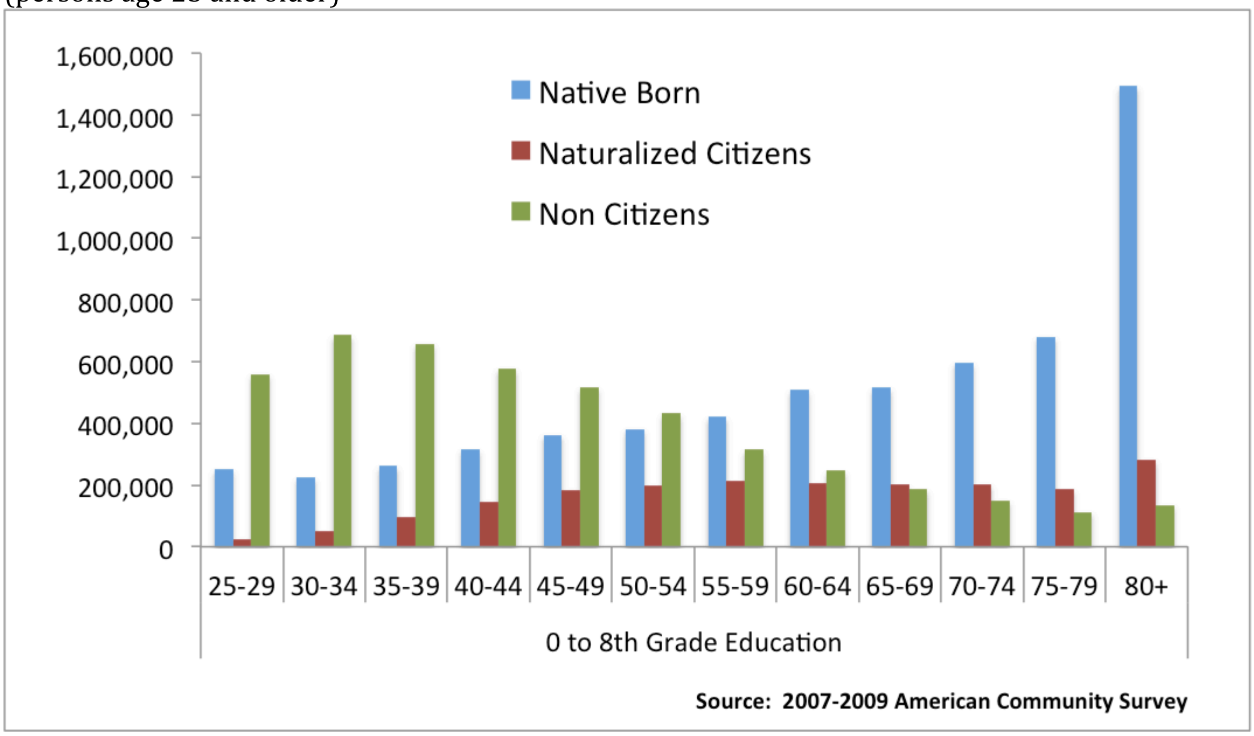
See **Table A2** in the Appendix for the data displayed in Figure 7.

*Persons with 0–8 Years of Education by Nativity*

While the absolute number of native-born persons with 0–8 years of education is relatively small—about 6 million out of 168 million age 25 and older—the issue of workforce competition between low-skilled native-born workers and low-skilled non-citizen (often undocumented) immigrants has been a matter of much political debate.

Because of this controversy, this report examines the 0–8 years of educational attainment category in more detail. **Figure 8-a** depicts the number of persons age 25 and older, in 10-year age groups, with 0–8 years of education who are native born, naturalized citizens, or non-citizens.

**Figure 8-a: Number of Persons with 0–8 Years of Education by Nativity**
(persons age 25 and older)

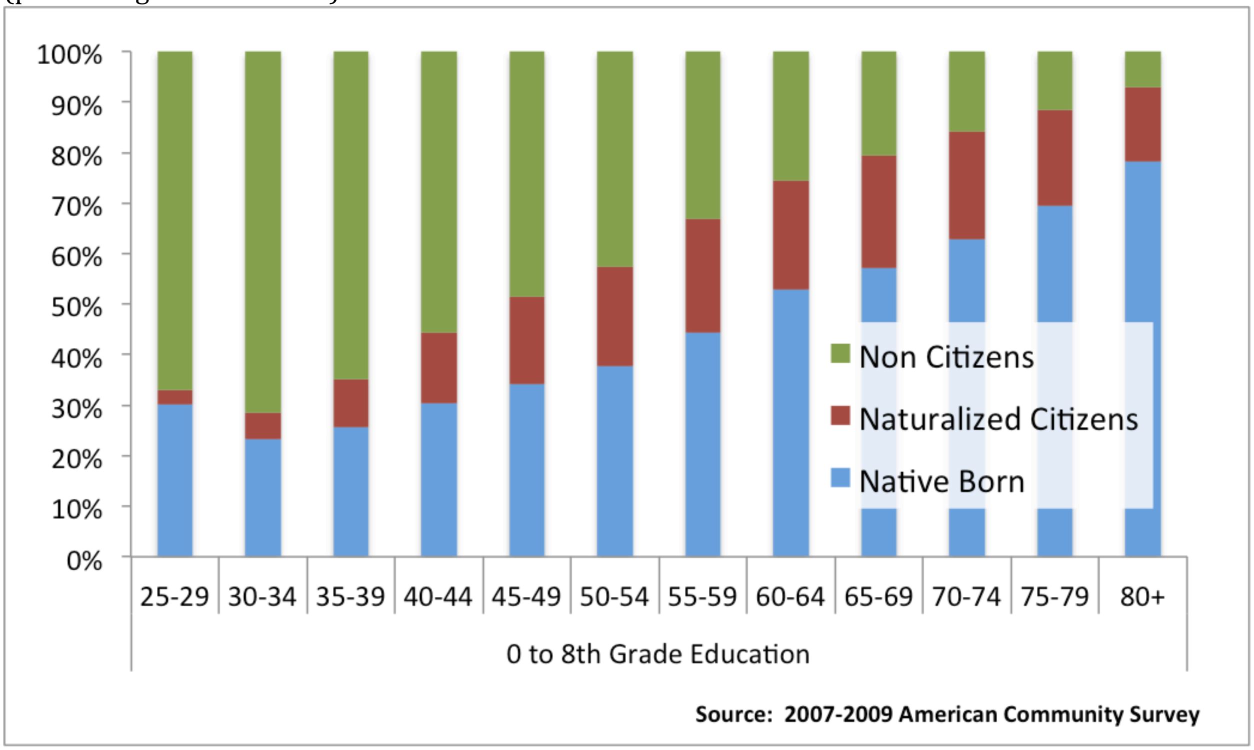



These data clearly show that native-born citizens in this educational attainment category are, on average, much older than non-citizens with this same level of education. Age is often used as a proxy for experience, which means that native-born workers with low levels of education have experience-acquired skills that non-citizens do not possess by virtue of time in the workforce.

Further, younger workers are able to perform physically demanding work more than are older workers. This means that native-born persons and non-citizens tend to occupy different segments of the workforce and suggests less workforce competition than might be supposed by looking at aggregate educational attainment data independent of its age breakdown.

Differences in the age profile of native-born persons and non-citizens with 0–8 years of education is particularly clear when examining this data in percentage form, as depicted in **Figure 8-b**. (See the 0–8 years of education detail in Table 4 on page 12.) Native-born persons are 26% of persons age 25–34 with 0–8 years of schooling while they are 75% of those age 75 and older in this educational group. Non-citizens, on the other hand, are 69 of persons age 25–34 with 0–8 years of education and only 9% of persons age 75 and older with this level of educational attainment.

**Figure 8-b: Percent of Persons with 0–8 Years of Education by Nativity**
(persons age 25 and older)




This contrast in the average age of these different nativity groups with 0–8 years of education is an important nuance in considering the extent of worksite competition between immigrants and natives. Additional insight into this question is obtained by examining the regional distributions of these populations.

*Persons with 0–8 Years of Education by Nativity and Region*

Again, because of concern about workforce competition between low-skilled native-born persons and low-skilled immigrants, this study examined the age and regional distribution of these two populations. **Table 5-a** (see page 17) shows the number of native-born and foreign-born persons in each region of the United States with 0–8 years of education and **Table 5-b** (see page 17) shows the percentage of native-born and foreign-born persons with 0–8 years of education in each region.

**Table 5-a. Number of Persons with 0–8 Years of Education in Each Region**
(numbers in thousands; regions ranked by number of native-born persons)

| Region | Native-born | Foreign-born | Region Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| South Atlantic | 1,359 | 881 | 2,241 |
| West South Central | 909 | 1,078 | 1,987 |
| East North Central | 848 | 492 | 1,340 |
| East South Central | 754 | 83 | 838 |
| Mid Atlantic | 720 | 862 | 1,582 |
| Pacific | 484 | 2,309 | 2,793 |
| West North Central | 404 | 150 | 554 |
| Mountain | 292 | 496 | 788 |
| New England | 244 | 213 | 458 |
| Nativity Subtotals and U.S. Total | 6,014 | 6,565 | 12,579 |

**Table 5-b. Percent of Nativity and Region of Population with 0–8 Years of Education**

| | Regional Distribution of Persons with 0-8 Years of Education by Nativity | | Nativity Share of Regional Population with 0-8 Years of Education | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Region | Native Born | Foreign Born | Native Born | Foreign Born | Total |
| South Atlantic | 23 | 13 | 61 | 39 | 100 |
| West South Central | 15 | 16 | 46 | 54 | 100 |
| East North Central | 14 | 7 | 63 | 37 | 100 |
| East South Central | 13 | 1 | 90 | 10 | 100 |
| Mid Atlantic | 12 | 13 | 45 | 55 | 100 |
| Pacific | 8 | 35 | 17 | 83 | 100 |
| West North Central | 7 | 2 | 73 | 27 | 100 |
| Mountain | 5 | 8 | 37 | 63 | 100 |
| New England | 4 | 3 | 53 | 47 | 100 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 48 | 52 | 100 |

Workplace competition between similarly skilled native-born persons and immigrants increases as the number of immigrants increase. While to some extent labor markets are national, workplace competition is lessened when similarly skilled native-born persons and immigrants are spatially separate. Setting aside for the moment age differences in the 0–8 years educational attainment cohort, Tables 5-a and 5-b examine the spatial distribution of this educational attainment group by nativity. These data lead us to make a number of observations.

The largest number, 1.36 million or 23%, of all U.S. native-born persons with 0–8 years of education live in the South Atlantic region. A total of 881 thousand, or 13%, of all immigrants in the United States with 0–8 years of education also live in this region. Native-born persons are 61% of the population in this region with 0–8 years of education.

The largest number, 2.31 million or 35%, of all immigrants with 0–8 years of education live in the Pacific region. Only 484 thousand, or 8%, of all native-born persons in the United States with 0–8 years of schooling also live in the Pacific Region. Native-born persons are 22% of the population in this region with 0–8 years of education.

The East South Central region has 754 thousand or 13% of all native-born persons with 0–8 years of education while only 83,000 or 1% of all foreign-born persons with this educational attainment live in the region. Native-born persons are 90% of this educational attainment cohort in this region.

The three regions with the most overlap in the native-born and foreign-born low educational attainment populations are West South Central, Mid Atlantic, and New England. Native-born and foreign-born persons are each close to 50% of the workforces in these regions. These regions contain 31% of all native-born persons and 32% of all foreign-born persons with 0–8 years of schooling.

It is also instructive to examine the state-level distribution of native-born and foreign-born persons with 0–8 years of education within key regions. **Table 5-c** looks at within-region numbers of native-born and foreign-born persons in those regions with the largest number of native-born persons with low educational attainment. Several observations can be made about these data. While foreign-born persons are 54% of this educational attainment cohort in the West South Central Region (see Table 5-b), 92% of this population lives in Texas. There are almost twice as many low-skilled immigrants than there are native-born persons in Texas, and all other states in the region have many fewer immigrants with 0–8 years of education.

**Table 5-c. Selected States' and Regions' Percents of 0–8 Years of Education Cohort**

| | Number | | Distribution Within Region | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Native-born | Foreign-born | Native-born | Foreign-born |
| South Atlantic | 1,359,120 | 881,380 | 100 | 100 |
| Florida | 306,620 | 425,073 | 23 | 48 |
| All other South Atlantic States | 1,052,500 | 456,307 | 77 | 52 |
| West South Central | 909,024 | 1,077,592 | 100 | 100 |
| Texas | 547,353 | 993,045 | 60 | 92 |
| All other West South Central States | 361,671 | 84,547 | 40 | 8 |
| East North Central | 848,464 | 491,791 | 100 | 100 |
| Illinois | 218,496 | 300,218 | 26 | 61 |
| All Other East North Central States | 629,968 | 191,573 | 74 | 39 |
| Mid Atlantic | 719,725 | 862,320 | 100 | 100 |
| New York | 321,913 | 602,003 | 45 | 70 |
| All Other Mid Atlantic States | 397,812 | 260,317 | 55 | 30 |
| Pacific | 484,037 | 2,308,704 | 100 | 100 |
| California | 356,274 | 2,101,238 | 74 | 91 |
| All other Pacific States | 127,763 | 207,466 | 26 | 9 |

In examining the numbers of immigrants and native-born persons with 0–8 years of education by state and region, it can be noted that considerable differences in the extent of overlap in their numbers. The smallest overlap, if you will, is in the East South Central region where native-born persons are 90% of the educational attainment cohort, and the greatest overlap is in New England where the proportion of native-born persons and immigrants with low levels of educational attainment is about the same (53% and 47%, respectively).

In those regions with large numbers of people with low educational attainment, immigrants tend to be concentrated in specific states rather than evenly dispersed across the region. These spatial factors tend to localize and to lessen rather than diffuse workplace competition between native-born and foreign-born low-skilled populations.

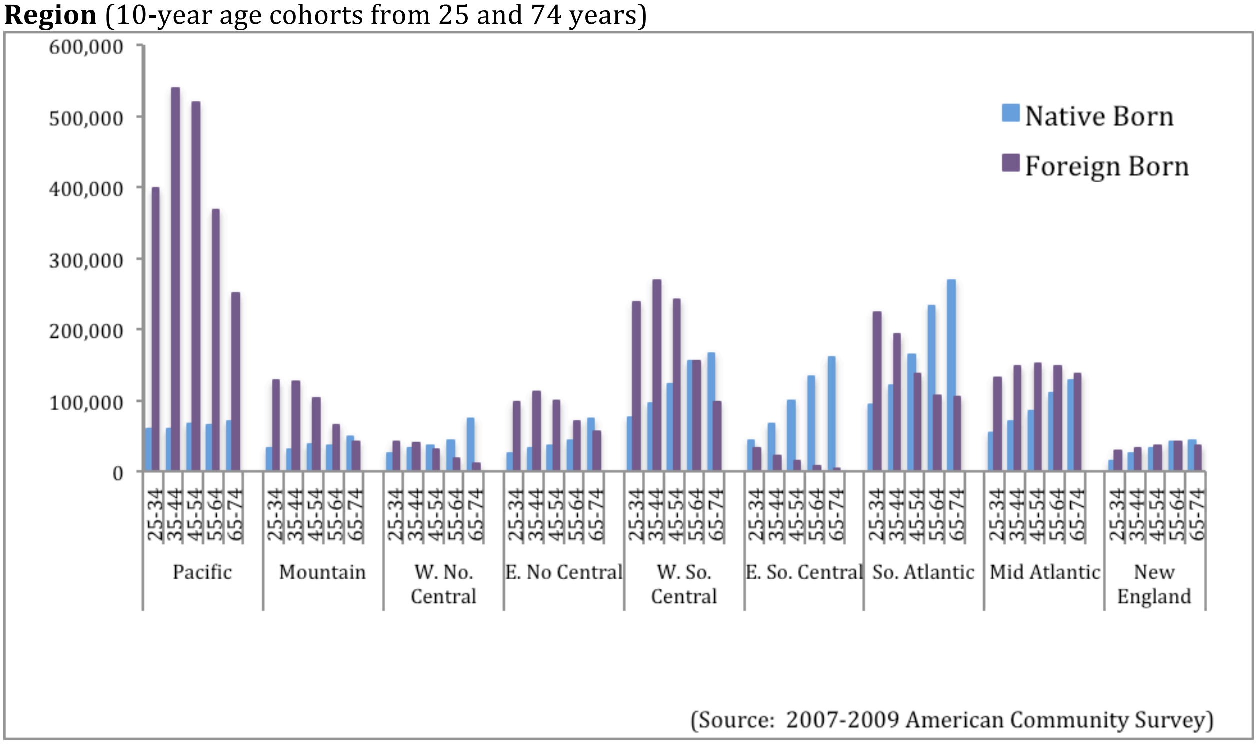
*Persons with 0–8 Years of Education by Nativity, Region, and Age*

Finally, having compared the spatial distribution of the native-born and foreign-born low-skilled persons, the discussion now compares another key demographic characteristic of these two populations that relates to workforce competition: their age distributions by region.

**Figure 9** shows the regional age profile, in 10-year age cohorts, of native-born and foreign-born persons with 0–8 years of education. A number of observations can be made about these data. Foreign-born persons with low levels of education are concentrated in younger age cohorts in all regions except the Mid-Atlantic and New England regions.

In five of the nine Census regions—Pacific, Mountain, East North Central, West South Central, and South Atlantic—there are significantly more young foreign-born persons than native-born persons with 0–8 years of education.

**Figure 9: Native-born and Foreign-born Persons with 0–8 Years of Education by Age and Region** (10-year age cohorts from 25 and 74 years)



In two of the nine census regions—West North Central and New England—the number of foreign-born persons between the ages of 25 and 54 is similar to the number of native-born persons in this age group.

In the East South Central Region, the numbers of native-born and foreign-born are similar only in the age 25-to-34 cohort, and there are significantly more native-born persons in all age groups 35 and older.

## The Bottom Line

There are important differences in the educational attainment profiles of native-born persons and immigrants in the United States. On average, native-born persons have more education than either naturalized citizens or non-citizens, but naturalized citizens have some similarities to native-born persons in their educational attainment.

Among native-born persons, 30% have graduated high school. Another 30% have attended some college or obtained an associate's degree, and 18% have completed college. A higher proportion of naturalized citizens (13%) have 0–8 years of education than native-born persons (4%), but 22% of naturalized citizens have graduated high school, 23% have some college or an associate's degree, and 20% are college graduates. Non-citizen immigrants have, on average, lower levels of educational attainment than either native-born persons or naturalized citizens.

Twenty-seven percent of non-citizens have 0–8 years of education. While 23% of non-citizens have graduated high school, only 14% have attended some college or received an associate's degree and only 13% have graduated college. Across the three nativity groups, the percent with master's/professional degrees or PhDs is similar. Master's or professional degrees are held by 9% of native-born persons, 11% of naturalized citizens, and 8% of non-citizens, while 1% of native-born persons have PhDs as do 2% of both naturalized citizens and 2% of non-citizens.

The age profiles within educational attainment groups differ between immigrants and native-born persons. Foreign-born persons are, on average younger than native-born persons, especially in the category of 0–8 years of educational attainment. In this category, non-citizens are 69% of those aged 25–34 and 60% of those aged 35–44. Regionally, low-skilled native-born persons are concentrated in the South Atlantic region and low-skilled immigrants are concentrated in the Pacific region.

## Section II

# Immigrants and the U.S. Economy

## Introduction

The analysis presented to this point has concerned the size, age, and educational attainment of immigrants living in the United States, the population from which immigrant workers are drawn. The report now looks at the role of immigrants in the U.S. workforce, examining the state and regional distribution of immigrant workers and the industries that make significant use of these workers. The IMPLAN input-output model is used to estimate the economic output that can be attributed to naturalized citizens and non-citizens and to report the federal, state, and local tax consequences of this output. These two groups of immigrants are examined separately because there are important differences in their workforce participation.

## Regional Distribution of Immigrant Workers

There are approximately 26.9 million immigrant workers in the United States, making up approximately 15.4% of the national private-sector workforce.[6] However, these workers are concentrated in specific parts of the country. Not surprisingly, the states with high immigrant populations are also the states with numbers of immigrant workers. **Table 6** ranks states by their foreign-born share of the workforce.

**Table 6. Distribution of Immigrant Workers in the United States** (thousands)

| | NATURALIZED CITIZENS | NON CITIZENS | FOREIGN-BORN PERSONS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Immigrant Workforce in the U.S. (Million) | 11.6 | 15.3 | 26.9 |
| Immigrant Share of U.S. Workforce | 6.6% | 8.9% | 15.4% |
| **IMMIGRANT SHARE OF WORKFORCE: TOP TEN IMMIGRANT RECEIVING STATES** | | | |
| California | 15% | 18% | 33.2% |
| New York | 13% | 13% | 26% |
| New Jersey | 12% | 12% | 24% |
| Nevada | 9% | 15% | 24% |
| Florida | 10% | 12% | 22% |
| Hawaii | 11% | 8% | 19% |
| Texas | 6% | 13% | 19% |
| Arizona | 6% | 12% | 18% |
| Illinois | 8% | 9% | 17% |
| Massachusetts | 8% | 9% | 17% |
| **% All Immigr. Workers in Top Ten States** | **74%** | **71%** | **72%** |
| **IMMIGRANT SHARE OF WORKFORCE IN NEXT TEN IMMIGRANT RECEIVING STATES** | | | |
| DC | 5% | 10% | 16% |
| Connecticut | 7% | 8% | 15% |
| Maryland | 7% | 8% | 15% |
| Rhode Island | 7% | 8% | 15% |
| Washington | 6% | 8% | 14% |
| Virginia | 6% | 7% | 12% |
| Georgia | 4% | 8% | 12% |
| New Mexico | 4% | 8% | 12% |
| Oregon | 4% | 7% | 11% |
| Colorado | 4% | 7% | 11% |
| **% All Immigr. Workers, Next Ten States** | **13%** | **14%** | **13%** |
| **% All Immigr. Workers, Next 30 States** | **14%** | **16%** | **15%** |

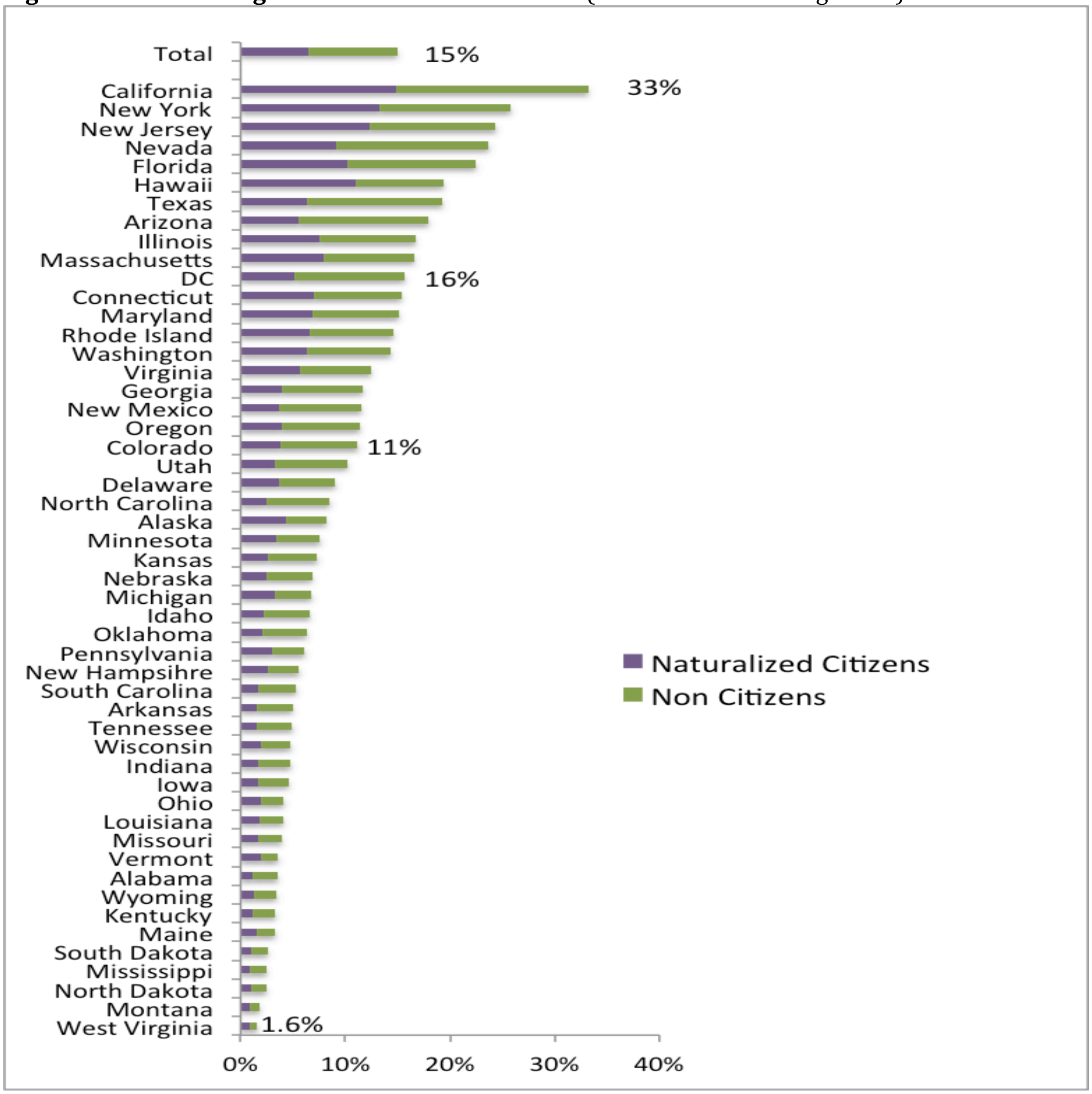
Source: 2008 Current Population Survey. Note: Totals that do not add to 100 is due to rounding error.

6. While immigrants are 14.5% of the total workforce, as reported earlier in this document, they are 15.4% of the private-sector workforce.

We see that 33% of California's workforce is foreign-born and that 72% of all immigrant workers live in the top ten immigrant-receiving states. The District of Columbia, with a workforce that is 16% foreign-born, tops the list of the next ten immigrant receiving states. Thirteen percent of all immigrant workers live in the next ten states and the remaining 15% of immigrant workers are located in the remaining 31 states. (Note: The District of Columbia is treated like a state for purposes of this analysis.) One observation to note is that the immigrant workforce is more concentrated in specific states than is the overall immigrant population.

**Figure 10** shows the naturalized-citizen and non-citizen shares of the workforce in the United States as a whole and in each of the fifty states plus the District of Columbia. California's 34% foreign-born workforce is in sharp contrast to that in West Virginia, which is only 1.1% foreign born. Refer to **Table A3** in the Appendix for each state's number and share of the workforce by nativity.

**Figure 10. State Foreign-born Share of Workforce** (ranked in descending order)

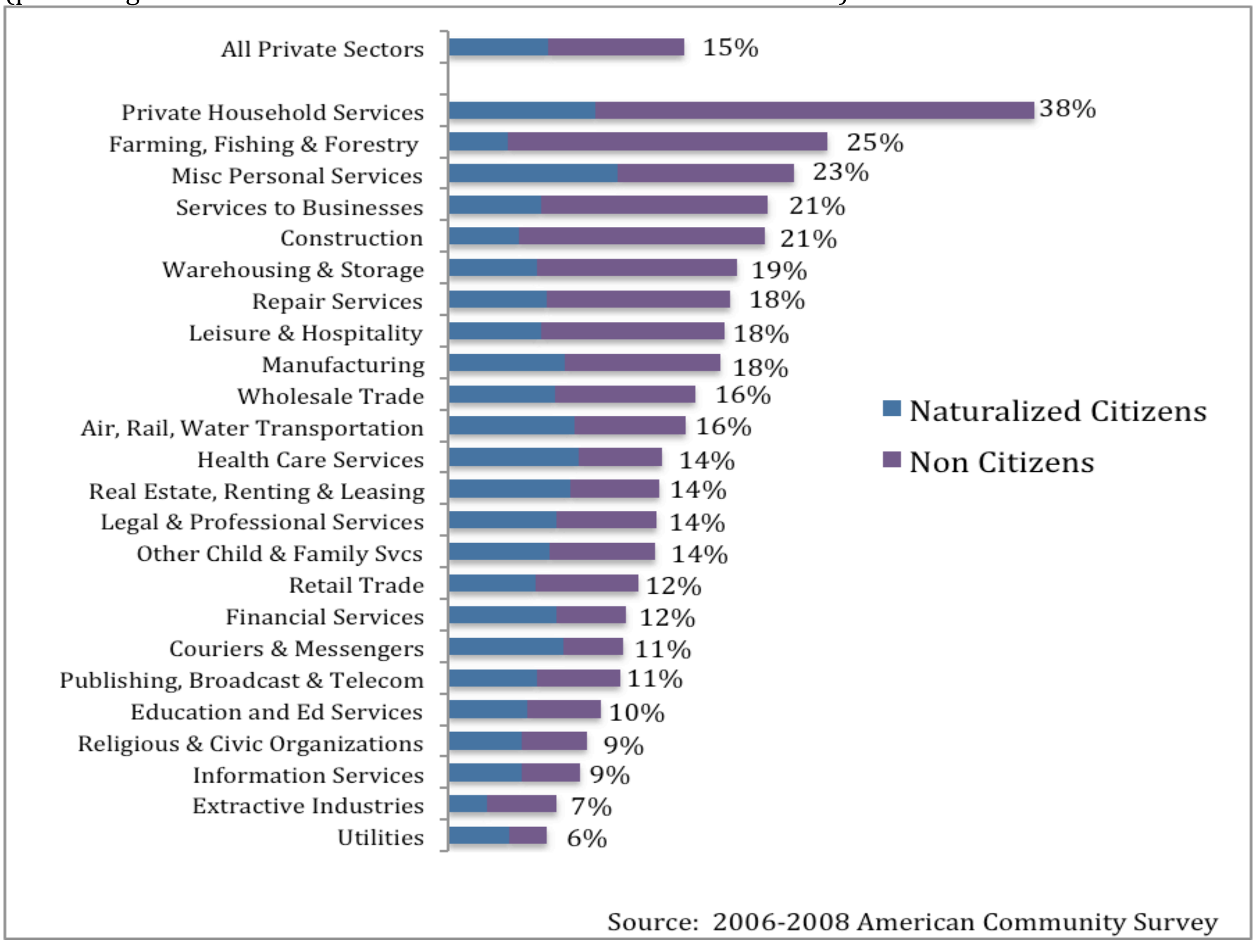



Source: 2008 Current Population Survey

## Industries Most Reliant on Immigrant Workers

In addition to being unevenly dispersed across individual states, foreign-born workers are also concentrated in specific industries. **Figure 11** shows the foreign-born share of the workforce by major industry in the United States. The blue portion of the bars represents naturalized-citizen workers and the purple portion, non-citizens. The percentages shown are the total foreign-born workforce share.

**Figure 11. Foreign-born Share of U.S. Industry Sector Workforces**
(percentages are total of naturalized citizen and non-citizen shares)




Over all, immigrants are 15% of the private, non-government workforce in the United States. Their share of workforce ranges from highs of 38% of all private household services workers and 25% of all farming, fishing, and forestry workers down to 6% of all utilities workers.

A quick scan of Figure 11 reveals that among immigrant workers, non-citizens predominate in industries with large numbers low-skilled jobs such as private household services, agriculture, services to businesses, construction, and so forth. Naturalized citizens tend to be a larger share of the immigrant workforce in industries with a higher proportion of high-skilled jobs such as health-care services and financial services.

## Methodology for Analyzing Economic Contributions of Immigrants

A deeper understanding of the role of immigrants in the U.S. economy is gained by using an input-output model to measure the economic output that can be attributed to them as workers. Input-output models provide a snapshot of an economy and are designed to examine the economic and fiscal consequences for a state, regional, or national economy of specific events. For purposes of this analysis, an "event" is defined as the participation of immigrant workers in each of over 400 industry sectors of the state and regional economies. MIG, Inc.'s IMPLAN input-output modeling system is used to perform this analysis for the year 2008.

The IMPLAN input-output model is a regional accounting system that quantifies the structural relationships among over 400 sectors of the economy, tracing flows between producers, intermediate users, and final consumers. It calculates the consequences of these flows for incomes, output, employment, and taxes, and is widely used to estimate the impacts of specific "events" on a region's economy.

Final demand (purchases by consumers) drives the IMPLAN model. To meet final demand, industries produce goods and services for use by consumers, which in turn requires the purchase of goods and services from other producers. Other producers, in turn, purchase goods and services, and so on. These subsequent purchases create multiplier effects beyond the initial purchase by consumers. The IMPLAN model mathematically describes this buying and selling of goods and services throughout and estimates a set of multipliers that quantify the change in output for all industries caused by a one-dollar change in final demand for any given industry. Multipliers measure the consequences for a region's economy of specific events such as an increase in the labor supply, and calculate the tax consequences of the event under consideration.

A word about multipliers: It can be difficult to determine how much of the spin-off, or multiplier, effects represent net additions to an economy and how much is a reallocation of economic activity that would have occurred anyway. While direct impacts are accurate measures of the economic consequences of an event, indirect, or spin-off, effects can be understood as additional possible impacts. Some of these indirect impacts are net additions to the economy but to count all of them is to risk over-stating the effects of an event. Because this analysis is for all regions of the United States, **only direct impacts of events are reported**.

## Regions of Analysis

Results are reported for each of the nine U.S. Census regions. But because some states within a region have higher concentrations of immigrants, some states were looked at individually while other states were analyzed as a group. All results were aggregated by region. **Table 7** (see page 25) shows the individual states and state groupings that were analyzed for the nine U.S. Census regions. For each geographic area, two scenarios were considered, namely, the output attributable to, respectively, (1) naturalized-citizen workers and (2) non-citizen workers.

**Table 7. Areas of Analysis – IMPLAN Model**

| Region | Areas Analyzed for the Region |
|---|---|
| Pacific | California<br>Oregon<br>Washington<br>Combined data for Alaska and Hawaii |
| Mountain | Arizona<br>Colorado<br>Nevada<br>Utah<br>Combined data for Idaho, New Mexico, Montana and Wyoming |
| West South Central | Texas<br>Combined data for Arkansas. Louisiana and Oklahoma |
| East South Central | Combined data for Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee |
| West North Central | Combined data for North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota |
| East North Central | Illinois<br>Combined data for Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin |
| South Atlantic | Florida<br>Maryland<br>Virginia<br>Combined data for DC, Delaware, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia |
| Mid Atlantic | New Jersey<br>New York<br>Pennsylvania |
| New England | Connecticut<br>Massachusetts<br>Combined data for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island |

Using data on employment of native-born persons, naturalized citizens, and non-citizens in each NCAIS sector from the 2008 Current Population Survey, the nativity share of the workforce was calculated for each sector for each state and region. The NCAIS sectors were mapped to IMPLAN sectors and the share of the workforce by nativity was then calculated for each of the IMPLAN sectors.

**Table A4** in the Appendix shows this sector mapping. The NCAIS-to-IMPLAN mapping allowed us to use the IMPLAN model to calculate the output attributable to each nativity group for each state and/or region. Direct impacts on output for each sub-unit were aggregated to the regional level and impacts on output for each region was then aggregated to the national level.

**A note about output attribution:** Because the study uses data on a nativity group's share of each industry's workforce, the individual skill level of specific workers or categories of workers within an industry is not taken into account. Output per worker reflects industry averages rather than each worker's marginal product. To the extent that immigrants working in a given industry are less skilled than the average worker in that industry, IMPLAN will overstate their economic contributions. To the extent that immigrants working in a given industry are more skilled than the average worker in that industry, IMPLAN will understate their economic contributions. Thus these data represent broad measures of labor productivity by industry and provide order-of-magnitude estimates of the contributions of the immigrant workforce in each industry.

## Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers

**Table 8** shows the 2008 total output attributable to naturalized-citizen and non-citizen workers in billions of dollars and as a percentage of total output. It also shows the naturalized-citizen and non-citizen share of the U.S. workforce and of U.S. population. In 2008 a total of $3,732.7 billion, or almost 15%, of U.S. economic output can be attributed to immigrant workers.

**Table 8. 2008 U.S. Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers**

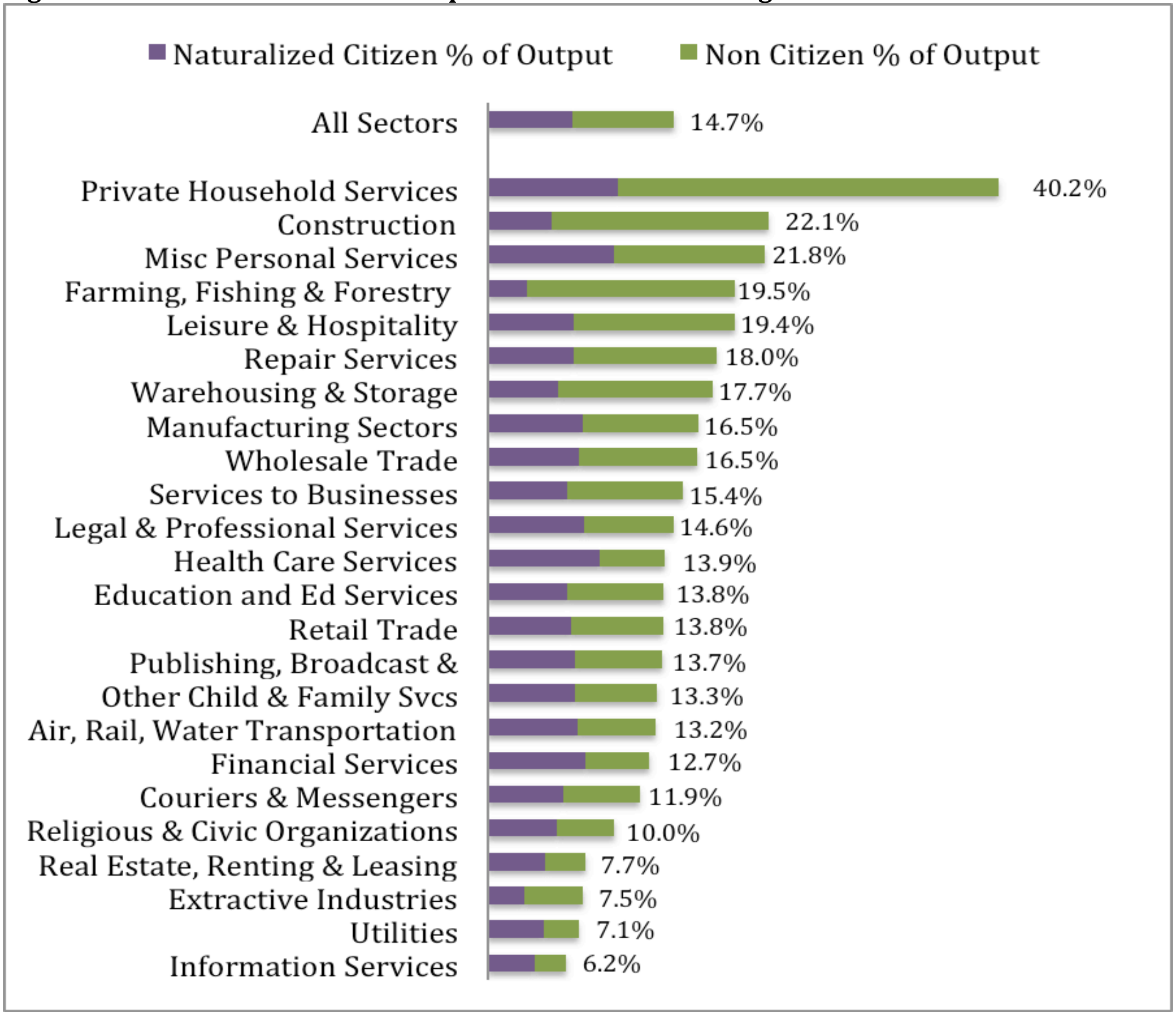
| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Foreign-born Persons |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billion dollars) | 1,696.7 | 2,036.0 | 3,732.7 |
| Share of Total Output (%) | 6.7 | 8.0 | 14.7 |
| Share of Workforce (%) | 6.6 | 8.9 | 15.4 |
| Share of Population (%) | 5.3 | 7.2 | 12.5 |

Note: Percentages that do not add are the result of rounding.

**Figure 12** (see page 27) ranks sectors of the U.S. economy according to the share of output attributable to foreign-born workers in 2008, ranked highest share to lowest share. The proportion attributable to naturalized citizens and non-citizens varies by sector according to each group's share of the workforce.

The five sectors with the largest immigrant share of the workforce are private household services (40.2%), construction (22.1%), miscellaneous personal services (21.8%), farming fishing and forestry (19.5%), and leisure and hospitality (19.4%). The sectors with the smallest immigrant share of the workforce are utilities and information services, at 7.1% and 6.2%, respectively.

**Figure 12. 2008 Sector Share of Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers in the U.S.**




Source: Author calculation using IMPLAN input-output model

The discussion now looks more closely at sectors that rely disproportionately on naturalized citizens and those who rely on non-citizens. Naturalized citizens are 7% of the workforce in the United States and non-citizens are 9%.

Those sectors where naturalized citizens are more than 7% of the workforce disproportionately rely on naturalized-citizen workers. In other words, naturalized-citizen workers are more important to these sectors than others in the economy.

**Table 9-a** (see page 28) lists those sectors of the U.S. economy that disproportionately rely on naturalized-citizen workers. These sectors produce 66% of total output in the U.S. economy and 7% of the output in these sectors can be attributed to naturalized citizens, who are 7% of the workforce. Various service sectors, transportation, and manufacturing sectors rely disproportionately on naturalized citizen workers.

**Table 9-a. Sectors Where Naturalized Citizen Workers Are Over-represented**

| Sector | Total Sector Output (Million dollars) | Naturalized Citizen: Percent of Workforce | Naturalized Citizen: Impact on Output (Million dollars) | Naturalized Citizen: Percent of Sector Output |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miscellaneous Personal Services | $ 166.4 | 11 | 16.5 | 10 |
| Private Household Services | 18.7 | 10 | 1.9 | 10 |
| Health Care Services | 1,423.5 | 9 | 125.3 | 9 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 650.8 | 8 | 46.0 | 7 |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 2,565.4 | 8 | 116.2 | 5 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 6,793.8 | 8 | 510.1 | 8 |
| Couriers & Messengers | 71.0 | 8 | 4.2 | 6 |
| Legal & Professional Services | 1,766.8 | 7 | 133.6 | 8 |
| Financial Services | 1,964.0 | 7 | 150.9 | 8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 1,238.8 | 7 | 88.3 | 7 |
| Other Child & Family Services | 146.4 | 7 | 10.0 | 7 |
| Total For These Sectors | $ 16,805.6 | | $ 1,202.8 | 7.2 |
| Percent of U.S. Economic Output Produced in These Sectors | | | | 66 |

**Table 9-b** lists the sectors of the U.S. economy that rely disproportionately on non-citizen workers. These sectors produce 50% of total output in the United States and 11% of that output is attributed to non-citizen workers. These sectors include various service sectors, construction, agriculture, manufacturing, and wholesale trade.

**Table 9-b. Sectors Where Non-Citizen Workers Are Over-represented**

| Sector | Total Sector Output (Million $) | Non-Citizen: Percent of Workforce | Non-Citizen: Impact on Output (Million $) | Non-Citizen: Percent of Sector Output |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Private Household Services | $ 18.7 | 29 | $ 5.6 | 30 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 410.8 | 21 | 67.2 | 16 |
| Construction | 1,519.9 | 16 | 258.9 | 17 |
| Services to Businesses | 1,136.7 | 15 | 103.1 | 9 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 53.2 | 13 | 6.5 | 12 |
| Repair Services | 270.3 | 12 | 30.4 | 11 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 1,036.8 | 12 | 131.8 | 13 |
| Miscellaneous Personal Services | 166.4 | 12 | 19.8 | 12 |
| Manufacturing | 6,793.8 | 10 | 611.8 | 9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 1,238.8 | 9 | 115.7 | 9 |
| Total for These Sectors | $ 12,645.4 | | $ 1,350.8 | 11 |
| Percent of U.S. Economic Output Produced in These Sectors | | | | 50 |

## Regional Distribution of Output Attributable to Foreign-born Persons

As might be expected, the output attributable to foreign-born workers varies by region and mirrors the regional distribution of immigrants themselves. As shown, a total of $3,732.7 billion in output can be attributed to foreign-born workers. Of this, 31%, or $1,151.7 billion, accrues in the Pacific region, and 87% of Pacific regional output is generated in California. The Mid-Atlantic region has the next largest output attributable to immigrant workers at $672.2 billion or 18% of total. Some 60% of Mid-Atlantic regional output is generated in New York.

Overall, four regions—Pacific, Mid Atlantic, South Atlantic, and West South Central—account for 76% of all U.S. output attributable to immigrant workers. And five states—California, New York, Texas, Florida, and Virginia—account for 60% of all output attributable to immigrant workers.

**Table 10** shows the distribution of output attributable to immigrant workers across states and regions, and underscores the extent to which this output is concentrated.

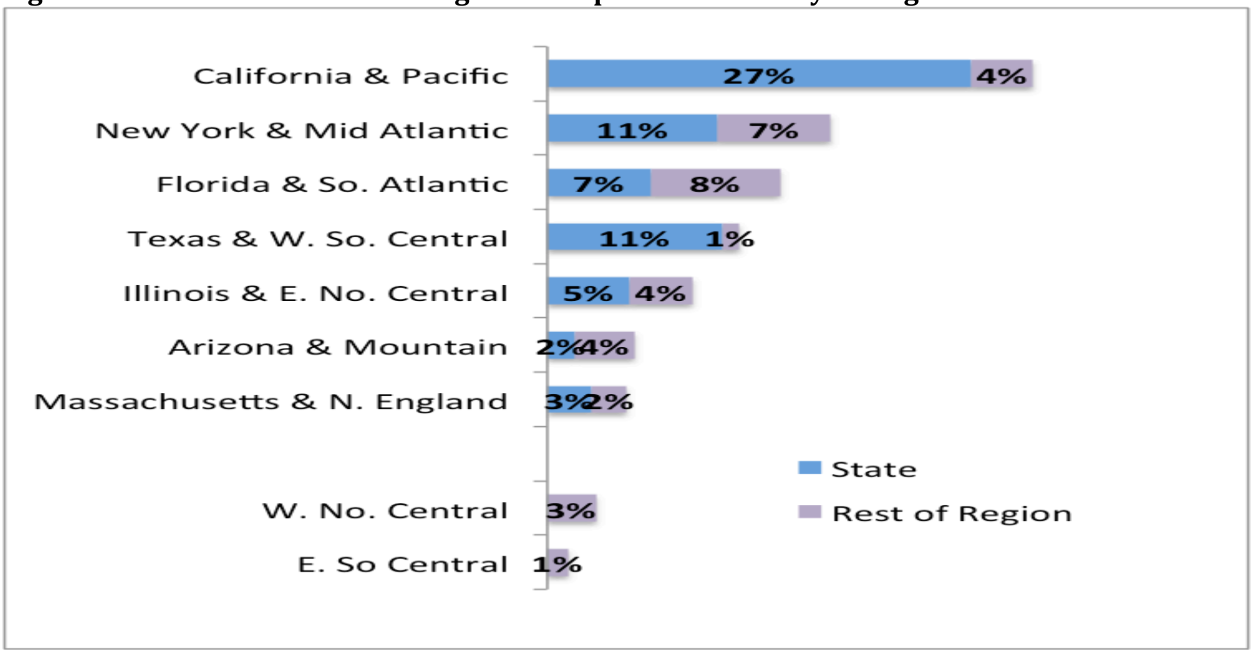
**Table 10. Regional Distribution of Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers**

| | Millions of Dollars | | Region/State Percent of Output |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total U.S. Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers** | | 3,732.7 | 100 |
| California | 1,007.3 | | 27 |
| Remaining four states in the Pacific region | 144.4 | | 4 |
| **Pacific Region** (Table B1 in Appendix) | | 1,151.7 | 31 |
| New York | 405.6 | | 11 |
| Remaining two states in the Mid-Atlantic region | 266.5 | | 7 |
| **Mid-Atlantic Region** (Table B8 in Appendix) | | 672.2 | 18 |
| Florida | 246.0 | | 7 |
| Remaining six states in the South Atlantic region plus DC | 305.8 | | 8 |
| **South Atlantic Region** (Table B7 in Apendix) | | 551.8 | 15 |
| Texas | 414.2 | | 11 |
| Remaining three states in the West South Central region | 41.5 | | 1 |
| **West South Central Region** (Table B5 in Appendix) | | 455.7 | 12 |
| Illinois | 196.7 | | 5 |
| Remaining four states in East North Central region | 147.4 | | 4 |
| **East North Central Region** (Table B4 in Appendix) | | 344.1 | 9 |
| Arizona | 66.5 | | 2 |
| Remaining seven states in the Mountain region | 139.5 | | 4 |
| **Mountain Region** (Table B2 in Appendix) | | 205.9 | 6 |
| Massachusetts | 106.1 | | 3 |
| Remaining five states in the New England region | 80.9 | | 2 |
| **New England Region** (Table B9 in Appendix) | | 187.0 | 5 |
| **West North Central Region** (Table B3 in Appendix) (Minn., Iowa, Mo., N.D., S.D., Neb., Kan.) | | $115.5 | 3 |
| **East South Central Region** (Table B6 in Appendix) (Ky., Tenn., Ala., Miss.) | | $48.8 | 1 |

**Figure 13** shows the state and regional distribution of output attributable to immigrant workers in the United States and underscores the extent to which this output is concentrated in specific states and regions. Some 27% of all output generated by immigrant workers accrues in California. Another 11% is generated in each of New York and Texas, followed by Florida at 7% and Illinois at 5%. In total, the seven states shown in Figure 13 account for over 65% of all output attributable to immigrant workers.

Refer to the series of **Table B1** through **Table B9** in the Appendix for the regional and state details on foreign-born output and those on sectors that disproportionately rely on naturalized citizen and non-citizen workers.

**Figure 13. Percent of State and Regional Output Generated by Immigrant Workers**




## Tax Revenue Associated with Immigrant Output

The final question addressed using the IMPLAN input-output model is the tax revenue associated with the output attributed to immigrant workers. IMPLAN calculates the federal as well as state and local taxes associated with each "event"; see **Table 11** (below), and **Tables 12-a** and **12-b** (page 31). Note that these numbers are not calculations of taxes paid by immigrants. Rather, they indicate the tax receipts associated with the economic output generated by the specific sectors in which immigrants work and derived from federal, state, and local tax structures.

**Table 11. Federal Tax Receipts Related to Immigrant Output**

| | Federal | State & Local |
|---|---|---|
| Millions of Dollars | $ 267.7 | $ 176.5 |
| Percent of All Tax Receipts | 11 | 12 |

## Table 12-a. Federal Tax Receipts Related to Immigrant Output by State and Region

| | Millions of Dollars | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Federal Total | $267.7 | 11.1 |
| California | $73.7 | 3.05 |
| Remaining four states in Pacific Region | 12.6 | 0.52 |
| Pacific Region | $86.3 | 3.57 |
| New York | $35.5 | 1.47 |
| Remaining two states in Mid-Atlantic Region | 21.3 | 0.88 |
| Mid Atlantic Region | $56.7 | 2.35 |
| Florida | $18.2 | 0.75 |
| Remaining six states in South Atlantic plus DC | 20.7 | 0.86 |
| South Atlantic Region | $39.0 | 1.61 |
| Texas | $24.5 | 1.02 |
| Remaining three states in West South Central Region | $1.9 | 0.08 |
| West South Central Region | $26.4 | 1.09 |
| Illinois | $13.7 | 0.57 |
| Remaining three states in East North Central | $8,0 | 0.33 |
| East North Central Region | $21.8 | 0.90 |
| Massachusetts | $8.9 | 0.37 |
| Remaining five states in New England | 6.6 | 0.27 |
| New England Region | $15.5 | 0.64 |
| Arizona | $4.6 | 0.19 |
| Remaining seven states in Mountain Region | 9.2 | 0.38 |
| Mountain Region | $13.8 | 0.57 |
| West North Central Region (Minn., Iowa, Missouri, N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Kan., Neb.) | $5.8 | 0.24 |
| East South Central Region (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi) | $2.5 | 0.10 |

## Table 12-b. State and Local Tax Receipts Related to Immigrant Output by State and Region

| | Millions of Dollars | | Percent of Tax Receipts | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sum of 50 States Plus DC | $ 176.5 | | | 11.8 |
| | States | Regions | States | Regions |
| California | $ 53.41 | | 3.6 | |
| Remaining four states in Pacific Region | 7.63 | | 0.5 | |
| Pacific Region | $ 61.0 | | | 4.1 |
| New York | $ 27.4 | | 1.8 | |
| Remaining two states in Mid Atlantic Region | 12.2 | | 0.8 | |
| Mid Atlantic Region | $ 39.7 | | | 2.7 |
| Florida | $ 11.8 | | 0.8 | |
| Remaining six states in South Atlantic plus DC | 13.5 | | 0.9 | |
| South Atlantic Region | $ 25.3 | | | 1.7 |
| Texas | $ 14.2 | | | |
| Remaining three states in West South Central | 1.3 | | 0.1 | |
| West South Central Region | $ 15.5 | | | 1.0 |
| Illinois | $ 7.8 | | 0.5 | |
| Remaining four states in East North Central | 5.2 | | 0.3 | |
| East North Central Region | $ 13.0 | | | 0.9 |
| Arizona | $ 2.9 | | 0.2 | |
| Remaining seven states in Mountain | 5.9 | | 0.4 | |
| Mountain Region | $ 8.8 | | | 0.6 |
| Massachusetts | $ 4.8 | | 0.3 | |
| Remaining five states in New England | 3.3 | | 0.2 | |
| New England Region | $ 8.2 | | | 0.5 |
| West No. Central Region (Minn., Iowa, Mo., N.D., S.D., Kan., Neb.) | $ 3.4 | | | 0.2 |
| East South Central Region (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi) | $ 1.5 | | | 0.1 |

## Concluding Comments

This report has documented the number, age profile, educational attainment, and economic participation of immigrants in the United States. A number of observations can be made:

- Immigrants are younger and, on average, less educated than native-born citizens.

- Immigrants are an important source of young, low-skilled workers; specific sectors—household services, construction, agriculture, and a range of other service sectors—rely significantly on these workers.

- Immigrants are 52% of all persons in the United States that have 0–8 years of education and they are significantly younger than native-born persons with this level of education. Further, the geographic distribution of immigrants with 0–8 years of education differs somewhat from that of native-born persons in this educational group.

- Immigrants are also a significant number of persons with high levels of education. They are 26% of all persons in the United States with PhDs and 16% of persons with master's or professional degrees.

There are striking regional and state differences in the distribution of immigrants living and working in the United States. California is home to 27% of all foreign-born persons in the United States; immigrants are 34% of that state's workforce.

The fact that 75% of all immigrants to the United States live in ten states means that a discussion of U.S. immigration policy is a national conversation in which individual states have very different stakes.

Further, because immigrants are also concentrated in specific industries, the stakes for different sectors of the economy also vary. These realities complicate the politics of setting immigration policy based on a set of common interests and experiences with the phenomenon.

It is clear that immigrants are embedded in the U.S. economy, with 14% of output attributable to foreign-born workers. At the high end of the education spectrum, immigrants work in sectors such as financial services, health-care services, and legal and professional services. Among low-skilled workers, immigrants are concentrated in agriculture, construction, services to households, and services to businesses. These workers have been a key source of labor in specific industries requiring young, low-skilled workers.

Whether the needs of the U.S. economy are the appropriate basis for setting U.S. immigration policy is a matter of debate. Regardless of the outcome of this debate, economic and demographic realities are a key driver of immigration to the United States—both in "pulling" persons into the country and in "pushing" persons out of their home countries in search of a better life.[7]

A legal immigration system that recognizes these demographic and economic realities is likely to be easier to enforce and to maximize the benefits to the U.S. economy of immigration.

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7. See Judith Gans, *A Primer on U.S. Immigration in a Global Economy*, Tucson: Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy, 2006, and related documents at http://udallcenter.arizona.edu/immigration/.

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# Demographic and Workforce Profile of Native-born and Foreign-born Persons in the United States

**Table A4. NAICS-to-IMPLAN Sector Mapping**

| NAICS Industry Sector | IMPLAN Sectors |
|---|---|
| Crop production | 1–10 |
| Animal production | 11–14 |
| Forestry except logging | 15 |
| Logging | 16 |
| Fishing, hunting, and trapping | 17, 18 |
| Support activities for agriculture and forestry | 19 |
| Oil and gas extraction | 20 |
| Coal mining | 21 |
| Metal ore mining | 22–24 |
| Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying | 25–27 |
| Not specified type of mining | 20–30 |
| Support activities for mining | 29, 30 |
| Electric power generation, transmission and distribution | 31 |
| Natural gas distribution | 32 |
| Electric and gas, and other combinations | 31,32 |
| Water, steam, air conditioning, and irrigation systems | 33 |
| Sewage treatment facilities | 33 |
| Not specified utilities | 31–33 |
| Construction | 34–40 |
| Animal food, grain and oilseed milling | 41–47 |
| Sugar and confectionery products | 48–52 |
| Fruit and vegetable preserving and specialty foods | 53, 54 |
| Dairy products | 55–58 |
| Animal slaughtering and processing | 59, 60 |
| Retail bakeries | 62 |
| Bakeries, except retail | 62, 63, 64 |
| Seafood and other miscellaneous foods, n.e.c. | 61, 65–69 |
| Not specified food industries | 41–69 |
| Beverage | 70–73 |
| Tobacco | 74 |
| Fiber, yarn, and thread mills | 75 |
| Fabric mills, except knitting | 76–78 |
| Textile and fabric finishing and coating mills | 80, 81 |
| Carpets and rugs | 82 |
| Textile product mills except carpets and rugs | 83–85 |
| Knitting mills | 79, 86 |
| Cut and sew apparel | 87–90 |
| Apparel accessories and other apparel | 91 |
| Footwear | 93 |
| Leather tanning and products, except footwear | 92, 94 |
| Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills | 104–106 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Paperboard containers and boxes | 107 |
| Miscellaneous paper and pulp products | 108–112 |
| Printing and related support activities | 113, 114 |
| Petroleum refining | 115 |
| Miscellaneous petroleum and coal products | 116–119 |
| Resin, synthetic rubber and fibers, and filaments | 127–129 |
| Agricultural chemicals | 130, 131 |
| Pharmaceuticals and medicines | 132–135 |
| Paint, coating, and adhesives | 136, 137 |
| Soap, cleaning compound, and cosmetics | 138, 139 |
| Industrial and miscellaneous chemicals | 120–126, 140, 141 |
| Plastics products | 142–149 |
| Tires | 150 |
| Rubber products, except tires | 151, 152 |
| Pottery, ceramics, and related products | 153 |
| Structural clay products | 154, 155 |
| Glass and glass products | 156–159 |
| Cement, concrete, lime, and gypsum products | 160–164 |
| Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products | 165–169 |
| Iron and steel mills and steel products | 170, 171 |
| Aluminum production and processing | 172–174 |
| Nonferrous metal, except aluminum, production and processing | 175–178 |
| Foundries | 179, 180 |
| Metal forgings and stampings | 181–183 |
| Cutlery and hand tools | 184, 185 |
| Structural metals, and tank and shipping containers | 186–190 |
| Machine shops; turned products; screws, nuts and bolts | 195, 196 |
| Coating, engraving, heat treating and allied activities | 197 |
| Ordnance | 191, 192 |
| Miscellaneous fabricated metal products | 193, 194, 198–202 |
| Not specified metal industries | 170–202 |
| Agricultural implements | 203, 204 |
| Construction mining and oil field machinery | 205, 206 |
| Commercial and service industry machinery | 210–213 |
| Metalworking machinery | 217–221 |
| Engines, turbines, and power transmission equipment | 222–225 |
| Machinery, n.e.c. | 207, 208, 214–216, 226–233 |
| Not specified machinery | 203t–208, 210–233 |
| Computer and peripheral equipment | 234–236 |
| Communications, audio, and video equipment | 237–240 |
| Navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments | 248–256 |
| Electronic components and products, n.e.c. | 241–247, 257, 258 |
| Household appliances | 261–265 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies, n.e.c. | 259, 260, 266–275 |
| Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment | 276–283 |
| Aircraft and parts | 284–286 |
| Aerospace products and parts | 287, 288 |
| Railroad rolling stock | 289 |
| Ship and boat building | 290, 291 |
| Other transportation equipment | 292–294 |
| Sawmills and wood preservation | 95 |
| Veneer, plywood, and engineered wood products | 96–98 |
| Prefabricated wood buildings and mobile homes | 101, 102 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Miscellaneous wood products | 99, 100, 103 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 295–304 |
| Medical equipment and supplies | 230, 305–309 |
| Toys, amusement, and sporting goods | 311, 312 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing, n.e.c. | 310, 313–318 |
| Not specified industries | 41–318 |
| Motor vehicles, parts and supplies | 319 |
| Furniture and home furnishing | 319 |
| Lumber and other construction materials | 319 |
| Professional and commercial equipment and supplies | 319 |
| Metals and minerals, except petroleum | 319 |
| Electrical goods | 319 |
| Hardware, plumbing and heating equipment, and supplies | 319 |
| Machinery, equipment, and supplies | 319 |
| Recyclable material | 319 |
| Miscellaneous durable goods | 319 |
| Paper and paper products | 319 |
| Drugs, sundries, and chemical and allied products | 319 |
| Apparel, fabrics, and notions | 319 |
| Groceries and related products | 319 |
| Farm product raw materials | 319 |
| Petroleum and petroleum products | 319 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 319 |
| Farm supplies | 319 |
| Miscellaneous nondurable goods, merchant wholesalers | 319 |
| Wholesale electronic markets, agents and brokers | 319 |
| Not specified trade | 319 |
| Automobile dealers | 320 |
| Other motor vehicle dealers | 320 |
| Auto parts, accessories, and tire stores | 320 |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 321 |
| Household appliance stores | 322 |
| Radio, tv, and computer stores | 322 |
| Building material and supplies dealers | 323 |
| Hardware stores | 323 |
| Lawn and garden equipment and supplies stores | 323 |
| Grocery stores | 324 |
| Specialty food stores | 324 |
| Beer, wine, and liquor stores | 324 |
| Pharmacies and drug stores | 325 |
| Health and personal care, except drug, stores | 325 |
| Gasoline stations | 326 |
| Clothing and accessories, except shoe, stores | 327 |
| Shoe stores | 327 |
| Jewelry, luggage,and leather goods stores | 327 |
| Sporting goods, camera, and hobby and toy stores | 320, 328 |
| Sewing, needlework and piece goods stores | 328 |
| Music stores | 328 |
| Book stores and news dealers | 328 |
| Department stores | 329 |
| Miscellaneous general merchandise stores | 329 |
| Florists | 330 |
| Office supplies and stationary stores | 330 |
| Used merchandise stores | 330 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops | 330 |
| Miscellaneous stores | 330 |
| Electronic shopping | 331 |
| Electronic auctions | 331 |
| Mail order houses | 331 |
| Vending machine operators | 331 |
| Fuel dealers | 331 |
| Other direct selling establishments | 331 |
| Not specified trade | 320–331 |
| Air transportation | 332 |
| Rail transportation | 333 |
| Water transportation | 334 |
| Truck transportation | 335 |
| Bus service and urban transit | 336 |
| Taxi and limousine service | 336 |
| Pipeline transportation | 337 |
| Scenic and sightseeing transportation | 338 |
| Services incidental to transportation | 338 |
| Postal service | 427 |
| Couriers and messengers | 339 |
| Warehousing and storage | 340 |
| Newspaper publishers | 341, 350 |
| Publishing, except newspapers and software | 342–344, 350 |
| Software publishing | 345 |
| Motion pictures and video industries | 346 |
| Sound recording industries | 347 |
| Radio and television broadcasting and cable, except internet | 348, 349, 351 |
| Internet publishing and broadcasting and web search portals | 348, 349, 351 |
| Wired telecommunications carriers | 351 |
| Other telecommunication services | 351 |
| Data processing, hosting, and related services | 351 |
| Libraries and archives | 353 |
| Other information services | 350, 351, 353 |
| Data processing services | 352 |
| Banking and related activities | 354 |
| Savings institutions, including credit unions | 354 |
| Non-depository credit and related activities | 355 |
| Securities, commodities, funds, trusts, and other financial investments | 356, 359 |
| Insurance carriers and related activities | 357, 358 |
| Real estate | 360 |
| Automotive equipment rental and leasing | 362 |
| Video tape and disk rental | 364 |
| Other consumer goods rental | 363 |
| Commercial, industrial, and other intangible assets rental and leasing | 365, 366 |
| Legal services | 367 |
| Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services | 368 |
| Architectural, engineering, and related services | 369 |
| Specialized design services | 370 |
| Computer systems design and related services | 371–373 |
| Management, scientific and technical consulting services | 374, 375 |
| Scientific research and development services | 376 |
| Advertising and related services | 377 |
| Veterinary services | 379 |
| Other professional, scientific and technical services | 378, 380 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Management of companies and enterprises | 381 |
| Employment services | 382 |
| Business support services | 386 |
| Travel arrangements and reservation services | 383 |
| Investigation and security services | 387 |
| Services to buildings and dwellings | 34–40, 388 |
| Landscaping services | 388 |
| Other administrative, and other support services | 384, 358, 389 |
| Waste management and remediation services | 390 |
| Elementary and secondary schools | 391 |
| Colleges, including junior colleges, and universities | 392 |
| Business, technical, and trade schools and training | 393 |
| Other schools, instruction and educational services | 393 |
| Offices of physicians | 394 |
| Offices of dentists | 394 |
| Office of chiropractors | 394 |
| Offices of optometrists | 394 |
| Offices of other health practitioners | 394 |
| Outpatient care centers | 396 |
| Home health care services | 395 |
| Other health care services | 396 |
| Hospitals | 397 |
| Nursing care facilities | 398 |
| Residential care facilities, without nursing | 398 |
| Individual and family services | 400 |
| Community food and housing, and emergency services | 401 |
| Vocational rehabilitation services | 401 |
| Child day care services | 399 |
| Independent artists, performing arts, spectator sports, related industries | 402–405 |
| Museums, art galleries, historical sites, and similar institutions | 406 |
| Bowling centers | 408 |
| Other amusement, gambling, and recreation industries | 407, 409, 410 |
| Traveler accommodation | 411, 412 |
| Recreational vehicle parks and camps, and rooming and boarding houses | 412 |
| Restaurants and other food services | 413 |
| Drinking places, alcohol beverages | 413 |
| Automotive repair and maintenance | 414 |
| Car washes | 415 |
| Electronic and precision equipment repair and maintenance | 416 |
| Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment repair and maintenance | 417 |
| Personal and household goods repair and maintenance | 418 |
| Footwear and leather goods repair | 418 |
| Barber shops | 419 |
| Beauty salons | 419 |
| Nail salons and other personal care services | 419 |
| Drycleaning and laundry services | 421 |
| Funeral homes, cemeteries and crematories | 420 |
| Other personal services | 422 |
| Religious organizations | 423 |
| Civic, social, advocacy organizations and grantmaking and giving services | 424, 425 |
| Labor unions | 425 |
| Business, professional, political and similar organizations | 425 |
| Private households | 426 |

## APPENDIX B

# Regional Output Attributable to Immigrant Worker

## Table B1. PACIFIC REGION - Total

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | **$ 548.7** | **$ 603.0** | **$ 1,151.7** |
| Share of Total Output | *13* | *14* | *27* |
| Share of Workforce | 13 | 16 | 29 |
| Share of Population | 10 | 13 | 23 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| Sector | Total Sector Output (Billions of $) | Naturalized Citizens: Percent of Workforce | Naturalized Citizens: Impact on Output (Billions of $) | Naturalized Citizens: Percent of Sector Output |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Misc Personal Services | 30.9 | 20 | 5.1 | 16 |
| Couriers & Messengers | 11.0 | 19 | 1.2 | 11 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 1,029.0 | *18* | 182.5 | *18* |
| Health Care Services | 212.8 | 17 | 35.5 | 17 |
| Private Household Services | 4.6 | 16 | 0.7 | 16 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 93.2 | 14 | 12.5 | 13 |
| Other Child & Family Services | 22.8 | 14 | 3.0 | 13 |
| Wholesale Trade | 202.3 | 14 | 28.4 | 14 |
| Financial Services | 277.0 | 14 | 38.7 | 14 |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 489.5 | 14 | 39.9 | 8 |
| **Total For These Sectors** | **$ 2,421.3** | | **$ 354.0** | ***15*** |
| **Percent of Pacific Region Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **57** |

| Sector | Total Sector Output (Billions of $) | Non Citizens: Percent of Workforce | Non Citizens: Impact on Output (Billions of $) | Non Citizens: Percent of Sector Output |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | $73.6 | 49 | $34.8 | 47 |
| Private Household Services | 4.6 | 41 | 1.9 | 41 |
| Services to Businesses | 179.5 | 26 | 28.9 | 16 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 8.1 | 26 | 2.1 | 25 |
| Repair Services | 48.3 | 24 | 10.5 | 22 |
| Construction | 248.9 | 23 | 63.2 | 25 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 1,029.0 | *22* | 184.3 | *18* |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 191.6 | 21 | 39.5 | 21 |
| Wholesale Trade | 202.3 | 19 | 39.1 | 19 |
| Misc Personal Services | 30.9 | 17 | 5.6 | 18 |
| Other Child & Family Services | 22.8 | 13 | 2.7 | 12 |
| **Total For These Sectors** | **$ 2,039.5** | | **$ 412.6** | ***20*** |
| **Percent of Pacific Region Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **48** |

**Table B1-a. PACIFIC REGION - Alaska and Hawaii**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $12.3 | $10.2 | $22.4 |
| Share of Total Output | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| Share of Workforce | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| Share of Population | *8* | *6* | *14* |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Misc Personal Services | $1.3 | 21 | $0.2 | 18 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 13.2 | 15 | 2.0 | 15 |
| Health Care Services | 8.7 | 14 | 1.1 | 13 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 15.3 | 13 | 2.0 | 13 |
| Private Household Services | 0.1 | 11 | 0.0 | 11 |
| Financial Services | 7.5 | 10 | 0.7 | 10 |
| **Total For These Sectors** | **$46.0** | | **$6.1** | **13** |
| **Percent of Alaska and Hawaii Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **33** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $0.1 | 16 | $0.0 | 16 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 1.5 | 16 | 0.2 | 14 |
| Misc Personal Services | 1.3 | 15 | 0.2 | 16 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 15.3 | 14 | 2.1 | 14 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 13.2 | 13 | 1.7 | 13 |
| Information Services | 0.3 | 13 | 0.0 | 5 |
| Services to Businesses | 6.5 | 12 | 0.6 | 10 |
| Wholesale Trade | 4.3 | 9 | 0.4 | 9 |
| **Total For These Sectors** | **$42.5** | | **$5.3** | **12** |
| **Percent of Alaska and Hawaii Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **30** |

## Table B1-b. PACIFIC REGION - California

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | **$ 486** | **$ 521** | **$ 1,007** |
| Share of Total Output | *15* | *16* | *31* |
| Share of Workforce | 15 | 19 | 34 |
| Share of Population | 12 | 15 | 27 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Misc Personal Services | $23.9 | 22 | $4.4 | 18 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 771.2 | *22* | 162.0 | *21* |
| Couriers & Messengers | 8.2 | 22 | 1.0 | 12 |
| Health Care Services | 155.7 | 20 | 31.1 | 20 |
| Private Household Services | 3.7 | 18 | 0.7 | 18 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 62.5 | 18 | 10.7 | 17 |
| Other Child & Family Services | 15.8 | *17* | 2.6 | *16* |
| Wholesale Trade | 154.5 | *17* | 26.0 | *17* |
| Financial Services | 217.0 | *16* | 35.2 | *16* |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 389.6 | *16* | 36.7 | *9* |
| Repair Services | 36.3 | *16* | 5.8 | *16* |
| Total For These Sectors | **$ 1,838.4** | | **$ 316.2** | *17.2* |
| **Percent of California Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **57** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | $47.8 | 59 | $27.3 | 57 |
| Private Household Services | 3.7 | 48 | 1.8 | 48 |
| Services to Businesses | 135.7 | 30 | 25.3 | 19 |
| Construction | 178.6 | 29 | 55.9 | 31 |
| Repair Services | 36.3 | 29 | 9.7 | 27 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 6.4 | 29 | 1.8 | 29 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 771.2 | *26* | 160.1 | *21* |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 145.2 | 25 | 34.0 | 23 |
| Wholesale Trade | 154.5 | *23* | 34.9 | *23* |
| Miscellaneous Personal Services | 23.9 | *20* | 5.0 | *21* |
| Total For These Sectors | **$ 1,503.3** | | **$ 355.6** | *24* |
| **Percent of California Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **47** |

**Table B1-c. PACIFIC REGION - Oregon**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | **$ 12.1** | **$ 22.4** | **$ 34.6** |
| Share of Total Output | *4* | *8* | *12* |
| Share of Workforce | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Share of Population | 3 | 6 | 10 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Warehousing & Storage | $0.7 | 9 | $0.1 | 9 |
| Misc Personal Services | 1.8 | 7 | 0.1 | 5 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 81.2 | *7* | 5.5 | *7* |
| Health Care Services | 18.1 | 5 | 0.9 | 5 |
| Couriers & Messengers | 0.7 | 5 | 0.0 | 5 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 11.7 | 4 | 0.5 | 4 |
| Total For These Sectors | **$ 116.3** | | **$ 7.2** | ***6*** |
| **Percent of Oregon Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **40** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | $10.3 | 28 | $2.5 | 25 |
| Services to Businesses | 13.7 | 14 | 1.1 | 8 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 11.7 | 12 | 1.4 | 12 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 81.2 | *11* | 8.9 | *11* |
| Construction | 18.6 | 10 | 2.2 | 12 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 0.7 | 10 | 0.1 | 10 |
| Private Household Services | 0.2 | 10 | 0.0 | 10 |
| Wholesale Trade | 16.6 | 9 | 1.5 | 9 |
| Repair Services | 3.7 | *9* | 0.3 | *7* |
| Total For These Sectors | **$ 156.8** | | **$ 18.0** | ***11*** |
| **Percent of Oregon Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **55** |

**Table B1-d. PACIFIC REGION - Washington**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | **$ 38.0** | **$ 49.4** | **$ 87.4** |
| Share of Total Output | *7* | *8* | *15* |
| Share of Workforce | 6 | 8 | 15 |
| Share of Population | 5 | 7 | 12 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Couriers & Messengers | $1.2 | 15 | $0.1 | 7 |
| Misc Personal Services | 4.0 | 12 | 0.4 | 10 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 161.3 | *9* | 13.0 | *8* |
| Health Care Services | 30.2 | 8 | 2.3 | 8 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 14.6 | 8 | 0.9 | 6 |
| Private Household Services | 0.5 | 8 | 0.0 | 8 |
| Other Child & Family Services | 3.53 | *7* | 0.26 | *7* |
| Warehousing & Storage | 0.89 | *7* | 0.06 | *7* |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 56.04 | *7* | 2.03 | *4* |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 21.50 | *6* | 1.44 | *7* |
| Total For These Sectors | **$ 293.8** | | **$ 20.48** | ***7.0*** |
| **Percent of Washington Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **50** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | $14.1 | 38 | $4.8 | 34 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 0.9 | 15 | 0.1 | 15 |
| Private Household Services | 0.5 | 13 | 0.1 | 13 |
| Services to Businesses | 23.6 | 12 | 1.9 | 8 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 21.5 | 11 | 2.4 | 11 |
| Construction | 39.6 | 10 | 4.3 | 11 |
| Misc Personal Services | 4.0 | 10 | 0.3 | 9 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 161.3 | *9* | 13.2 | *8* |
| Wholesale Trade | 26.9 | *8* | 2.3 | *8* |
| Total For These Sectors | **$ 292.3** | | $ 29.4 | ***10*** |
| **Percent of Washington Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **50** |

**Table B2. MOUNTAIN REGION - Total**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $73.8 | $132.1 | $205.9 |
| Share of Total Output | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| Share of Workforce | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Share of Population | 4 | 8 | 11 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Misc Personal Services | $10.4 | 7 | $0.7 | 7 |
| Manufacturing | 306.4 | 7 | 19.6 | 6 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 102.6 | 6 | 8.4 | 8 |
| Private Household Services | 1.1 | 6 | 0.1 | 6 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 2.6 | 6 | 0.1 | 6 |
| Health Care Services | 86.1 | 5 | 4.6 | 5 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 44.9 | 5 | 2.1 | 5 |
| Couriers & Messengers | 3.9 | 5 | 0.2 | 4 |
| Total For These Sectors | **$ 557.9** | | **$ 35.67** | **6** |
| **Percent of Mountain Region Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **34** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $1.1 | 26 | $0.3 | 26 |
| Construction | 136.4 | 20 | 27.9 | 20 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 35.2 | 19 | 6.8 | 19 |
| Services to Businesses | 76.8 | 18 | 7.9 | 10 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 102.6 | 15 | 16.5 | 16 |
| Repair Services | 19.7 | 12 | 2.2 | 11 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 2.6 | 12 | 0.3 | 12 |
| Manufacturing | 306.4 | 11 | 28.7 | 9 |
| Misc Personal Services | 10.4 | 11 | 1.1 | 11 |
| Wholesale Trade | 72.6 | 8 | 5.8 | 8 |
| Total For These Sectors | $763.8 | | $97.4 | 13 |
| **Percent of Mountain Region Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **42** |

**Table B2-a. MOUNTAIN REGION - Arizona**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $23.2 | $43.3 | $66.5 |
| Share of Total Output | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| Share of Workforce | 6 | 13 | 19 |
| Share of Population | 4 | 11 | 15 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Misc Personal Services | $2.7 | 10 | $0.2 | 8 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 76.8 | 9 | 7.2 | 9 |
| Private Household Services | 0.3 | 7 | 0.0 | 7 |
| Health Care Services | 27.9 | 7 | 1.9 | 7 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 4.9 | 6 | 0.3 | 7 |
| Other Child & Family Services | 2.1 | 6 | 0.1 | 6 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 11.0 | 6 | 0.6 | 5 |
| Utilities | 7.2 | 6 | 0.4 | 6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 21.6 | 6 | 1.3 | 6 |
| Total For These Sectors | $154.6 | | $12.1 | 8 |
| **Percent of Arizona Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **37** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | $4.9 | 42 | $2.2 | 44 |
| Private Household Services | 0.3 | 37 | 0.1 | 37 |
| Construction | 33.7 | 28 | 9.7 | 29 |
| Services to Businesses | 22.4 | 26 | 2.6 | 12 |
| Repair Services | 5.3 | 20 | 0.9 | 18 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 20.2 | 18 | 3.7 | 18 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 0.7 | 17 | 0.1 | 17 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 76.8 | 15 | 9.3 | 12 |
| Misc Personal Services | 2.7 | 15 | 0.4 | 15 |
| Total For These Sectors | $166.9 | | $29.0 | 17 |
| **Percent of Arizona Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **40** |

**Table B2-b. MOUNTAIN REGION - Colorado**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $16.6 | $29.0 | $45.6 |
| Share of Total Output | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Share of Workforce | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| Share of Population | 3 | 7 | 10 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Misc Personal Services | $3.1 | 7 | $0.2 | 7 |
| Private Household Services | 0.3 | 6 | 0.0 | 6 |
| Couriers & Messengers | 1.0 | 6 | 0.0 | 4 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 70.1 | 6 | 3.9 | 6 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 10.6 | 4 | 0.4 | 4 |
| Legal & Professional Services | 37.7 | 4 | 1.6 | 4 |
| Health Care Services | 20.6 | 4 | 0.8 | 4 |
| Total For These Sectors | $ 143.4 | | $ 6.9 | *5* |
| **Percent of Colorado Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **32** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $0.3 | 21 | $0.1 | 21 |
| Construction | 34.1 | 17 | 6.2 | 18 |
| Services to Businesses | 21.9 | 16 | 1.7 | 8 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 8.2 | 15 | 1.3 | 16 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 21.2 | 13 | 2.8 | 13 |
| Misc Personal Services | 3.1 | 10 | 0.3 | 9 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 70.1 | 9 | 5.6 | 8 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 0.5 | 8 | 0.0 | 8 |
| Total For These Sectors | $159.4 | | $18.0 | 11 |
| **Percent of Colorado Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **35** |

**Table B2-c. MOUNTAIN REGION - Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $9.3 | $17.3 | $26.6 |
| Share of Total Output | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| Share of Workforce | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Share of Population | 2 | 4 | 6 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $0.2 | 6 | $0.0 | 6 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 0.3 | 5 | 0.0 | 5 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 82.3 | 4 | 3.8 | 5 |
| Misc Personal Services | 1.7 | 3 | 0.0 | 3 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 16.5 | 3 | 0.5 | 3 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 11.1 | 3 | 0.3 | 2 |
| Other Child & Family Services | 2.7 | 3 | 0.1 | 3 |
| Total For These Sectors | 114.8 | | 4.6 | *4.0* |
| **Percent of Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **32** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $0.2 | 15 | $0.0 | 15 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 18.6 | 14 | 2.9 | 15 |
| Construction | 30.7 | 10 | 3.0 | 10 |
| Services to Businesses | 11.1 | 8 | 0.5 | 5 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 0.3 | 8 | 0.0 | 8 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 82.3 | 7 | 4.6 | 6 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 16.5 | 7 | 1.1 | 7 |
| Repair Services | 4.9 | 6 | 0.3 | 6 |
| Total For These Sectors | $164.8 | | $12.5 | 8 |
| **Percent of Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **46** |

**Table B2-d. MOUNTAIN REGION - Nevada**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $17.3 | $27.3 | $44.6 |
| Share of Total Output | 9 | 14 | 22 |
| Share of Workforce | 9 | 15 | 25 |
| Share of Population | 7 | 12 | 19 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Leisure & Hospitality | $36.9 | 15 | $5.8 | 16 |
| Health Care Services | 9.2 | 13 | 1.2 | 13 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 0.6 | 12 | 0.1 | 12 |
| Misc Personal Services | 1.7 | 12 | 0.2 | 9 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 5.6 | 11 | 0.6 | 10 |
| Private Household Services | 0.1 | 9 | 0.0 | 9 |
| Couriers & Messengers | 0.5 | 9 | 0.0 | 6 |
| Total For These Sectors | $54.7 | | $7.9 | 14 |
| **Percent of Nevada Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **28** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $0.1 | 41 | $0.0 | 41 |
| Construction | 21.8 | 29 | 6.7 | 31 |
| Services to Businesses | 12.1 | 24 | 1.9 | 16 |
| Repair Services | 2.1 | 21 | 0.4 | 20 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 36.9 | 20 | 7.9 | 21 |
| Misc Personal Services | 1.7 | 17 | 0.4 | 20 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 17.3 | 17 | 2.7 | 15 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 1.2 | 16 | 0.2 | 18 |
| Total For These Sectors | $93.3 | | $20.2 | 22 |
| **Percent of Nevada Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **47** |

**Table B2-e. MOUNTAIN REGION - Utah**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $7.5 | $15.2 | $22.7 |
| Share of Total Output | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| Share of Workforce | 3 | 7 | 11 |
| Share of Population | 3 | 6 | 8 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Manufacturing Sectors | $59.9 | 7 | $3.2 | 5 |
| Misc Personal Services | 1.1 | 5 | 0.0 | 4 |
| Other Child & Family Services | 0.8 | 4 | 0.0 | 4 |
| Services to Businesses | 9.3 | 4 | 0.7 | 8 |
| Repair Services | 2.5 | 3 | 0.1 | 3 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 6.6 | 3 | 0.2 | 3 |
| Couriers & Messengers | 0.5 | 3 | 0.0 | 2 |
| Religious & Civic Organizations | 1.9 | 3 | 0.1 | 4 |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 17.0 | 3 | 0.3 | 2 |
| Publishing, Broadcast & Telecom | 8.7 | 3 | 0.3 | 3 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 7.7 | 3 | 0.3 | 3 |
| Total For These Sectors | $116.1 | | $5.2 | 4 |
| **Percent of Utah Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **56** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $0.1 | 14 | $0.0 | 14 |
| Construction | 16.1 | 14 | 2.3 | 15 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 7.7 | 13 | 1.0 | 13 |
| Services to Businesses | 9.3 | 12 | 1.1 | 12 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 59.9 | 12 | 6.5 | 11 |
| Repair Services | 2.5 | 10 | 0.3 | 11 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 2.4 | 9 | 0.3 | 11 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 0.5 | 8 | 0.0 | 8 |
| Total For These Sectors | $98.5 | | $11.5 | 12 |
| **Percent of Utah Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **48** |

**Table B3. WEST NORTH CENTRAL REGION – Total (IA, KS, MN, MO, NB, ND, SD)**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $47.1 | $68.4 | $115.5 |
| Share of Total Output | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Share of Workforce | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Share of Population | 2 | 3 | 5 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Millions of $) | ***Percent of Workforce*** | **Impact on Output** (Millions of $) | ***Percent of Sector Output*** |
| Miscellaneous Personal Services | $ 10.7 | *5* | $ 0.6 | *5* |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 565.3 | *4* | 23.2 | *4* |
| Health Care Services | 99.7 | *3* | 2.6 | *3* |
| Services to Businesses | 85.3 | *2* | 2.5 | *3* |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 62.7 | *2* | 1.6 | *3* |
| Legal & Professional Services | 88.6 | *2* | 2.5 | *3* |
| **Total For These Sectors** | **$912.3** | | **$32.9** | ***3.6*** |
| **Percent of West North Central Region Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | ***50*** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Millions of $) | ***Percent of Workforce*** | **Impact on Output** (Millions of $) | ***Percent of Sector Output*** |
| Services to Businesses | $ 85.3 | *7* | $ 3.9 | *5* |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 565.3 | *6* | 34.0 | *6* |
| Private Household Services | 0.8 | *5* | 0.0 | *5* |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 62.7 | *5* | 3.2 | *5* |
| Miscellaneous Personal Services | 10.7 | *4* | 0.4 | *4* |
| Construction | 100.6 | *4* | 4.6 | *5* |
| Legal & Professional Services | 88.6 | *4* | 3.7 | *4* |
| Warehousing & Storage | 3.3 | *4* | 0.1 | *4* |
| **Total For These Sectors** | **$ 917.4** | | **$ 49.9** | ***5*** |
| **Percent of West North Central Region Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | ***50*** |

**Table B4. EAST NORTH CENTRAL REGION - Total**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $158.9 | $185.2 | $344.1 |
| Share of Total Output | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Share of Workforce | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| Share of Population | 3 | 4 | 7 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Millions of $) | ***Percent of Workforce*** | **Impact on Output** (Millions of $) | ***Percent of Sector Output*** |
| Miscellaneous Personal Services | $ 22.7 | *7* | $ 1.4 | *6* |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 1,406.3 | *5* | 67.4 | *5* |
| Health Care Services | 225.3 | *5* | 11.6 | *5* |
| Private Household Services | 2.0 | *5* | 0.1 | *5* |
| Legal & Professional Services | 232.8 | *4* | 10.8 | *5* |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 102.3 | *4* | 4.4 | *4* |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 335.7 | *4* | 7.5 | *2* |
| Financial Services | 273.0 | *4* | 11.8 | *4* |
| **Total For These Sectors** | **$ 2,600.1** | | **$ 115.1** | ***4.4*** |
| **Percent of East North Central Region Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | ***66*** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Millions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Millions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $ 2.0 | 12 | $ 0.2 | 12 |
| Services to Businesses | 177.3 | 9 | 11.3 | 6 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 10.3 | 7 | 0.8 | 8 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 134.7 | 6 | 9.2 | 7 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 57.2 | 6 | 3.7 | 6 |
| Construction | 197.8 | 6 | 14.7 | 7 |
| Miscellaneous Personal Services | 22.7 | 6 | 1.5 | 7 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 1,406.3 | 6 | 83.0 | 6 |
| Repair Services | 37.9 | 6 | 2.1 | 6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 192.9 | 5 | 10.0 | 5 |
| **Total For These Sectors** | **$ 2,239.0** | | **$ 136.5** | **6** |
| **Percent of East North Central Region Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **57** |

**Table B4-a: EAST NORTH CENTRAL REGION - Illinois**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $92.4 | $104.3 | $196.7 |
| Share of Total Output | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| Share of Workforce | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| Share of Population | 6 | 8 | 14 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Misc Personal Services | $7.5 | 13 | $0.9 | 12 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 328.0 | 12 | 34.8 | 11 |
| Private Household Services | 0.7 | 10 | 0.1 | 10 |
| Health Care Services | 59.1 | 10 | 6.2 | 11 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 36.2 | 9 | 3.1 | 8 |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 116.3 | 8 | 5.3 | 5 |
| Services to Businesses | 58.8 | 8 | 4.6 | 8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 68.0 | 8 | 5.3 | 8 |
| Total For These Sectors | **$ 674.7** | | **$ 60.3** | ***8.9*** |
| **Percent of Illinois Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **58** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $0.7 | 26 | $0.2 | 26 |
| Services to Businesses | 58.8 | 19 | 7.0 | 12 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 328.0 | 15 | 43.0 | 13 |
| Construction | 60.0 | 15 | 10.0 | 17 |
| Repair Services | 11.4 | 15 | 1.6 | 14 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 40.2 | 14 | 5.8 | 14 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 3.3 | 13 | 0.4 | 13 |
| Misc Personal Services | 7.5 | 13 | 1.0 | 13 |
| Wholesale Trade | 68.0 | 10 | 6.7 | 10 |
| Total For These Sectors | $577.9 | | $75.7 | 13 |
| **Percent of Illinois Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **49** |

**Table B4-b. EAST NORTH CENTRAL REGION – Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $66.5 | $80.9 | $147.4 |
| Share of Total Output | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Share of Workforce | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Share of Population | 2 | 2 | 5 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Misc Personal Services | $15.3 | 4 | $0.5 | 3 |
| Legal & Professional Services | 140.0 | 3 | 4.5 | 3 |
| Health Care Services | 166.2 | 3 | 5.4 | 3 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 1078.2 | 3 | 32.6 | 3 |
| Total For These Sectors | **$ 1,399.7** | | **$ 43.0** | ***3.1*** |
| **Percent of Indiana, Michican, Ohio, and Wisconsin Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **51** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | $39.9 | 7 | $2.7 | 7 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 7.0 | 5 | 0.3 | 5 |
| Services to Businesses | 118.4 | 5 | 4.3 | 4 |
| Private Household Services | 1.3 | 5 | 0.1 | 5 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 1078.2 | 4 | 39.9 | 4 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 94.5 | 4 | 3.4 | 4 |
| Legal & Professional Services | 140.0 | 4 | 5.4 | 4 |
| Misc Personal Services | 15.3 | 3 | 0.5 | 3 |
| Education and Ed Services | 17.9 | 3 | 1.0 | 5 |
| Construction | 137.8 | 3 | 4.7 | 3 |
| Total For These Sectors | $1,650.4 | | $62.4 | 4 |
| **Percent of Indiana, Michican, Ohio, and Wisconsin Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **60** |

**Table B5. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION - Total**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $166.2 | $289.5 | $455.7 |
| Share of Total Output | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| Share of Workforce | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| Share of Population | 4 | 8 | 12 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Misc Personal Services | $16.8 | 10 | $1.1 | 7 |
| Manufacturing | 1044.7 | 7 | 64.0 | 6 |
| Private Household Services | 2.1 | 7 | 0.1 | 7 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 111.7 | 6 | 6.2 | 6 |
| Repair Services | 34.0 | 6 | 2.0 | 6 |
| Health Care Services | 141.4 | 6 | 8.8 | 6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 150.4 | 5 | 8.4 | 6 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 5.5 | 5 | 0.3 | 5 |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 296.3 | 5 | 8.4 | 3 |
| Total For These Sectors | $1,802.8 | | $99.3 | 6 |
| **Percent of West South Central Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **54** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $2.1 | 32 | $0.7 | 33 |
| Construction | 195.6 | 25 | 50.1 | 26 |
| Services to Businesses | 112.1 | 17 | 9.6 | 9 |
| Repair Services | 34.0 | 16 | 5.2 | 15 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 5.5 | 15 | 0.8 | 14 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 46.6 | 14 | 6.2 | 13 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 102.0 | 14 | 14.2 | 14 |
| Manufacturing | 1044.7 | 13 | 100.4 | 10 |
| Misc Personal Services | 16.8 | 11 | 1.7 | 10 |
| Total For These Sectors | $1,559.4 | | $188.8 | 12 |
| **Percent of West South Central Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **46** |

**Table B5-a. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION - Texas**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $151.0 | $263.2 | $414.2 |
| Share of Total Output | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| Share of Workforce | 6 | 13 | 20 |
| Share of Population | 5 | 11 | 16 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Misc Personal Services | $12.2 | 12 | $1.0 | 8 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 723.1 | 9 | 57.3 | 8 |
| Private Household Services | 1.6 | 8 | 0.1 | 8 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 78.4 | 8 | 5.7 | 7 |
| Health Care Services | 97.9 | 8 | 7.9 | 8 |
| Repair Services | 24.7 | 7 | 1.8 | 7 |
| Wholesale Trade | 117.8 | 7 | 7.8 | 7 |
| Total For These Sectors | $1,055.6 | | $81.7 | 8 |
| **Percent of Texas Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **43** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $1.6 | 41 | $0.7 | 41 |
| Construction | 140.9 | 32 | 45.7 | 32 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 24.0 | 21 | 4.9 | 21 |
| Repair Services | 24.7 | 21 | 5.0 | 20 |
| Services to Businesses | 79.4 | 20 | 8.3 | 10 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 4.0 | 19 | 0.8 | 19 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 70.2 | 18 | 12.8 | 18 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 723.1 | 17 | 89.7 | 12 |
| Misc Personal Services | 12.2 | 14 | 1.5 | 13 |
| Total For These Sectors | $1,080.0 | | $169.5 | 16 |
| **Percent of Texas Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **44** |

**Table B5-b. WEST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION - Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $15.2 | $26.3 | $41.5 |
| Share of Total Output | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Share of Workforce | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Share of Population | 1 | 3 | 4 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Misc Personal Services | $4.6 | 5 | $0.1 | 2 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 321.6 | 3 | 6.6 | 2 |
| Private Household Services | 0.5 | 2 | 0.0 | 2 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 31.8 | 2 | 0.8 | 2 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 22.6 | 2 | 0.4 | 2 |
| Repair Services | 9.3 | 2 | 0.2 | 2 |
| Health Care Services | 43.5 | 2 | 0.9 | 2 |
| Information Services | 1.6 | 2 | 0.0 | 1 |
| Total For These Sectors | $435.6 | | $9.0 | 2 |
| **Percent of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **48** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $0.5 | 9 | $0.0 | 9 |
| Construction | 54.7 | 8 | 4.3 | 8 |
| Services to Businesses | 32.7 | 5 | 1.3 | 4 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 22.6 | 5 | 1.3 | 6 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 321.6 | 5 | 10.7 | 3 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 31.8 | 5 | 1.4 | 4 |
| Misc Personal Services | 4.6 | 4 | 0.1 | 3 |
| Total For These Sectors | $468.6 | | $19.1 | 4 |
| **Percent of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **51** |

**Table B6: EAST SOUTH CENTRAL REGION – Total (AL, KY, MS, TN)**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $15.7 | $33.1 | $48.8 |
| Share of Total Output | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Share of Workforce | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Share of Population | 1 | 2 | 3 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Misc Personal Services | $7.3 | 3 | $0.2 | 2 |
| Health Care Services | 79.7 | 2 | 1.5 | 2 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 49.7 | 2 | 0.9 | 2 |
| Legal & Professional Services | 60.1 | 2 | 1.1 | 2 |
| Education and Ed Services | 7.4 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 |
| Couriers & Messengers | 11.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 489.5 | 1 | 5.9 | 1 |
| Total For These Sectors | $705.1 | | $9.9 | 1 |
| **Percent of East South Central Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **53** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | $25.1 | 7 | $1.7 | 7 |
| Construction | 83.0 | 5 | 4.4 | 5 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 3.6 | 5 | 0.2 | 5 |
| Services to Businesses | 48.8 | 4 | 1.1 | 2 |
| Private Household Services | 0.8 | 4 | 0.0 | 4 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 49.7 | 4 | 2.1 | 4 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 489.5 | 3 | 15.3 | 3 |
| Total For These Sectors | $700.6 | | $24.8 | 4 |
| **Percent of East South Central Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **53** |

**Table B7: SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION - Total**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $235.8 | $316.0 | $551.8 |
| Share of Total Output | 6 | 8 | 13 |
| Share of Workforce | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| Share of Population | 5 | 7 | 12 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sector | Total Sector Output (Billions of $) | Percent of Workforce | Impact on Output (Billions of $) | Percent of Sector Output |
| Misc Personal Services | $31.8 | 11 | $2.8 | 9 |
| Private Household Services | 3.5 | 9 | 0.3 | 9 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 108.0 | 8 | 8.1 | 8 |
| Health Care Services | 249.6 | 8 | 20.7 | 8 |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 478.6 | 8 | 20.6 | 4 |
| Legal & Professional Services | 345.7 | 7 | 24.3 | 7 |
| Financial Services | 311.8 | 7 | 20.8 | 7 |
| Wholesale Trade | 213.8 | 6 | 13.2 | 6 |
| Couriers & Messengers | 12.0 | 6 | 0.7 | 6 |
| Total For These Sectors | $1,754.8 | | $111.7 | 6 |
| **Percent of South Atlantic Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **42** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sector | Total Sector Output (Billions of $) | Percent of Workforce | Impact on Output (Billions of $) | Percent of Sector Output |
| Private Household Services | $3.5 | 27 | $1.0 | 28 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 48.8 | 23 | 9.5 | 20 |
| Construction | 304.6 | 18 | 55.6 | 18 |
| Services to Businesses | 208.4 | 13 | 16.7 | 8 |
| Misc Personal Services | 31.8 | 12 | 3.7 | 12 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 207.8 | 11 | 22.8 | 11 |
| Repair Services | 49.1 | 10 | 4.4 | 9 |
| Total For These Sectors | $854.1 | | $113.7 | 13 |
| **Percent of South Atlantic Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **20** |

**Table B7-a. SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION - Maryland**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $27.1 | $31.0 | $58.1 |
| Share of Total Output | 6 | 7 | 14 |
| Share of Workforce | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Share of Population | 5 | 7 | 12 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $0.4 | 15 | $0.1 | 15 |
| Misc Personal Services | 3.9 | 14 | 0.4 | 11 |
| Health Care Services | 29.9 | 10 | 3.0 | 10 |
| Legal & Professional Services | 45.3 | 9 | 4.1 | 9 |
| Repair Services | 5.2 | 8 | 0.4 | 8 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 7.5 | 8 | 0.5 | 7 |
| Financial Services | 31.7 | 8 | 2.4 | 8 |
| Other Child & Family Services | 3.0 | 8 | 0.2 | 8 |
| Publishing, Broadcast & Telecom | 23.7 | 7 | 1.8 | 7 |
| Total For These Sectors | $150.7 | | $13.0 | 9 |
| **Percent of Maryland Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **36** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $0.4 | 34 | $0.1 | 34 |
| Construction | 36.3 | 17 | 6.6 | 18 |
| Services to Businesses | 19.0 | 14 | 1.7 | 9 |
| Misc Personal Services | 3.9 | 13 | 0.5 | 14 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 17.6 | 11 | 2.1 | 12 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 2.5 | 10 | 0.2 | 10 |
| Repair Services | 5.2 | 9 | 0.4 | 8 |
| Health Care Services | 29.9 | 9 | 2.3 | 8 |
| Total For These Sectors | $114.8 | | $14.2 | 12 |
| **Percent of Maryland Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **27** |

**Table B7-b. SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION - Virginia**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $34.3 | $38.0 | $72.3 |
| Share of Total Output | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Share of Workforce | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Share of Population | 4 | 6 | 10 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Misc Personal Services | $4.5 | 11 | $0.4 | 10 |
| Private Household Services | 0.5 | 9 | 0.0 | 9 |
| Couriers & Messengers | 1.4 | 8 | 0.0 | 2 |
| Legal & Professional Services | 70.2 | 8 | 6.1 | 9 |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 74.2 | 8 | 4.1 | 6 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 14.8 | 8 | 0.9 | 6 |
| Health Care Services | 32.3 | 7 | 2.2 | 7 |
| Financial Services | 40.7 | 6 | 2.6 | 6 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 23.8 | 6 | 1.6 | 7 |
| Repair Services | 7.8 | 6 | 0.6 | 7 |
| Publishing, Broadcast & Telecom | 40.3 | 6 | 3.0 | 7 |
| Total For These Sectors | $310.5 | | $21.6 | 7 |
| **Percent of Virginia Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **51** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $0.5 | 24 | $0.1 | 24 |
| Construction | 44.2 | 15 | 6.9 | 16 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 4.8 | 14 | 0.5 | 11 |
| Services to Businesses | 35.3 | 12 | 2.4 | 7 |
| Misc Personal Services | 4.5 | 12 | 0.5 | 11 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 23.8 | 10 | 2.5 | 11 |
| Total For These Sectors | $113.0 | | $12.9 | 11 |
| **Percent of Virginia Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **19** |

**Table B7-c. SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION - Florida**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $115.1 | $130.9 | $246.0 |
| Share of Total Output | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| Share of Workforce | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| Share of Population | 9 | 10 | 19 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | $34.7 | 16 | $5.4 | 16 |
| Misc Personal Services | 10.9 | 16 | 1.3 | 12 |
| Health Care Services | 83.7 | 14 | 11.7 | 14 |
| Private Household Services | 1.5 | 13 | 0.2 | 13 |
| Wholesale Trade | 67.2 | 13 | 8.5 | 13 |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 162.2 | 12 | 11.1 | 7 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 155.5 | 12 | 17.1 | 11 |
| Financial Services | 100.8 | 11 | 11.1 | 11 |
| Couriers & Messengers | 3.6 | 11 | 0.5 | 13 |
| Total For These Sectors | $620.1 | | $67.0 | 11 |
| **Percent of Florida Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **53** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | $11.7 | 40 | $4.5 | 38 |
| Private Household Services | 1.5 | 39 | 0.6 | 39 |
| Construction | 95.3 | 22 | 21.8 | 23 |
| Services to Businesses | 61.0 | 18 | 7.3 | 12 |
| Misc Personal Services | 10.9 | 16 | 1.7 | 15 |
| Repair Services | 16.1 | 15 | 2.4 | 15 |
| Wholesale Trade | 67.2 | 15 | 9.8 | 15 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 84.3 | 14 | 11.7 | 14 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 2.2 | 14 | 0.3 | 14 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 155.5 | 14 | 19.4 | 13 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 34.7 | 13 | 4.2 | 12 |
| Total For These Sectors | $540.4 | | $83.6 | 15 |
| **Percent of Florida Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **46** |

**Table B7-d. SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION – DE, DC, GA, NC, SC**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $59.3 | $116.1 | $175.4 |
| Share of Total Output | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Share of Workforce | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| Share of Population | 2 | 5 | 7 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Miscellaneous Personal Services | $ 12.4 | *7* | $ 0.62 | *5* |
| Legal & Professional Services | 139.9 | *4* | 5.19 | *4* |
| Health Care Services | 103.7 | *3* | 3.82 | *4* |
| Publishing, Broadcast & Telecom | 110.1 | *3* | 4.03 | *4* |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 183.7 | *3* | 3.03 | *2* |
| Financial Services | 138.5 | *3* | 4.61 | *3* |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 569.9 | *3* | 18.45 | *3* |
| Retail Trade | 104.5 | *3* | 3.97 | *4* |
| Private Household Services | 1.2 | *3* | 0.04 | *3* |
| **Total for These Sectors** | **$ 1,364.1** | | **$ 43.76** | ***3.2*** |
| **Percent of DC, No. Carolina, So. Carolina, Georgia, and Delaware Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | ***68*** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | $ 29.8 | *16* | $ 4.3 | *14* |
| Construction | 128.8 | *16* | 20.3 | *16* |
| Private Household Services | 1.2 | *14* | 0.2 | *14* |
| Services to Businesses | 93.2 | *10* | 5.2 | *6* |
| Miscellaneous Personal Services | 12.4 | *8* | 1.0 | *8* |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 82.1 | *8* | 6.4 | *8* |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 569.9 | *7* | 40.7 | *7* |
| Repair Services | 20.1 | *7* | 1.3 | *6* |
| Warehousing & Storage | 4.3 | *6* | 0.3 | *6* |
| Total For These Sectors | **$ 941.8** | | **$ 79.6** | ***8*** |
| **Percent of DC, No. Carolina, So. Carolina, Georgia, and Delaware Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | 47 |

**Table B8. MID ATLANTIC REGION – Total**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $359.5 | $312.7 | $672.2 |
| Share of Total Output | 10 | 9 | 18 |
| Share of Workforce | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Share of Population | 8 | 8 | 16 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | $76.6 | 15 | $10.2 | 13 |
| Private Household Services | 2.8 | 15 | 0.4 | 15 |
| Misc Personal Services | 26.4 | 14 | 3.8 | 14 |
| Health Care Services | 232.5 | 14 | 32.0 | 14 |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 407.5 | 14 | 28.9 | 7 |
| Financial Services | 435.9 | 11 | 52.3 | 12 |
| Couriers & Messengers | 10.4 | 11 | 1.2 | 11 |
| Wholesale Trade | 188.6 | 11 | 22.0 | 12 |
| Other Child & Family Services | 30.9 | 10 | 3.3 | 11 |
| Total For These Sectors | **$ 1,411.6** | | **$ 154.0** | ***10.9*** |
| **Percent of Mid Atlantic Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **39** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $2.8 | 42 | $1.2 | 43 |
| Misc Personal Services | 26.4 | 18 | 4.6 | 17 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 8.8 | 16 | 1.3 | 15 |
| Construction | 176.4 | 15 | 29.2 | 17 |
| Services to Businesses | 184.3 | 15 | 17.4 | 9 |
| Repair Services | 33.5 | 14 | 4.2 | 12 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 133.7 | 14 | 18.7 | 14 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 76.6 | 11 | 7.2 | 9 |
| Manufacturing | 745.7 | 10 | 68.2 | 9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 188.6 | *10* | 20.3 | *11* |
| Other Child & Family Services | 30.9 | *10* | 2.9 | *10* |
| **Total for These Sectors** | **$ 1,607.7** | | **$ 175.4** | ***11*** |
| **Percent of Mid Atlantic Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **44** |

**Table B8-a. MID ATLANTIC REGION – New York**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $222.5 | $183.1 | $405.6 |
| Share of Total Output | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| Share of Workforce | 13 | 13 | 26 |
| Share of Population | 11 | 10 | 22 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | $31.8 | 21 | $6.1 | 19 |
| Health Care Services | 106.8 | 20 | 20.4 | 19 |
| Misc Personal Services | 14.5 | 19 | 2.7 | 19 |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 218.6 | 19 | 21.8 | 10 |
| Private Household Services | 1.8 | 19 | 0.3 | 19 |
| Couriers & Messengers | 4.6 | 16 | 0.7 | 16 |
| Wholesale Trade | 81.9 | 15 | 12.6 | 15 |
| Financial Services | 279.8 | 15 | 39.9 | 14 |
| Other Child & Family Services | 18.2 | 14 | 2.6 | 15 |
| Total For These Sectors | $758.0 | | $107.2 | 14 |
| **Percent of New York Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **43** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $1.8 | 50 | $0.9 | 50 |
| Misc Personal Services | 14.5 | 26 | 3.4 | 24 |
| Construction | 78.8 | 22 | 18.1 | 23 |
| Repair Services | 13.0 | 21 | 2.5 | 19 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 68.2 | 19 | 12.4 | 18 |
| Services to Businesses | 85.6 | 18 | 8.7 | 10 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 31.8 | 15 | 4.1 | 13 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 1.7 | 15 | 0.3 | 15 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 247.6 | 14 | 28.0 | 11 |
| Other Child & Family Services | 18.2 | 14 | 2.2 | 12 |
| Wholesale Trade | 81.9 | 13 | 10.9 | 13 |
| Total For These Sectors | $643.2 | | $91.6 | 14 |
| **Percent of New York Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **36** |

**Table B8-b. MID ATLANTIC REGION – New Jersey**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $104.3 | $97.2 | $201.5 |
| Share of Total Output | 13 | 12 | 24 |
| Share of Workforce | 13 | 13 | 25 |
| Share of Population | 10 | 10 | 20 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | $20.3 | 18 | $3.5 | 17 |
| Health Care Services | 49.6 | 18 | 8.4 | 17 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 191.1 | 16 | 31.5 | 17 |
| Misc Personal Services | 5.2 | 15 | 0.7 | 14 |
| Wholesale Trade | 56.6 | 14 | 8.0 | 14 |
| Couriers & Messengers | 2.8 | 14 | 0.3 | 12 |
| Financial Services | 73.9 | 14 | 9.7 | 13 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 2.7 | 13 | 0.3 | 13 |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 95.1 | 13 | 5.6 | 6 |
| Private Household Services | 0.5 | 13 | 0.1 | 13 |
| Total For These Sectors | $497.7 | | $68.2 | 14 |
| **Percent of New Jersey Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **60** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $0.5 | 49 | $0.2 | 49 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 2.7 | 30 | 0.8 | 30 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 1.5 | 25 | 0.4 | 26 |
| Services to Businesses | 46.8 | 22 | 6.9 | 15 |
| Construction | 40.0 | 21 | 9.2 | 23 |
| Repair Services | 8.8 | 19 | 1.4 | 16 |
| Misc Personal Services | 5.2 | 19 | 0.8 | 16 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 191.1 | 17 | 28.6 | 15 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 28.9 | 16 | 4.8 | 17 |
| Wholesale Trade | 56.6 | 14 | 7.9 | 14 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 20.3 | 13 | 2.6 | 13 |
| Total For These Sectors | $402.3 | | $63.8 | 16 |
| **Percent of New Jersey Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **49** |

**Table B8-c. MID ATLANTIC REGION – Pennsylvania**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $32.7 | $32.3 | $65.1 |
| Share of Total Output | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Share of Workforce | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Share of Population | 3 | 3 | 5 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Misc Personal Services | $6.8 | 5 | $0.3 | 5 |
| Private Household Services | 0.5 | 4 | 0.0 | 4 |
| Health Care Services | 76.1 | 4 | 3.1 | 4 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 307.0 | 4 | 11.4 | 4 |
| Legal & Professional Services | 72.4 | 4 | 2.7 | 4 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 4.4 | 3 | 0.2 | 3 |
| Repair Services | 11.7 | 3 | 0.4 | 3 |
| Financial Services | 82.1 | 3 | 2.8 | 3 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 36.5 | 3 | 1.2 | 3 |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 93.8 | 3 | 1.5 | 2 |
| Total For These Sectors | $691.4 | | $23.5 | 3 |
| **Percent of Pennsylvania Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **66** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $0.5 | 12 | $0.1 | 12 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 7.8 | 9 | 0.5 | 7 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 4.4 | 6 | 0.3 | 6 |
| Misc Personal Services | 6.8 | 5 | 0.3 | 5 |
| Services to Businesses | 51.9 | 4 | 1.8 | 3 |
| Legal & Professional Services | 72.4 | 4 | 3.4 | 5 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 36.5 | 4 | 1.5 | 4 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 307.0 | 4 | 11.6 | 4 |
| Education and Ed Services | 15.8 | 3 | 1.0 | 6 |
| Construction | 57.6 | 3 | 2.0 | 3 |
| Total For These Sectors | $560.7 | | $22.4 | 4 |
| **Percent of Pennsylvania Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **48** |

**Table B9. NEW ENGLAND REGION - Total**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $91.0 | $96.0 | $187.0 |
| Share of Total Output | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Share of Workforce | 6 | 7 | 14 |
| Share of Population | 5 | 6 | 11 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sector | Total Sector Output (Billions of $) | Percent of Workforce | Impact on Output (Billions of $) | Percent of Sector Output |
| Misc Personal Services | $9.3 | 11 | $0.9 | 9 |
| Manufacturing | 310.0 | 10 | 31.1 | 10 |
| Health Care Services | 96.4 | 8 | 8.1 | 8 |
| Private Household Services | 1.0 | 7 | 0.1 | 7 |
| Financial Services | 153.8 | 7 | 10.9 | 7 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 18.7 | 7 | 1.2 | 6 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 2.3 | 6 | 0.1 | 6 |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 136.8 | 6 | 4.4 | 3 |
| Total For These Sectors | $728.2 | | $56.7 | 7.8 |
| **Percent of New England Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **54** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sector | Total Sector Output (Billions of $) | Percent of Workforce | Impact on Output (Billions of $) | Percent of Sector Output |
| Private Household Services | $1.0 | 24 | $0.2 | 25 |
| Services to Businesses | 64.2 | 13 | 6.2 | 10 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 2.3 | 11 | 0.2 | 11 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 52.1 | 10 | 5.7 | 11 |
| Misc Personal Services | 9.3 | 10 | 1.0 | 11 |
| Construction | 76.4 | 10 | 9.2 | 12 |
| Manufacturing | 310.0 | 9 | 28.6 | 9 |
| Repair Services | 14.6 | 7 | 0.9 | 7 |
| Total For These Sectors | $529.8 | | $52.2 | 10 |
| **Percent of New England Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **39** |

**Table B9-a. NEW ENGLAND REGION - Massachusetts**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $52.3 | $53.7 | $106.1 |
| Share of Total Output | 8 | 8 | 16 |
| Share of Workforce | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| Share of Population | 7 | 7 | 14 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Misc Personal Services | $4.9 | 13 | $0.5 | 11 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 131.3 | 12 | 16.6 | 13 |
| Health Care Services | 48.6 | 11 | 5.1 | 10 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 9.1 | 9 | 0.7 | 7 |
| Financial Services | 72.3 | 8 | 5.9 | 8 |
| Total For These Sectors | $266.1 | | $28.7 | 11 |
| **Percent of Massachusetts Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **41** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $0.4 | 28 | $0.1 | 28 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 0.9 | 18 | 0.2 | 18 |
| Services to Businesses | 32.5 | 16 | 3.5 | 11 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 25.3 | 13 | 3.5 | 14 |
| Misc Personal Services | 4.9 | 13 | 0.7 | 14 |
| Construction | 34.5 | 12 | 5.1 | 15 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 1.6 | 11 | 0.1 | 9 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 131.3 | 11 | 13.5 | 10 |
| Repair Services | 6.8 | 10 | 0.5 | 8 |
| Total For These Sectors | $238.2 | | $27.2 | 11 |
| **Percent of Massachusetts Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **37** |

**Table B9-b. NEW ENGLAND REGION - Connecticut**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $27.7 | $28.9 | $56.6 |
| Share of Total Output | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| Share of Workforce | 7 | 9 | 16 |
| Share of Population | 6 | 7 | 13 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $0.3 | 11 | $0.0 | 11 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 92.8 | 10 | 10.0 | 11 |
| Health Care Services | 22.5 | 10 | 2.0 | 9 |
| Misc Personal Services | 2.4 | 9 | 0.2 | 9 |
| Couriers & Messengers | 0.9 | 9 | 0.1 | 11 |
| Financial Services | 57.0 | 8 | 4.2 | 7 |
| Services to Businesses | 18.2 | 8 | 1.4 | 8 |
| Real Estate, Renting & Leasing | 37.2 | 7 | 1.2 | 3 |
| Total For These Sectors | $231.2 | | $19.1 | 8 |
| **Percent of Connecticut Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **61** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Private Household Services | $0.3 | 39 | $0.1 | 39 |
| Construction | 18.7 | 16 | 3.3 | 18 |
| Services to Businesses | 18.2 | 14 | 1.9 | 11 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 11.0 | 13 | 1.5 | 14 |
| Misc Personal Services | 2.4 | 11 | 0.2 | 10 |
| Farming, Fishing & Forestry | 1.0 | 10 | 0.1 | 10 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 92.8 | 9 | 8.6 | 9 |
| Repair Services | 3.4 | 9 | 0.3 | 8 |
| Total For These Sectors | $147.8 | | $16.1 | 11 |
| **Percent of Connecticut Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **39** |

**Table B9-c. NEW ENGLAND REGION – ME, NH, RI, VT**

| | Naturalized Citizens | Non-Citizens | Total Foreign Born |
|---|---|---|---|
| Impact on Total Output (Billions of dollars) | $10.9 | $13.3 | $24.3 |
| Share of Total Output | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Share of Workforce | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Share of Population | 3 | 3 | 6 |

*Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers*

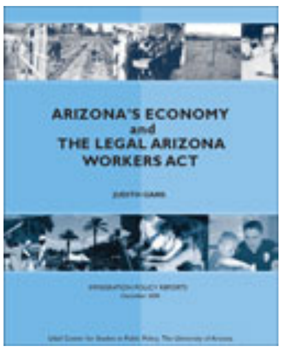
| | | Naturalized Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Warehousing & Storage | $0.6 | 8 | $0.0 | 8 |
| Misc Personal Services | 2.1 | 6 | 0.1 | 6 |
| Manufacturing Sectors | 85.9 | 5 | 4.5 | 5 |
| Health Care Services | 25.3 | 4 | 1.0 | 4 |
| Air, Rail, Water Transportation | 4.8 | 4 | 0.2 | 4 |
| Legal & Professional Services | 18.8 | 3 | 0.6 | 3 |
| Financial Services | 24.5 | 3 | 0.8 | 3 |
| Total For These Sectors | $162.0 | | $7.3 | 4 |
| **Percent of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **50** |

| | | Non Citizens | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sector** | **Total Sector Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Workforce** | **Impact on Output** (Billions of $) | **Percent of Sector Output** |
| Manufacturing Sectors | $85.9 | 7 | $6.4 | 7 |
| Warehousing & Storage | 0.6 | 7 | 0.0 | 7 |
| Services to Businesses | 13.5 | 7 | 0.8 | 6 |
| Extractive Industries | 0.7 | 5 | 0.0 | 2 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 15.7 | 5 | 0.7 | 5 |
| Misc Personal Services | 2.1 | 4 | 0.1 | 4 |
| Total For These Sectors | $118.6 | | $8.1 | 7 |
| **Percent of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island Output Produced in These Sectors** | | | | **36** |

# Related Publications

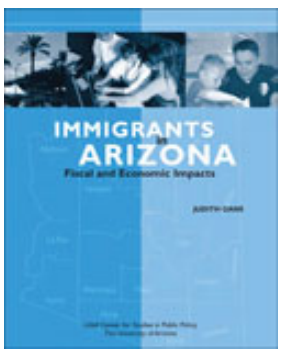
Immigration Policy Program
Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy
University of Arizona

Available free at
**udallcenter.arizona.edu/immigration**



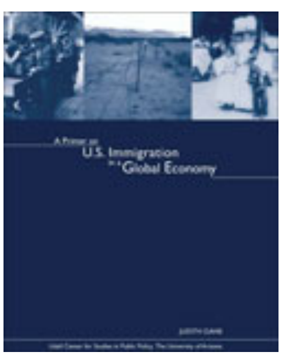

***Arizona's Economy and the Legal Arizona Workers Act***
by Judith Gans (2008)

A report presented at the forum, "Immigration and the Economy," December 11, 2008, Phoenix, AZ. 28pp.




***Immigrants in Arizona: Fiscal and Economic Impacts***
by Judith Gans (2008)

Based on computer simulation analysis, presents the fiscal costs (for education, health care, and law enforcement) versus benefits (generation of state tax revenues) of immigration in Arizona's economy for 2004, showing a net contribution of about $940 million.




***A Primer on U.S. Immigration in a Global Economy***
by Judith Gans (2006)

Places the phenomenon of immigration in the broad context of today's global economy. Provides historical background on current U.S. immigration policy and provides an objective synthesis of research findings and data to who the complex tradeoffs involved in this contentious public-policy issue.