



ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS of IMMIGRANTS IN THE UNITED STATES

A Regional and State-by-State Analysis

JUDITH GANS

Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy
The University of Arizona

research support provided by the
National Center for Border Security and Immigration (BORDERS)



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A Regional and State-by-State Analysis

by Judith Gans, M.S., M.P.A.
Manager, Immigration Policy Program
Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy,
The University of Arizona

research support provided by the
National Center for Border Security and Immigration (BORDERS)
based at The University of Arizona
with funding from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security



December 2012

Acknowledgments

This material is based on work supported by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security under Award Number 2008-ST-061-BS0002. The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the author and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

The author wishes to thank Karina E. Cordova Gonzalez and William Ingersoll for their analytic input as well as their patience and tireless efforts in responding to myriad data requests. She also wishes to thank Robert Merideth and the publications team at the Udall Center for their support and diligence in editing this document. The immigration policy program at the Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy would not exist without the unfailing support of the Udall Center's director, Stephen Cornell, and its deputy director, Robert Varady. Their support is deeply appreciated.

Published by the Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy at The University of Arizona.
803 E First Street | Tucson, AZ | 85719-4831 | (520) 626-4393

Research supported by the National Center for Border Security and Immigration (BORDERS) based at The University of Arizona.
McClelland Hall, Room 427 | Tucson, AZ | 85721-0108 | (520) 621-7515

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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 immigration's 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.

Jay F. Nunamaker, Jr.
Regents and Soldwedel Professor of MIS and
Computer Science, and Director,
Center for the Management of Information
The University of Arizona

Stephen Cornell
Professor of Sociology and Director,
Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy
The University of Arizona

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.
- Immigrants 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 IMPLAN¹ 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 (%)
<u>Top 10 Receiving States</u>		
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
<u>Next Ten States</u>		
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 regions³ of the country.

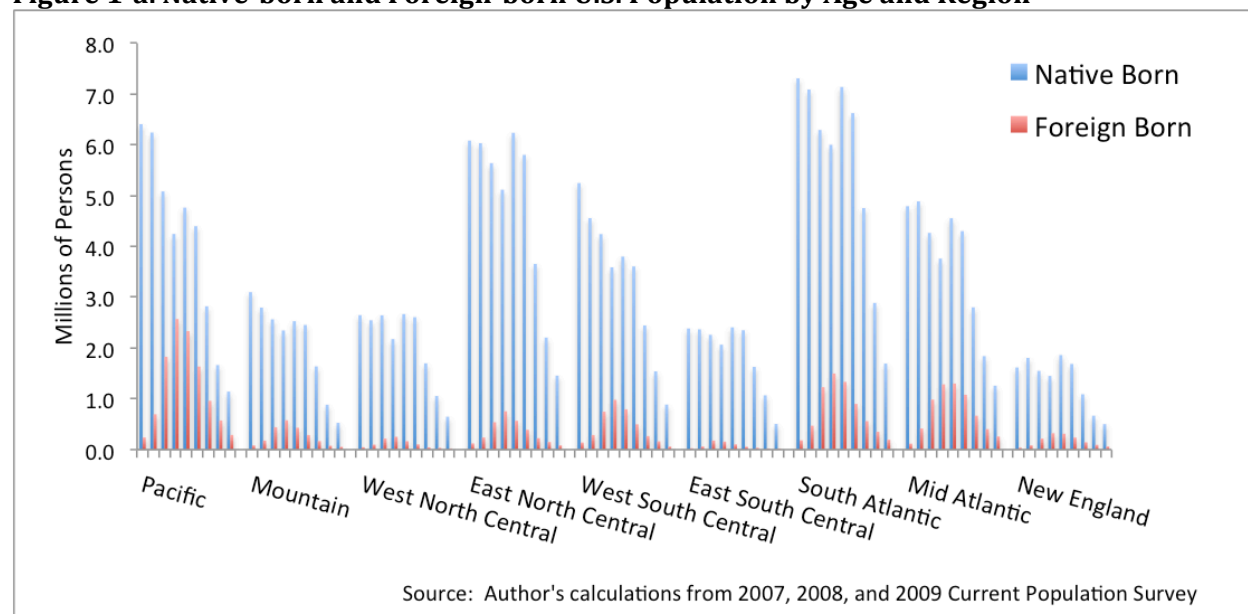
The Pacific region, dominated by California, has the largest number of foreign-born persons, followed by the Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic regions.

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



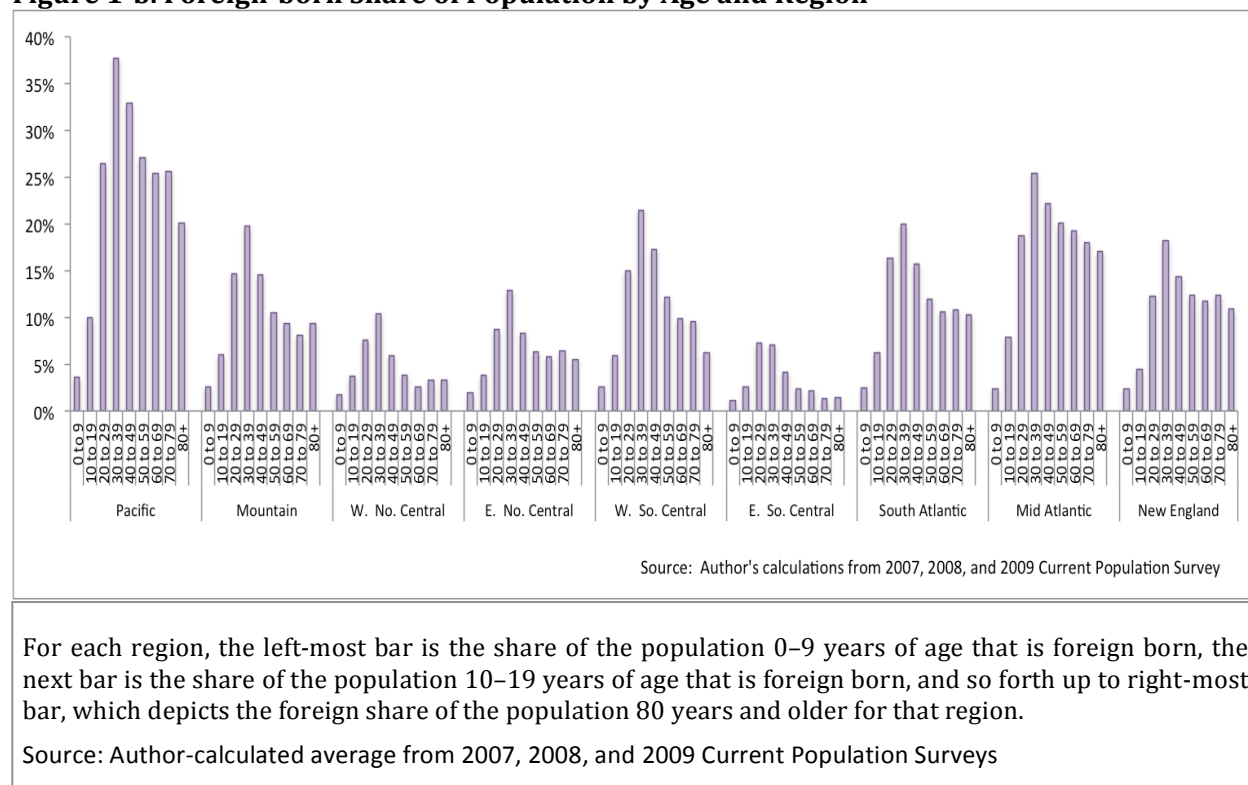
For each region, the bars depict numbers of persons in 10-year age cohorts. Left-most bars in each region are persons of ages 0–9 years, then persons 10–19 years old, and so forth up to persons 80 years of age and older. Blue bars are native-born persons and red bars are foreign-born persons.

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



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

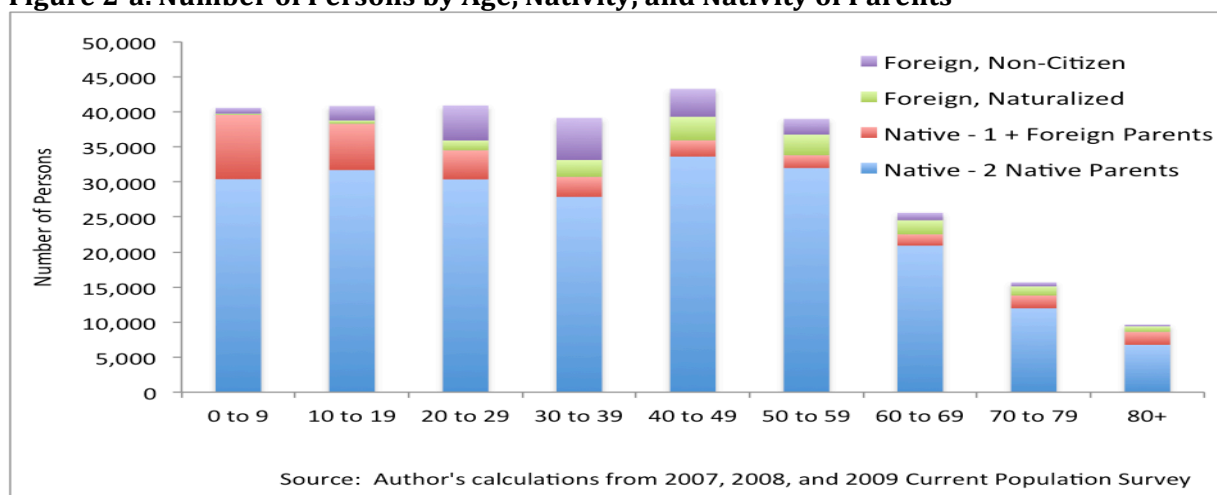
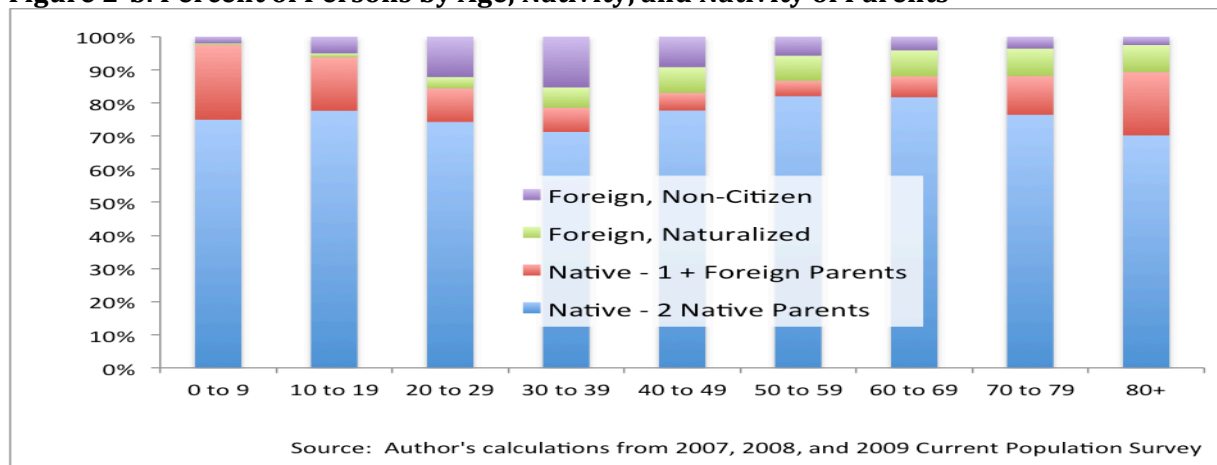


Figure 2-b. Percent of Persons by Age, Nativity, and Nativity of Parents



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.

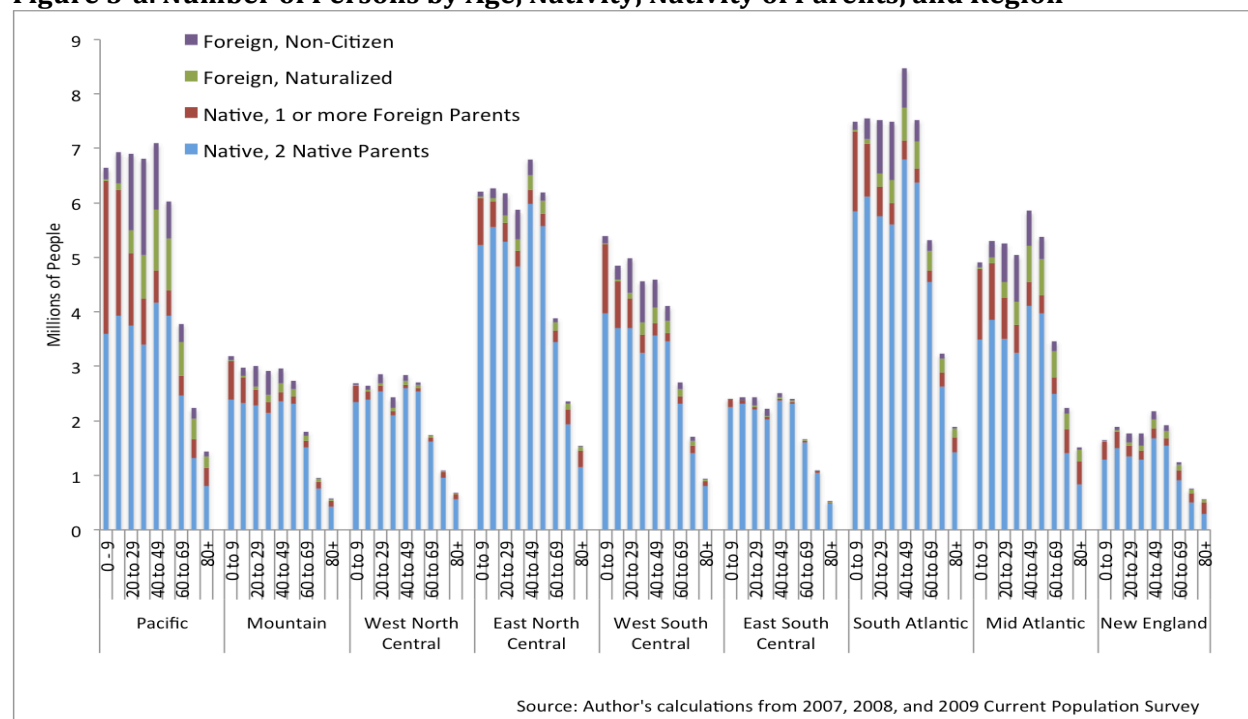
Because children born in the United States of immigrant parents are native-born citizens, the number of native-born persons with at least one foreign-born parent provides insight to immigration's impacts on population growth. Table 2 illustrates that children of immigrants form a significant share of 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.

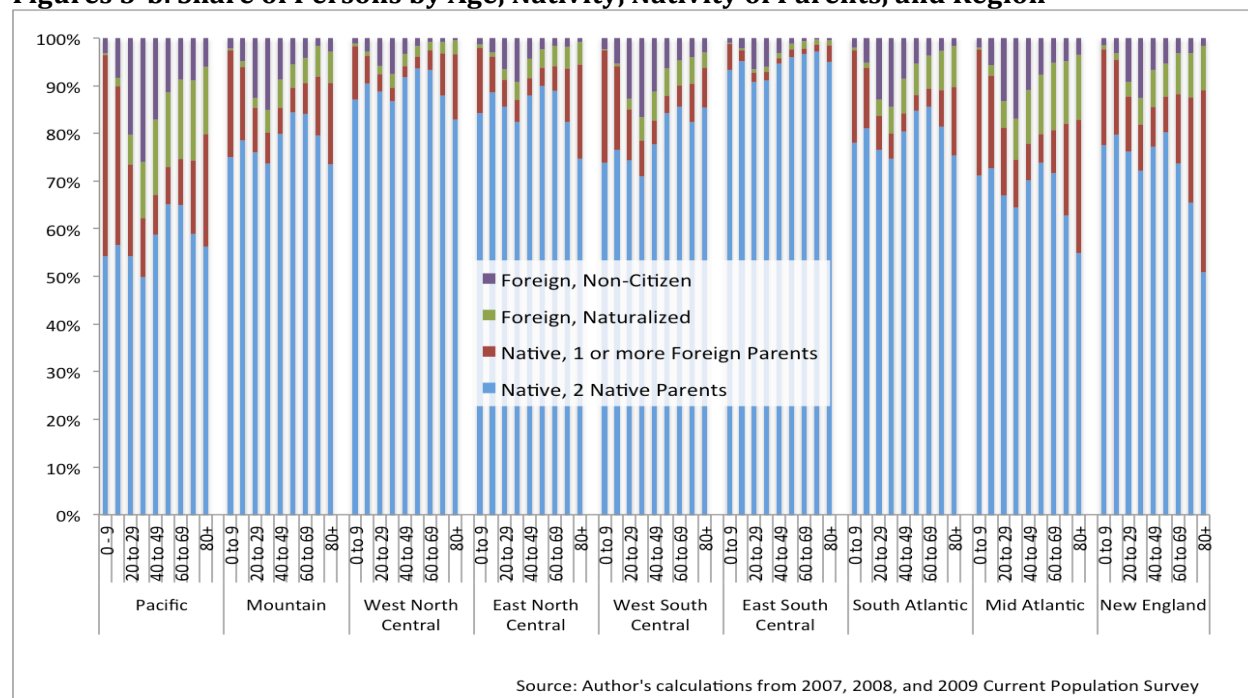
Figure 3-a. Number of Persons by Age, Nativity, Nativity of Parents, and Region



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)

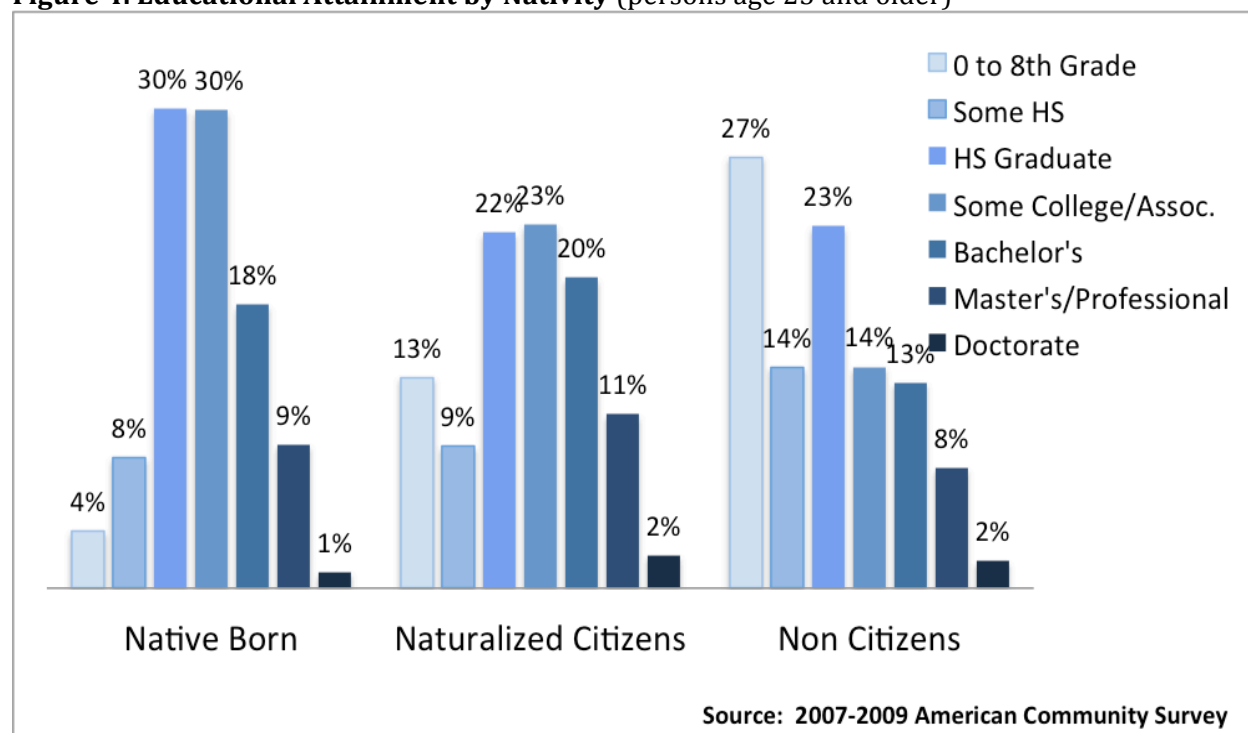


Figure 4 also illustrates that the educational attainment of naturalized citizens, while also concentrated in three categories (completed high school, attended some college, or graduated college), includes a relatively higher proportion (22%) with less than a high school education. Also, 13% of naturalized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

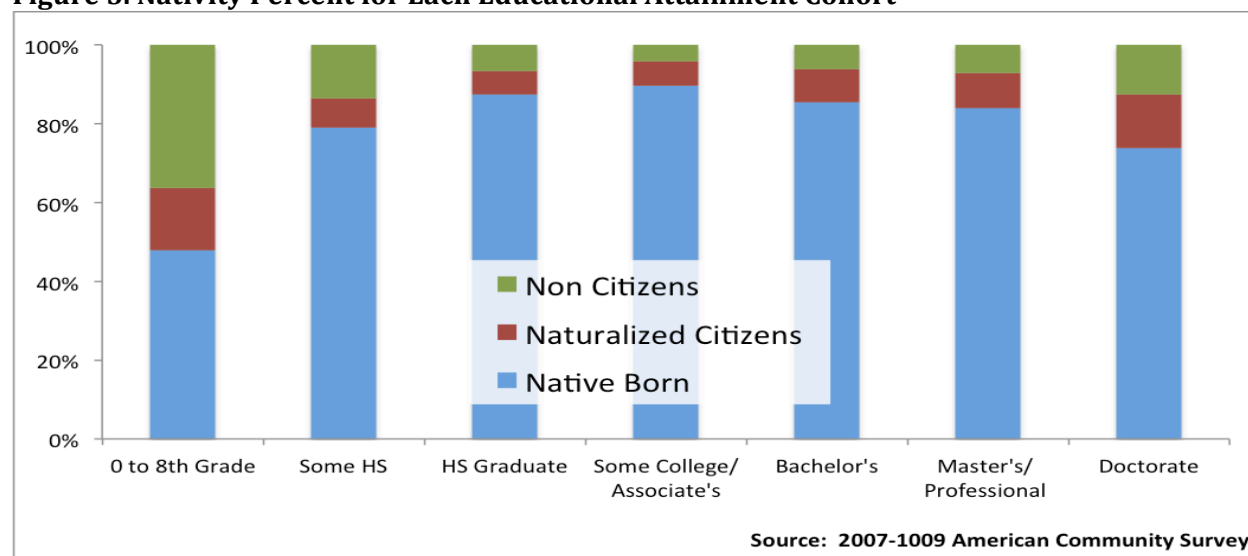


Table 3. Educational Attainment by Nativity

	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)

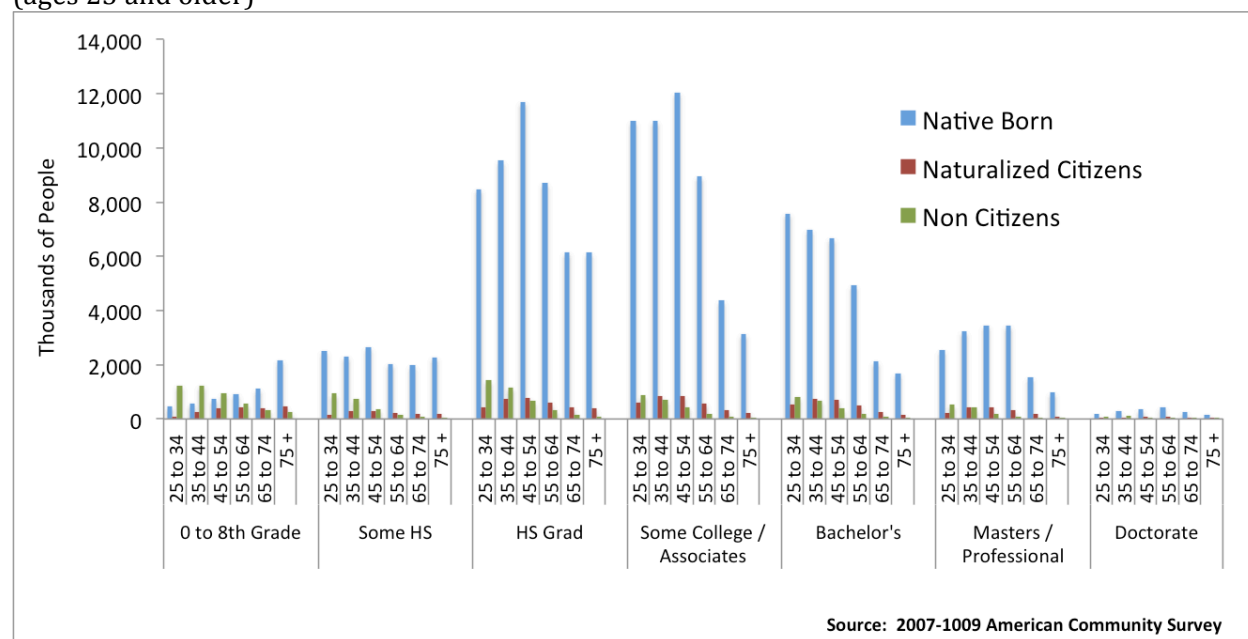


Figure 6-a illustrates that across all educational attainment categories, non-citizens are, on average, younger than either native-born or naturalized citizens and that immigrants have the greatest impact on the size of younger age cohorts at each educational attainment level. It also illustrates that 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)

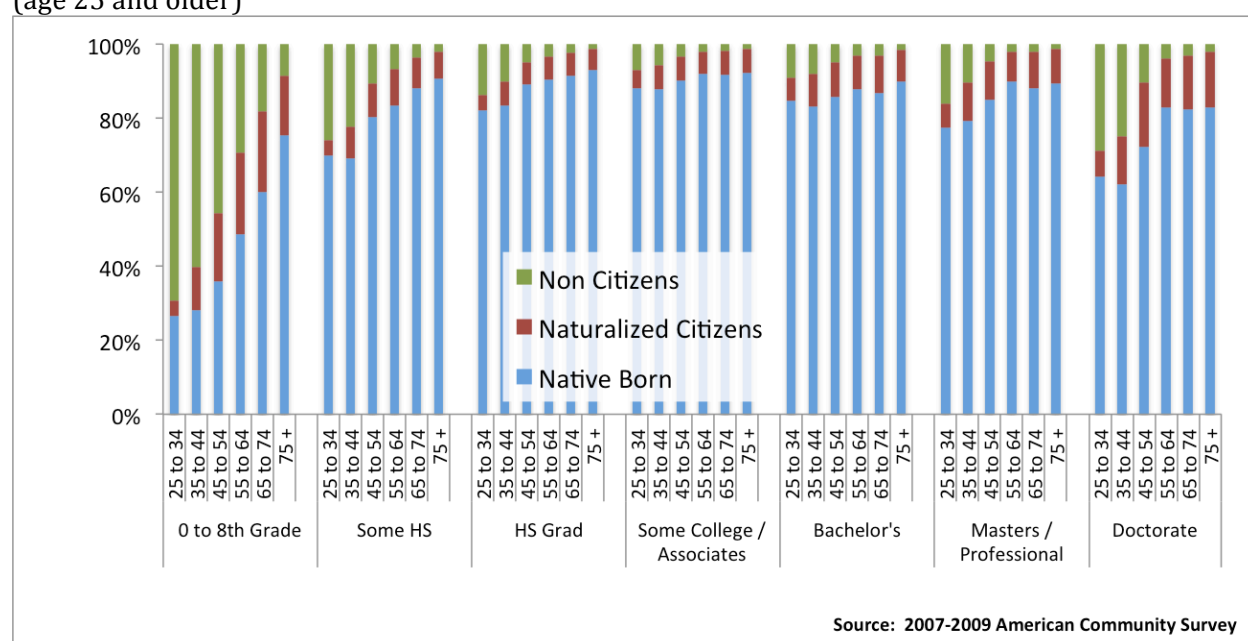
	Age Cohorts					
	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
0-8 Years of Education						
Native-born	26	28	36	49	60	75
Naturalized Citizens	4	12	18	22	22	16
Non-Citizens	69	60	46	29	18	9
Subtotal	100	100	100	100	100	100
Some High School						
Native-born	70	69	80	83	88	91
Naturalized Citizens	4	8	9	10	8	7
Non-Citizens	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.

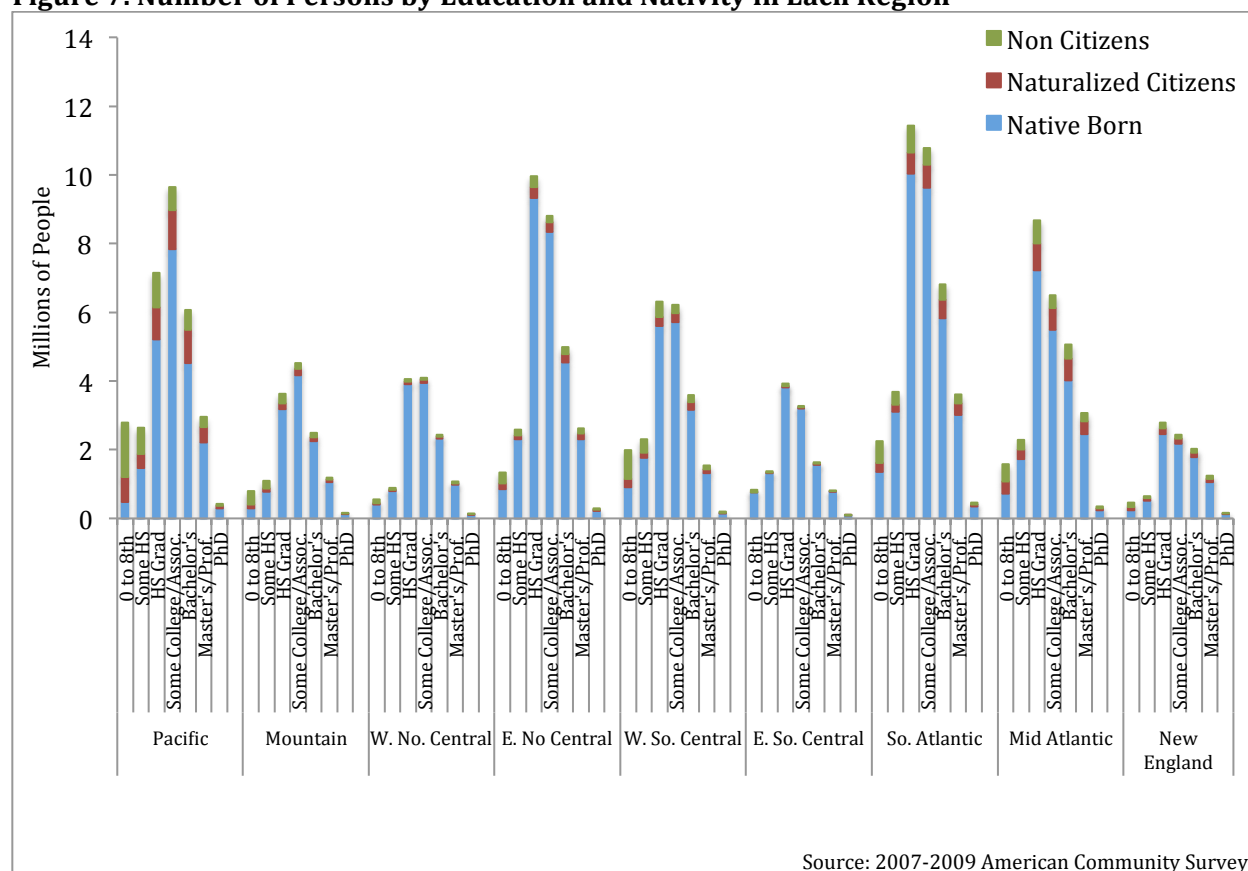
Figure 6-b. Nativity Percent of Each Age and Educational Attainment Cohort
(age 25 and older)



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.

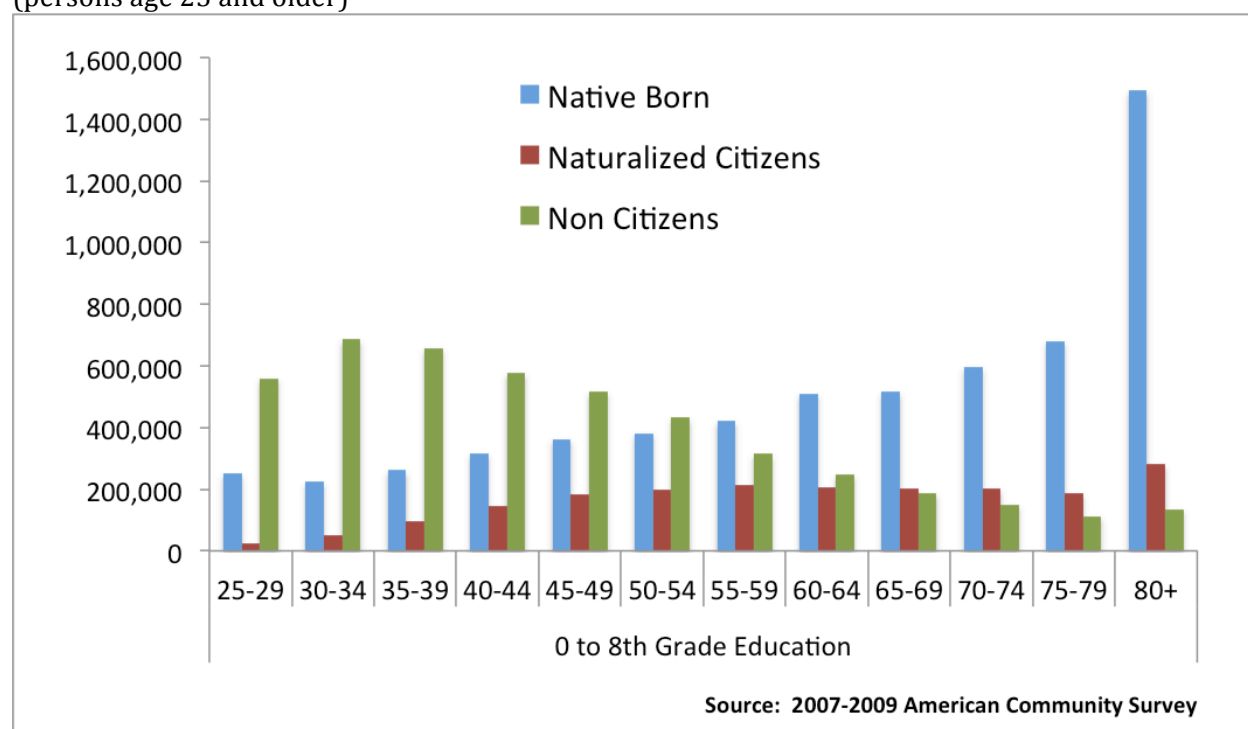
See **Table A2** in the Appendix for the data displayed in Figure 7.

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)

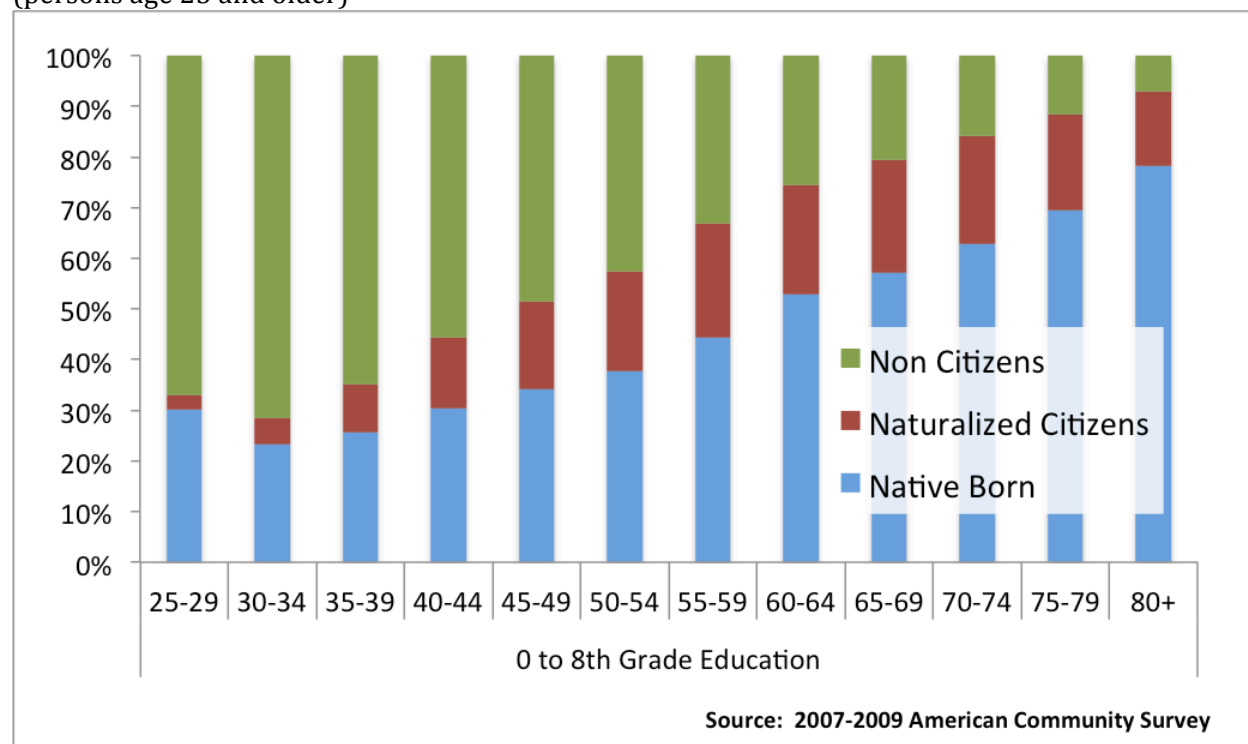


These data clearly show that native-born citizens in this educational attainment category are, on average, much older than non-citizens with this same level of education. Age is often used as a proxy for experience, which means that native-born workers with low levels of education have experience-acquired 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.

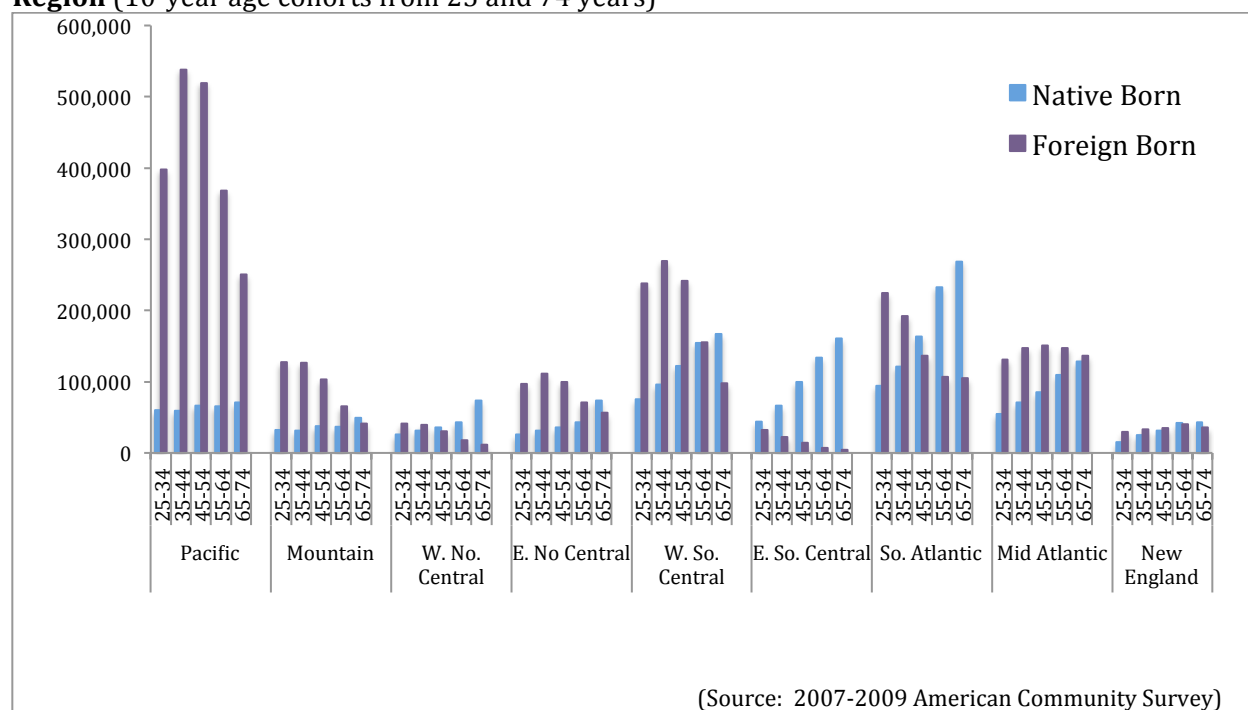
Persons with 0–8 Years of Education by Nativity, Region, and Age

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%

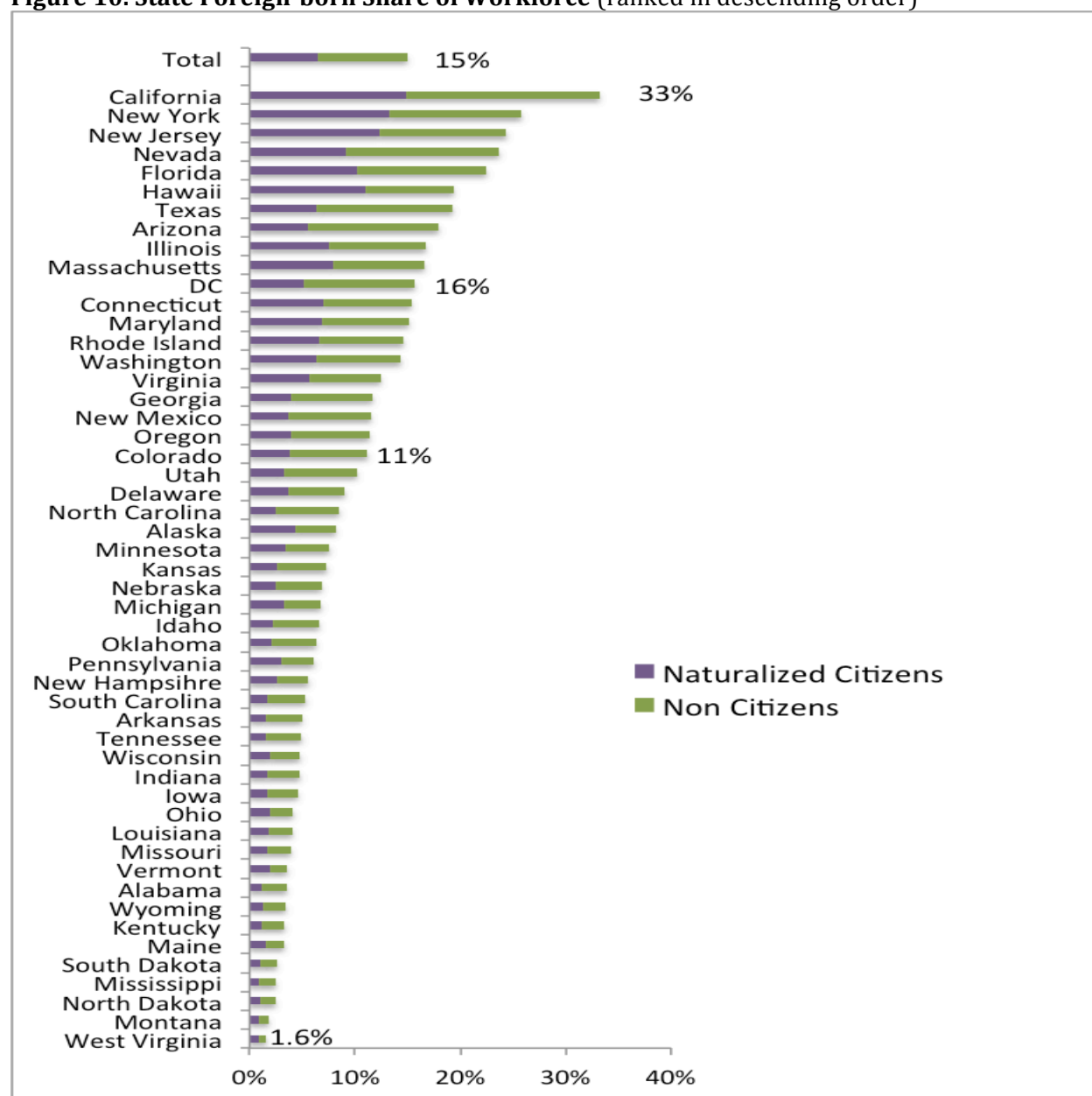
Source: 2008 Current Population Survey. Note: Totals that do not add to 100 is due to rounding error.

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)

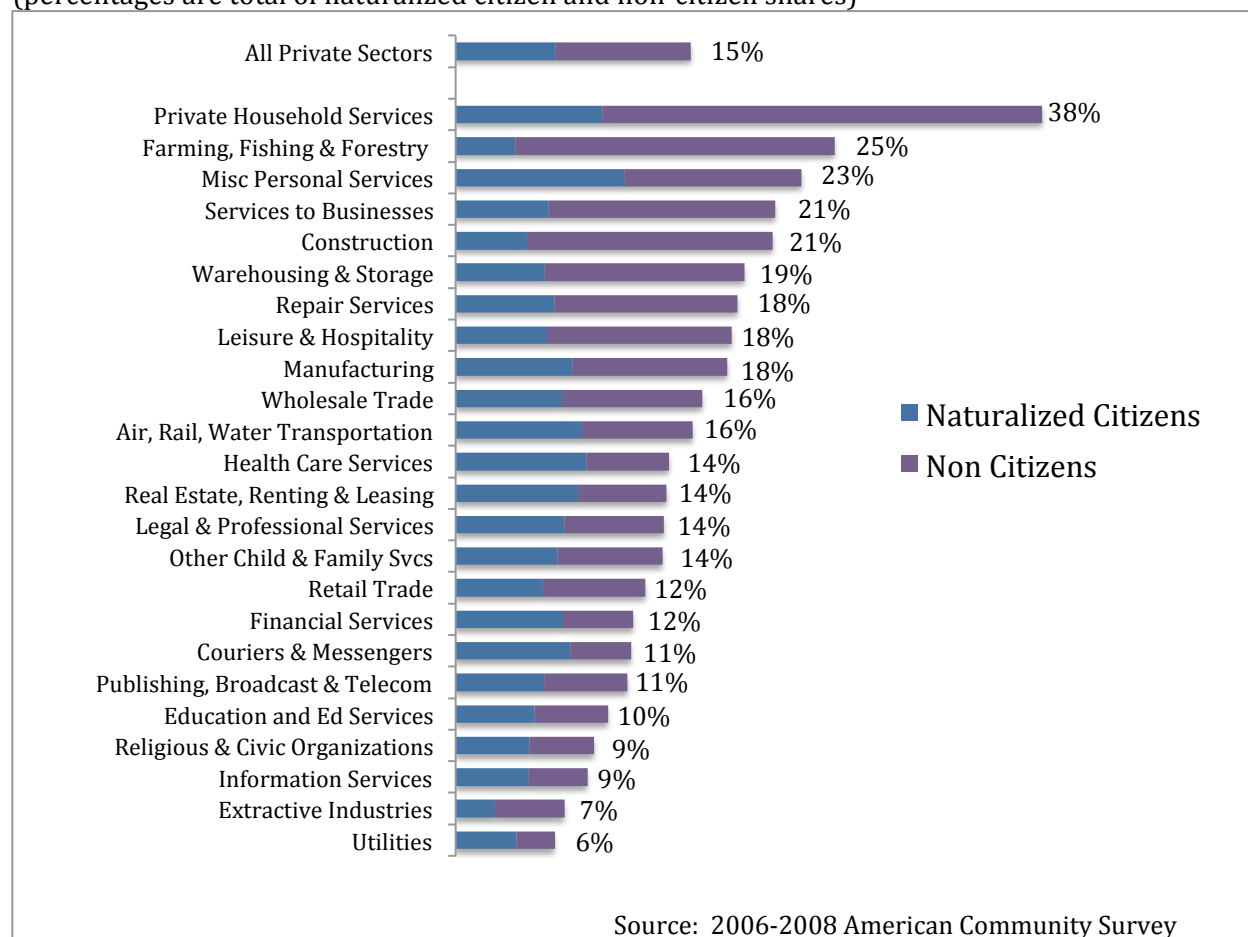


Source: 2008 Current Population Survey

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 Oregon Washington Combined data for Alaska and Hawaii
Mountain	Arizona Colorado Nevada Utah Combined data for Idaho, New Mexico, Montana and Wyoming
West South Central	Texas 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 Combined data for Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin
South Atlantic	Florida Maryland Virginia Combined data for DC, Delaware, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia
Mid Atlantic	New Jersey New York Pennsylvania
New England	Connecticut Massachusetts 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

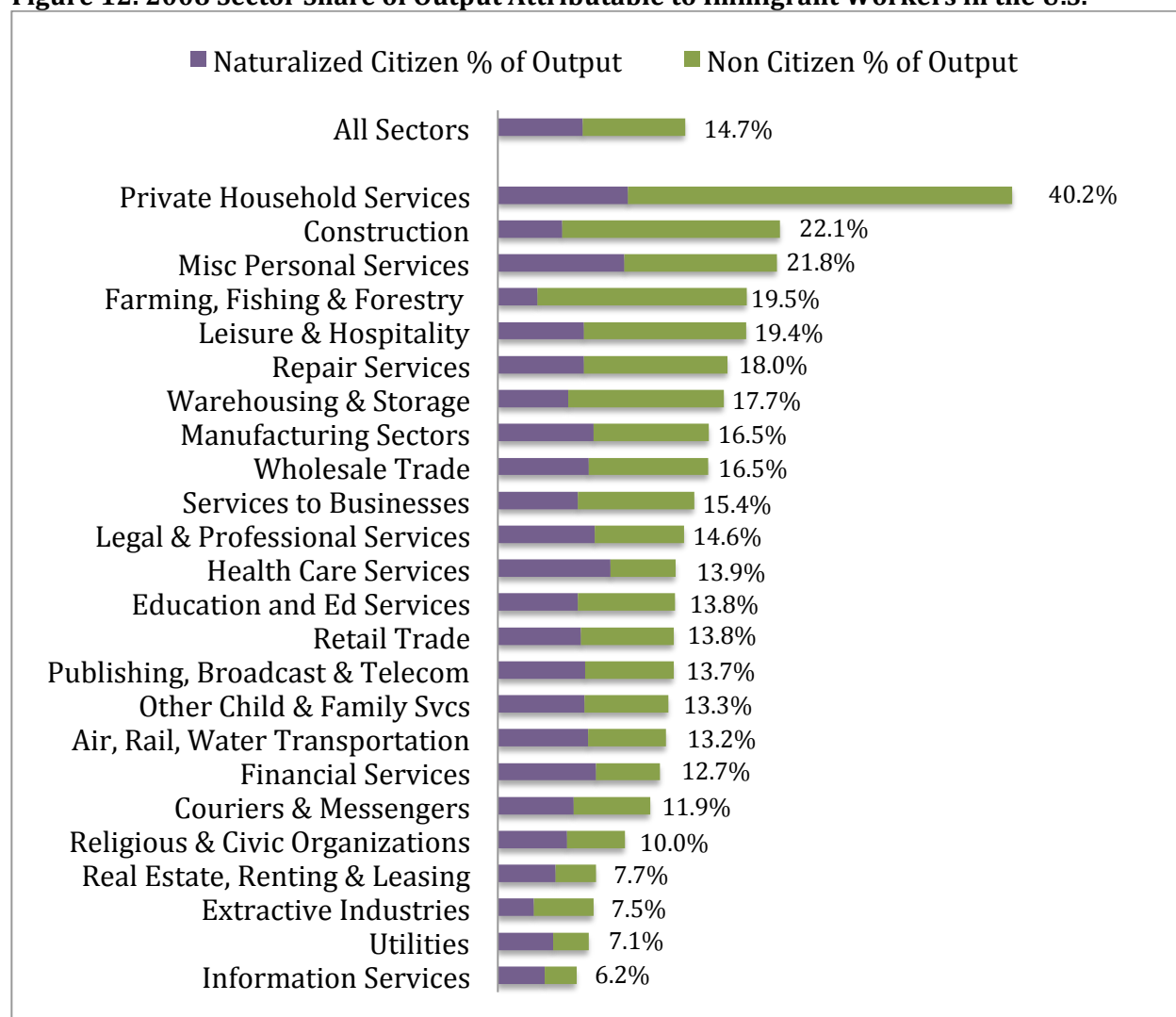
	Naturalized Citizens	Non-Citizens	Foreign-born Persons
Impact on Total Output (Billion dollars)	1,696.7	2,036.0	3,732.7
Share of Total Output (%)	6.7	8.0	14.7
Share of Workforce (%)	6.6	8.9	15.4
Share of Population (%)	5.3	7.2	12.5

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	Impact on Output (Million dollars)	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	Impact on Output (Million \$)	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.

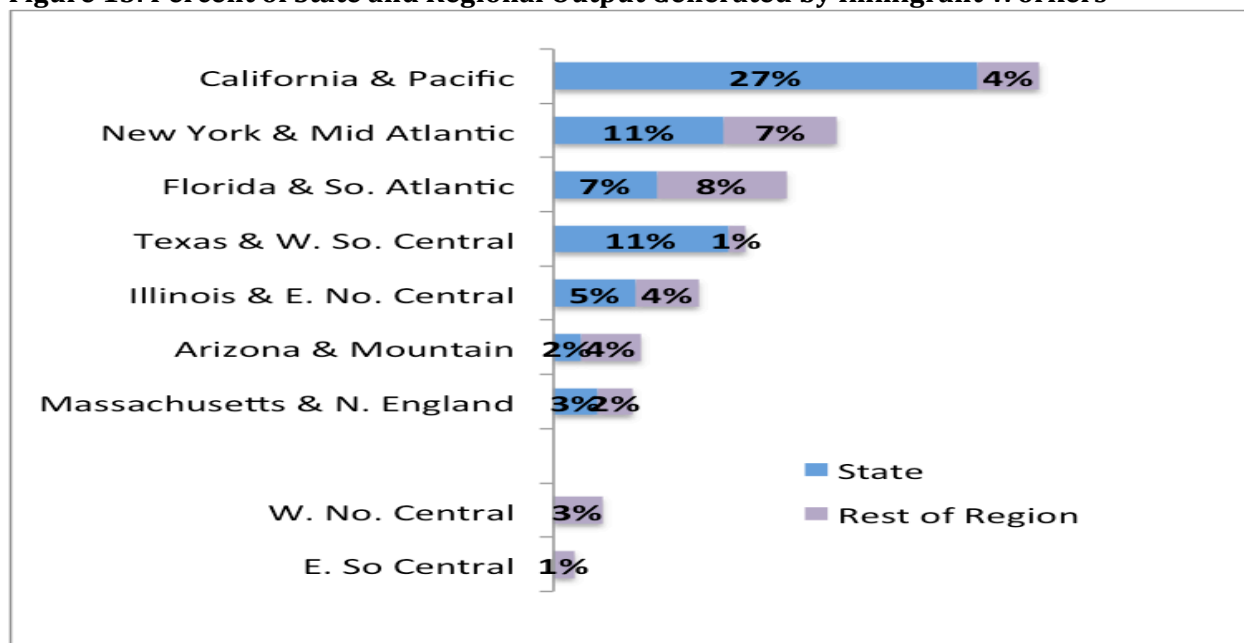
Table 10. Regional Distribution of Output Attributable to Immigrant Workers

	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 Appendix)	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.

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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APPENDIX A

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

Table B2. Mountain Region

Table B3. West North Central Region

Table B4. East North Central Region

Table B5. West South Central Region

Table B6. East South Central Region

Table B7. South Atlantic Region

Table B8. Mid-Atlantic Region

Table B9. New England Region

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	Impact on Output (Billions of \$)	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	Impact on Output (Billions of \$)	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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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
Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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
Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Millions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Millions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Millions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Millions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin Output Produced in These Sectors				51

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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, Michigan, 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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Naturalized Citizens		
		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

Sector	Total Sector Output (Billions of \$)	Non Citizens		
		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