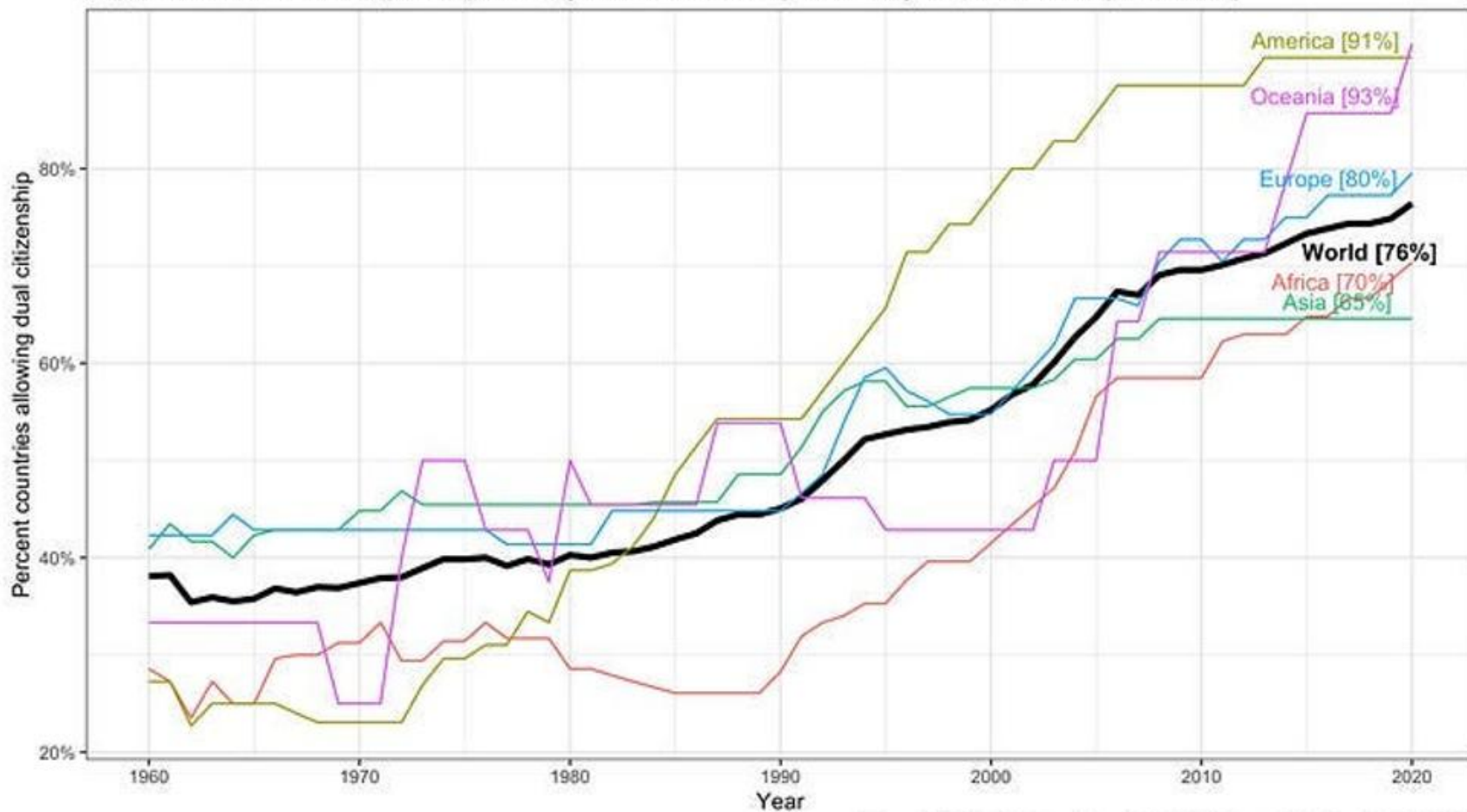


Expatriate dual citizenship acceptance, global trend and by world region, 1960-2020 [% in 2020]



Source: MACIMIDE Global Expatriate Dual Citizenship Dataset, v5.00 [2020]

Dual Citizenship: % Allowing 1960-2020

n. Countries



Full dual
citizenship
acceptance



1960

2022

August 16, 1992,

*Italians naturalizing in another country can retain their Italian citizenship.

*Foreigners can claim citizenship if ancestors **alive after 1861**
[Unification of Italy]

generous approach to citizenship by descent, great-grandparents and beyond

attracted Americans, Canadians, Argentines, and Brazilians with Italian heritage



Dreaming of la dolce vita with dual Italian citizenship?

*Law 74/2025 Tightens Ancestry Dual Citizenship Rules
[March 12, 2026 upheld by Constitutional Court],*

introduces unprecedented restrictions

- narrows eligibility to only those with Italian parent or grandparent, ending previous provisions that allowed claims through great-grandparents and beyond

Why? addresses an “abuse” of the system and a surge in citizenship grants, especially from South America (Italian Foreign Minister Antonio Tajani)

'We did everything they wanted': The American families caught in Italy's citizenship crackdown

Julia Buckley, CNN Sat, March 28, 2026

August 2024 boarded one-way flight to Italy; toasted new life. great-grandparents emigrated from Italy

one of many who had moved to Italy to begin process of reclaiming their citizenship — only to have the rules change before the paperwork was completed.

no grace period for those who were already in country -unable to apply for jobs, travel, or access healthcare

Here is the complete list of countries that allow dual citizenship in 2025:

Albania	Antigua and Barbuda	Argentina	Armenia	Australia
Barbados	Bangladesh	Belgium	Belize	Bolivia
Brazil	Canada	Chile	Costa Rica	Cyprus
Czech Republic	Denmark	Djibouti	Dominica	Egypt
Finland	France	Greece	Grenada	Hungary
Iceland	Ireland	Israel	Italy	Jamaica
Kosovo	Latvia	Lebanon	Liberia	Luxembourg
Malawi	Malta	Mexico	Morocco	New Zealand
Nigeria	Norway	Pakistan	Panama	Peru
The Philippines	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Serbia
Slovenia	South Africa	Spain	St Kitts and Nevis	St Lucia
Sweden	Switzerland	Syria	Tanzania	Thailand
Turkey	United Arab Emirates	United Kingdom	United States	Vanuatu
Venezuela	Zambia			

The following countries do not recognize or permit dual citizenship:

Andorra

Bahrain

China

Estonia

India

Japan

Lithuania

Malaysia

Montenegro

Singapore

Ukraine

Country	Minimum Investment (USD)
St. Kitts & Nevis	\$250,000 (donation)
Dominica	\$200,000 (donation)
Grenada	\$235,000 (donation)
Antigua & Barbuda	\$230,000 (donation)
St. Lucia	\$240,000 (donation)
Vanuatu	\$130,000 (donation)
Nauru	\$95,000 (donation)
Sao Tome & Principe	\$90,000 (donation)
Turkey	\$400,000
Egypt	\$250,000 (donation)
Jordan	\$750,000
North Macedonia	€200,000
Cambodia	\$3 million
Samoa	\$1.2 million



IMMIGRATION Session II

DISCOURSE & REALITY

It is scarcely possible to conceive of the laws of motion if one looks at them from a tennis ball's point of view.

Bertolt Brecht (1898-1956)

Structure



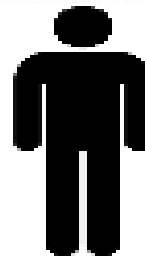
CULTURE



Political parties, social movements,



INDIVIDUAL



Frustration, angry, envy, racism, hatred, violence, love, sympathy, etc.

Cotton prices made me do it

Affluence made me do it

Ghetto made me do it

Incentive structure, but like the tennis
ball, without consciousness of social
forces

IMMIGRATION Session II

DISCOURSE & REALITY

3 TOPICS

- 1) U.S. - a nation of immigrants**
- 2) Immigrants take jobs from U.S. workers**
- 3) They contribute/ they cost**

Discourse & reality

- “Nation of immigrants” needs modification
 - Treaty of Westphalia (1648)
- Pilgrims/Puritans/indentured/VaCompany investors were colonists, not immigrants
- Canadians: from 1867 until 1947, were British subjects.





"Desembarco de los Puritanos en America," by Antonio Gisbert shows Puritans landing in America in 1620



White men and women, likely indentured servants, harvesting tobacco. From a German print made in Nurnberg, 1722. *Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine.*

**STATE PAPER DELIVERED TO JAMES I IN
1606**

**BACON EMPHASIZED THAT ENGLAND
WOULD GAIN A "DOUBLE COMMODITY" IN
THE AVOIDANCE OF PEOPLE HERE, AND IN
MAKING USE OF THEM THERE" (WILLIAMS 262)**

ENGLAND % LAND ENCLOSED [for sheep]

1500	2%
-------------	-----------

1600-1760	28%
------------------	------------

ENGLISH INDENTURED SERVANTS

*1654-1685 10,000 sailed from Bristol alone chiefly to West Indies and Virginia.

1700s 2/3rds of new residents to Pennsylvania were white servants.

Kidnaping by labor agents (newlander)

Tenants, Irishmen, Germans

Children, thieves

Vagabonds, loose persons frequenting unlicensed
brothels,
gypsies

Making colonists out of prisoners

1868 Britain sent roughly 164,000 convicts to colonial America.

Transportation act of 1718 opened doors for

Britain's dumping of undesirables

1718 - 1775 convict transport to colonies flourished.

American colonists weren't happy.; some tried to pass laws that would prohibit the practice.

Overruled by king.

Because of America's fight for independence the Brits started sending their criminals to Australia

19 crimes!!!



English Investors

Maryland: colonies --the king gave large pieces of land

New York: the English Navy took New Netherlands away from Dutch in 1664. It was an English colony.

Georgia, last of original 13. founded 1732 to be a haven for people who were in debt in England. They got a second chance when they received land to farm.

Discourse & reality

- “Nation of immigrants” needs some modification
 - Pilgrims/Puritans/indentured/VaCompany were colonists, not migrants
- Nation also a nation of “immigration restrictions”
 - Chinese Exclusion Act 1882
 - Johnson-Reed 1924

Discourse & reality

- “Nation of immigrants” needs some modification
 - Pilgrims/Puritans/indentured/VaCompany were colonists, not migrants
- Nation also a nation of “immigration restrictions”
 - Chinese Exclusion Act 1882
 - Johnson-Reed 1924

- **IMMIGRANTS REJECTED:** 1890s created INS system, Ellis Island opened 1892.
- Sometimes processed 5,000 a day

REJECTS:

- Medical examiners would single out those with a heavy cough, wild look in their eye,
- vagrants, alcoholics, psychopathically inferior.
- asked about political beliefs.
- 2% denied entry.-

Exclusion Acts

- 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act
- 1902 re-enact Chinese Exclusion
- 1905 Literacy tests
- 1906 Literacy Proficiency for naturalization
- 1907 Gentleman's Agreement [restrict immigration from Japan]
- 1912 Impose **literacy test** to reduce immigration of **unskilled workers**.
- 1917 Immigration Act. English proficiency tests
Created Asiatic Barred Zone **Mexicans exempt**
- 1920 Suspend Immigration
- 1921 Immigration Ceiling= 350,000/yr
Country quotas 3% of 1910 census.
- 1924 Johnson-Reed Immigration Act

IMMIGRATION DISCOURSE & REALITY

REALITY

1) U.S. - a nation of immigrants

2) Immigrants take jobs from U.S. workers

unskilled

skilled

Discourse & reality

"American Dilemma"

economic transformations, technology and globalization, have left the U.S. with

- 1) jobs that nobody wants,
- 2) jobs that are wanted but shipped overseas
- 3) jobs that are wanted but Americans are unqualified.

Schwartzman, K. 2008. Lettuce, Segmented Labor markets, and the Immigration Discourse. *Journal of Black Studies*. 39, no1: 129-156.

Conventional Wisdom

👉 President Fox praised Mexican immigrants working in the United States for their dignity, contributions, willingness and ability to work in jobs that "not even blacks were willing to do".
(May 13th, 2005)

Jobs That "Nobody" Wants??

✚ They take jobs that Americans don't want (toman los trabajos que los estadounidenses no quieren) (12/21/2005).

✚ They are "doing the jobs that no one else wants" (Republican Idaho Senator, Larry E. Craig and Keith Esplin, Executive Director of Potato Growers of Idaho) (Egan 2005).

PRO [we need]

1. immigrant and native-born workers often have **different skill sets**, --fill different types of jobs. they complement each other rather than competing for same jobs.
2. immigrant workers spend & invest their wages in the U.S. economy,
3. businesses respond to presence of immigrants by expanding operations in U.S. rather than overseas
4. immigrants frequently create new businesses, & fuel economic growth.

Assumes U.S. labor force divided into primary and secondary sectors;

- **1* Primary:** jobs with higher skill requirements, higher wages, better working conditions, stable employment, within firm mobility, & substantial returns to human capital
 - Assumes immigrants not eligible
- **2* Secondary:** jobs low skill, poor pay, that nobody wants & occupied by immigrants.

1*

2*

Assumes VACANCY HYPOTHESIS

Assumes U.S. economy is segmented, & the boundary between the primary and secondary labor market is **impenetrable**

AND boundary between primary and **secondary industries** is **immutable**.

- 1) no occupational mobility for immigrants
- 2) no sector shift for enterprises

Therefore

no displacement of native workers

Historical Shifts have altered segmentation

- a. Technology → displacement
- b. Profit crisis → search for flexibility in production & labor
- c. Firms want to locate entire employment system within the realm of nonstandard work arrangements
 - i. Gig workers/part-time
 - ii. Offshoring
 - iii. Fight unionization
 - iv. Hiring immigrants

Flexible Production examples

Outsources = buy a part or service (that it used to produce) from 3rd party

- 1999 GM → Delphi. General Motors spun off its giant parts-operation to create independent Delphi Corp.

Offshores = shifts production abroad

- Fruit of the Loom

Example 2nd labor market: poultry industry

2nd labor market - perfect fit for immigrant

- Unpleasant, unappealing, dirty, difficult, dangerous. 11th most dangerous industry almost double that of trades such as coal mining and construction.
- **poorly paid**
- regarding bathroom trips: "Walking off the line without someone to relieve you is not allowed. This is considered a voluntary quit"

were these “vacant” secondary jobs? NO

- In southern plants, workforce predominantly Black and female. Long after king cotton fell from its southern throne, **poultry, textiles, and furniture were the “royal” contenders**; labor force continued to be African American
- Newspaper reports of terrible Hamlet Fire (1991) labor force was African American.
 - 1991, 25 workers died and 55 were injured in a catastrophic fire at Imperial Food Products, chicken processing plant in Hamlet, North Carolina. Trapped behind locked doors.

- Poultry industry adapted to **changing global economy**
 - Two U.S. producers (Pilgrim's Pride and Tyson) were the second and third largest producers in Mexico in 2002 **for Mexican consumption. Not maquiladores**
 - U.S. companies undertook mergers, in US
 - Companies strategically altered labor force-
 - **African American workers were replaced by immigrant workers.**

Labor flexibility with immigrants

For serious cut, company infirmary gave band aids. Supervisors carried band aids so workers would not lose work time

Workers: pressures & no understanding of US employment practices → lower reports of injury

- internal memo [revealed in Penn law suit] encouraged hiring Hispanics because of lack of English

Operation Everest, Indictment* vs Tyson accused of

*according to the 36-count federal indictment that prosecutors obtained against Tyson
December 2001)

- 7 yr scheme (1994 - 2001) recruiting & hiring hundreds of illegal immigrants from Mexico & Guatemala. Sting caught Tyson managers on audiotape and videotape plotting to recruit/hire
- arranging counterfeit work papers
- paying smugglers \$100 to \$200/ head.
One firm paid \$3,100 for delivering 7 illegal immigrants from Guatemala to Shelbyville plant.
- Used temp agencies to cover actions (Barboza 2001b, 2001a).
- No executives or plant managers were convicted (Rosenbloom, 2003).

Why ethnic succession? "Invisible hand" of the labor market has visible assistance



- December 2006 ICE raid of a Swift & Co beef processing plant led to the arrest of 297 Mexican and Central American workers on immigration violations.
- It triggered population exodus of an estimated 600 who feared additional raids.
- Swift filled its labor gap with **refugees from Burma and Somalia** (McLemore 2008).

After raids by federal immigration agents ... a local chicken-processing company (Crider Inc.) lost 75% of its mostly Hispanic 900-member work force. *Wall Street Journal*, 17 January 2007

crackdown threatened to cripple economy of rural town.

unexpected opportunity for local African-Americans

Crider suddenly **raised pay** . An ad ... blared 'Increased Wages' at Crider, starting at \$7 to \$9 an hour—more than \$1 above what company had paid many immigrant workers'. (Borjas, Grogger, Hanson 2009)

U.S. Supporters of Chinese immigration 1880

American laborer was no longer "a kindly workmen" willing "to perform his labors in a kindly, submissive, good way." (rural capitalist)

reasons:

- * "labor-leagues,"
- * expectation of "big wages" due to Civil War era inflation,

44TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. SENATE. REPORT No. 689.

Report of the Joint Special Committee to Investigate Chinese Immigration (1877), 55.

Mr. Whitney, (farmer in San Diego Co) explained

Agricultural employers should not have to
"tolerate grumpy whites and their tendency to
walk off the job." (SF Chronicle)

44TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. SENATE. REPORT No. 689.
Report of the Joint Special Committee to Investigate Chinese
Immigration (1877), 55.

African American spokesmen against labor displacement by immigrants

- Booker T Washington 1895
- Philip Randolph 1920s, 1930s

"those of the white race who look to the incoming of those of foreign birth and strange tongue and habits for the prosperity of the South, ... I would repeat what I say to my own race, 'Cast down your bucket where you are.' ... among the eight millions of Negroes whose habits you know... As we have proved our loyalty to you in the past ... so in the future, in our humble way, we shall stand by you with a devotion that no foreigner can approach, ready to lay down our lives, if need be, in defence of yours, interlacing our industrial, commercial, civil, and religious life with yours in a way that shall make the interests of both races one.

(Booker T. Washington 1895)

**Philip Randolph (black civil rights activist &
President of Brotherhood of Sleeping Car porters)**
(Briggs 120)

- Bring an end to mass immigration.
- Instead of reducing immigration to 2% of 1890 quota, we favor reducing it to nothing... We favor shutting out the Germans from Germany, the Italians from Italy...the Hindus from India, the Chinese from China, and even the Negroes from the West Indies. This country is suffering from immigrant indigestion."

- In 1930s Randolph supported legislation to exclude **non-Americans** from working on railroads as servants.
- Pullman company had often used Asians to **weaken the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters'** union-recognition drive.
- 1933, Randolph supported legislation introduced by Sen. Clarence C. Dill (Washington) that forced railroads to hire only American citizens in service positions when engaged in interstate commerce

Who Would Pay \$26,000 to Work in a Chicken Plant?

Chicken plants have recruited thousands of foreign workers in recent years through a little-known program to fill jobs they say Americans won't do.

(Michael Grabbell Dec. 28, 2017)



2016 54% of all EB-3 green cards from South Korea

South Korean computer engineer worried about future of his young daughters in country's high-pressure education system.

2015 worked in House of Raeford poultry plant, South Carolina to obtain a green card to migrate to US

EB-3: 1965 immigration act. Congress created green card category for "skilled and unskilled workers in short supply."

EB-3 lifeline for businesses facing legitimate labor shortages while providing a pathway to citizenship for unskilled immigrants.

Recipients must remain for 1 yr in exchange for green card

some foreign migration consultants have developed a lucrative niche charging between \$20,000 and \$130,000

website of a Vietnamese migration agency. "Do not miss this opportunity!" "Only \$70,000 and you can apply for a U.S. green card and give yourself and your family a future!"

House of Raeford ranks among **Apple, Google, Microsoft and Amazon** as one of the biggest sponsors of green cards.

My food bill?

Pro, guest workers do crop harvesting that U.S. workers won't do.

- Sen. Larry E. Craig, R-Idaho, in support of 2005 immigration bill, said that **72 to 78%** of agricultural force in Idaho was illegal and that industry would collapse without these workers.
- **message**: Agribusiness would have to pay higher wages to attract workers, and if we could find Americans willing to pick crops (at \$20 per hour), we, as consumers, would have **higher food bills**.

My food bill? Or my tax bill?

U.S. taxes go to promote U.S. exports.

- 2005, the National Potato Promotion Board received \$3.9 million from USDA-- to **create and expand foreign markets for U.S. agricultural commodities** (program's total 2005 allocation was \$140 million).
- **2020 Government subsidies to farmer nearly 39% of net farm income.**
- **Beyond crop insurance payments, USDA distributed \$23 billion to farmers hurt by President Trump's trade war from 2018 to 2020 & \$45.3 billion in pandemic-related assistance in 2020 and 2021**

Qiu, Linda. 2022. Farmland Values Hit Record Highs, Pricing Out Farmers. NYT November 14, 2022

Mexico - 3rd largest export market for U.S.

potatoes (National Potato Council 2018).

- Under NAFTA, frozen, dehydrated, & fresh potatoes entitled to enter Mexico duty-free.

Mexican National Confederation of Potato Producers (Conpapa) wanted to eliminate U.S. competition.

Mexico Objections to U.S. imports

- 1) on phytosanitary grounds [highly vulnerable to transmitted pests and diseases]
- 2) Mexico has sufficient production to meet domestic demand; imports were financially injurious

Thinking more broadly about externalities:
"nobody else will do the work and therefore U.S.
food would cost more"

USDA \$\$\$ & Immigrants harvest in US



exported



session11



migration



Rural
poverty

Exports as a percentage of domestic production for selected horticultural crops

almonds	75%
walnuts	51%
figs [2008]	50%
fresh grapefruit	40%
lemons	27%
wine	10%

About labor replacement

Many American dairy cows are milked by immigrants [at least 50% of labor. But not eligible for H-2A season visa program] Binyamin Appelbaum NYT 2/9/2026

New York, cows are milked by robots.
Asturias, Spain, cows milked by robots. In voluntary milking systems (VMS), cows choose when to be milked, improving efficiency and allowing for higher milking frequency.

Export-Import Bank of United States independent federal agency

- *helps exporters become more competitive in global marketplace through export finance programs.
- *provides guarantees of working capital loans for U.S. exporters, guarantees the repayment of loans, makes loans to foreign purchasers of U.S. goods and services
- *provides credit insurance against non-payment by foreign buyers
- *focuses on exports to developing countries,

More than 90 % shrimp US consumes annually is imported --majority from Vietnam, India, Indonesia and Ecuador.

USDA purchased over 9 million pounds of shrimp in 2020 and 2021.

Rep. Graves (R-LA) announced USDA will be purchasing up to \$25 million in US wild-caught shrimp from South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

3rd year USDA made purchases of US shrimp. for food assistance programs; will give schools, food banks and disaster-stricken areas access to nutritious source of protein. 2022

IMMIGRATION DISCOURSE & REALITY

REALITY

1) U.S. - a nation of immigrants

2) Immigrants take jobs nobody wants

skilled



Supporting the argument 'we need skilled immigrants'

Foreign workers fill a critical need in U.S. labor market—particularly in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields.

Every year, U.S. employers seeking highly skilled foreign professionals compete for pool of H-1B visas [allocated by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS)]

Pro“Research shows that H-1B workers complement U.S. workers, fill employment gaps in many STEM occupations, and expand job opportunities for all.”

Trump says H-1B visas needed because of lack of US talent,

Zac Anderson USA TODAY

President Trump ignited a wave of MAGA criticism in defending use of the H-1B visa program, telling an interviewer the United States needs to "bring in talent" and pushing back on the idea that the country already has enough talented workers.

Trump's comments align with the view of many business leaders, especially in the tech industry, who have used the H-1B program to bolster skilled workforce

H-1B [Immigration Act of 1990]

- *temporary (nonimmigrant) visa; --three years, may be extended for maximum of six years.

- *employer must take steps to ensure that hiring a foreign worker will not harm U.S. workers.

Today, most policymakers and industry leaders are united in belief that U.S. faces a **high-tech talent crisis**.

The federal government caps new H-1B visas to 65,000, with an additional 20,000 visas for people who have earned a master's degree or higher from an American higher education institution.

lets employers seek workers who are highly educated – at least a bachelor's degree – to perform in "**specialty occupations**," according to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

USCIS

PISA 2022	MATH	Science	Reading
Singapore	575	561	543
China	552	543	510
Taiwan	547	537	515
Hong Kong	540	520	500
Japan	536	547	516
South Korea	527	528	515
Estonia	510	526	511
Switzerland	508	503	483
Canada	497	515	507
Netherlands	493	488	459
Ireland	492	504	516
United Kingdom	489	500	494
Poland	489	499	489
Belgium	489	491	479
Denmark	489	494	489
Australia	487	507	498
Czech Republic	487	498	489
Austria	487	491	480
Slovenia	485	500	469
Finland	484	511	490

PISA 2022	MATH	Science	Reading
Latvia	483	494	475
Sweden	482	494	487
New Zealand	479	504	501
Germany	475	492	480
Lithuania	475	484	472
France	474	487	474
Spain	473	485	474
Hungary	473	486	473
Portugal	472	484	477
Italy	471	477	482
Vietnam	469	472	462
Norway	468	478	477
Malta	466	466	445
 United States	465	499	504

Overall, US ranked # 34

1	Singapore
2	China
3	Taiwan
4	Hong Kong
5	Japan
6	South Korea
7	Estonia
8	Switzerland
9	Canada
10	Netherlands
11	Ireland
12	United Kingdom
13	Poland
14	Belgium
15	Denmark
16	Australia
17	Czech Republic
18	Austria

19	Slovenia
20	Finland
21	Latvia
22	Sweden
23	New Zealand
24	Germany
25	Lithuania
26	France
27	Spain
28	Hungary
29	Portugal
30	Italy
31	Vietnam
32	Norway
33	Malta
34	United States
35	Slovakia
36	Croatia

2015 PISA AVERAGE SCORES

Math

Singapore	564
Hong Kong	548
Macao	544
Taiwan	542
Japan	532
China*	531
Korea	524
Switzerland	521
Estonia	520
Canada	516
Netherlands	512
Denmark	511
Finland	511
Slovenia	510
Belgium	507
Germany	506
Poland	504
Ireland	504
Norway	502
Austria	497
New Zealand	495
Viet Nam	495
Russia	494
Sweden	494
Australia	494
France	493
United Kingdom	492
Czech Republic	492
Portugal	492
OECD Average	490
Italy	490
Iceland	488
Spain	486
Luxembourg	486
Latvia	482
Malta	479
Lithuania	478
Hungary	477
Slovak Republic	475
Israel	470
United States	470
Croatia	464
Kazakhstan	460
Buenos Aires	456

Reading

Singapore	535
Hong Kong	527
Canada	527
Finland	526
Ireland	521
Estonia	519
Korea	517
Japan	516
Norway	513
New Zealand	509
Germany	509
Macao	509
Poland	506
Slovenia	505
Netherlands	503
Australia	503
Sweden	500
Denmark	500
France	499
Belgium	499
Portugal	498
United Kingdom	498
Taiwan	497
United States	497
Spain	496
Russia	495
China*	494
OECD Average	493
Switzerland	492
Latvia	488
Czech Republic	487
Croatia	487
Viet Nam	487
Austria	485
Italy	485
Iceland	482
Luxembourg	481
Israel	479
Buenos Aires	475
Lithuania	472
Hungary	470
Greece	467
Chile	459
Slovak Republic	453

Science

Singapore	556
Japan	538
Estonia	534
Chinese Taipei	532
Finland	531
Macao	529
Canada	528
Viet Nam	525
Hong Kong	523
China*	518
Korea	516
New Zealand	513
Slovenia	513
Australia	510
United Kingdom	509
Germany	509
Netherlands	509
Switzerland	506
Ireland	503
Belgium	502
Denmark	502
Poland	501
Portugal	501
Norway	498
United States	496
Austria	495
France	495
Sweden	493
OECD Average	493
Czech Republic	493
Spain	493
Latvia	490
Russia	487
Luxembourg	483
Italy	481
Hungary	477
Lithuania	475
Croatia	475
Buenos Aires	475
Iceland	473
Israel	467
Malta	465
Slovak Republic	461
Kazakhstan	456

U.S. Math #40

SessionII Schwartzman

H-1B1 Specialty Occupations

- * alien coming temporarily to perform services in a specialty occupation -requires theoretical & practical application of highly specialized knowledge. Needs **specific course of higher education.**

H-1B2 Research &Development Project

- * alien coming temporarily to perform services of an exceptional nature relating to a **cooperative research & development** project administered by Dept of Defense.

H1-B - criticism

- companies seeking more STEM employees at the same time they are laying off huge numbers of STEM workers and increasing the employment of offshore STEM workers who earn a fraction of U.S. salaries.
- large portion of IT guest workers are conduit for offshoring IT work, because an offshore project requires about a third of the team to be **onshore** to work with the client, do requirements analysis, and liaise with the offshore team.

Salzman, Hal. "What Shortages? The Real Evidence About the STEM Workforce." *Issues in Science and Technology* 29, no. 4 (Summer 2013).

In 2015, about 250 technology workers at Walt Disney World Orlando, Fla., were told that they were being laid off, and that they would have to **train their replacements** -- H-1B visa holders who had been brought in by an outsourcing firm based in India.

Elon Musk (former H-1B holder), wrote on X that the expertise U.S. companies need "simply does not exist in America in sufficient quantity." Mr. Musk's electric-car company, Tesla, obtained 724 of the (65,000) visas in 2024

A Guide to H-1B Visas and a G.O.P. Fight. Adeel Hassan Jan. 26, 2025 The New York Times

- IT industry most vocal about inability to find enough workers, hires only **two-thirds** of each year's graduating class of bachelor's degree **computer scientists**.
- USCIS does not track registrations specifically by STEM field, but most H-1B recipients work in computer-related occupations.

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Employers must pay H-1B visa holders the higher of prevailing or actual wage paid to similarly employed Americans .

employer could pay up to \$34,900 in legal & government fees to file initial H-1B petition and extension. If sponsored for permanent residence, cost could reach \$50,000. (2024)

<https://www.forbes.com/sites/stuartanderson/2024/12/12/tesla-emerges-among-top-employers-of-h-1b-visa-holders>

President Trump announced new fee of \$100,000 on new H-1B visa petitions. In effect September 21, 2025,

H-1B3 Fashion Model

- * a fashion model- nationally or internationally recognized for achievements, to be employed in position requiring someone of **distinguished merit & ability**.

Fashion models are exempt from the bachelor's degree requirement!!!

Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of H-1B admissions.

EB EB-1, EB-2, EB-3, EB-5

Employment-Based Green Cards

permanent residency

require employer sponsorship and labor certification. beneficiaries can change employers

EB-5: Requires investment (\$900,000+) in U.S. business

Spouses/children (< 21) get Green Cards,

H1B-1, H1B-2 H1b-3

temporary, non-immigrant work visas

requiring renewal after 3-6 years

Employer tied

•EB Einstein Visa (EB-1A)

Pelé - Legendary Footballer

granted U.S. green card under the EB-1 program in recognition of his extraordinary impact on international sports

*Melania Trump first entered from Slovenia August 27, 1996, using B1/B2 visitor visa.

*subsequently obtained an H-1B 3 visa 10/18/1996 to work as a model.

*2001, she obtained an EB-1 "Einstein" visa for extraordinary ability.

Ahistorical Snapshots Lead to False Fixes

Two claims -- “jobs for which natives are not qualified” and “jobs that nobody wants” -- have ardent supporters and critics.

The situation of job-worker mismatch cannot be solved solely with immigration fixes.

we must attempt to understand the origins of “insufficient pool” of qualified Americans for hi-tech jobs, and of so many “undesirable low-paying” jobs

DISCOURSE & REALITY

V REALITY

- 1) U.S. - a nation of immigrants
- 2) Immigrants take jobs from U.S. workers
- 3) They contribute/ they cost

3) Cost/benefit analysis



ACCOUNTING CHALLENGE [Borjas]

studies offer something for everyone.

3 hypotheses

Immigrants:

- 1) adversely affect native economic outcomes
- 2) do not change native economic outcomes
- 3) improve native economic outcomes

Accounting Scheme

	Gains	Losses
Economy	#1	# -2
Government Revenue	#3	# -4

$$\text{Net effect} = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4$$

1 examples

- Filling jobs: Marginal industries (sweatshops) need labor or industries will leave U.S. e.g. textile factories [Miles 101-148]
- Farm sector jobs
- Start small businesses
- run shops/revitalize decaying municipal central cities
- middle class higher consumption level- NannyGate [Mills:69]
- boutique service sector
- Create new consumer demands

1 examples

- New immigrants accounted for 76% of labor force growth in Maryland and 44% in Virginia. [based on 2000 Census]

source: Center for Labor Market Studies at Northeastern University [funded by Business Roundtable, group of corporate chief executives].

#2 COST

- Take jobs → Unemployment of previous occupants
- Drive wages down of occupants who have to compete with undocumented
- entry of many poorly educated immigrants into workforce holds back wages of lowest-paid American-born workers.
- Send out wages. Remittances not reinvested in the US

Accounting Scheme

	Gains	Losses
Economy	#1	# -2
Government Revenue	#3	# -4

$$\text{Net effect} = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4$$

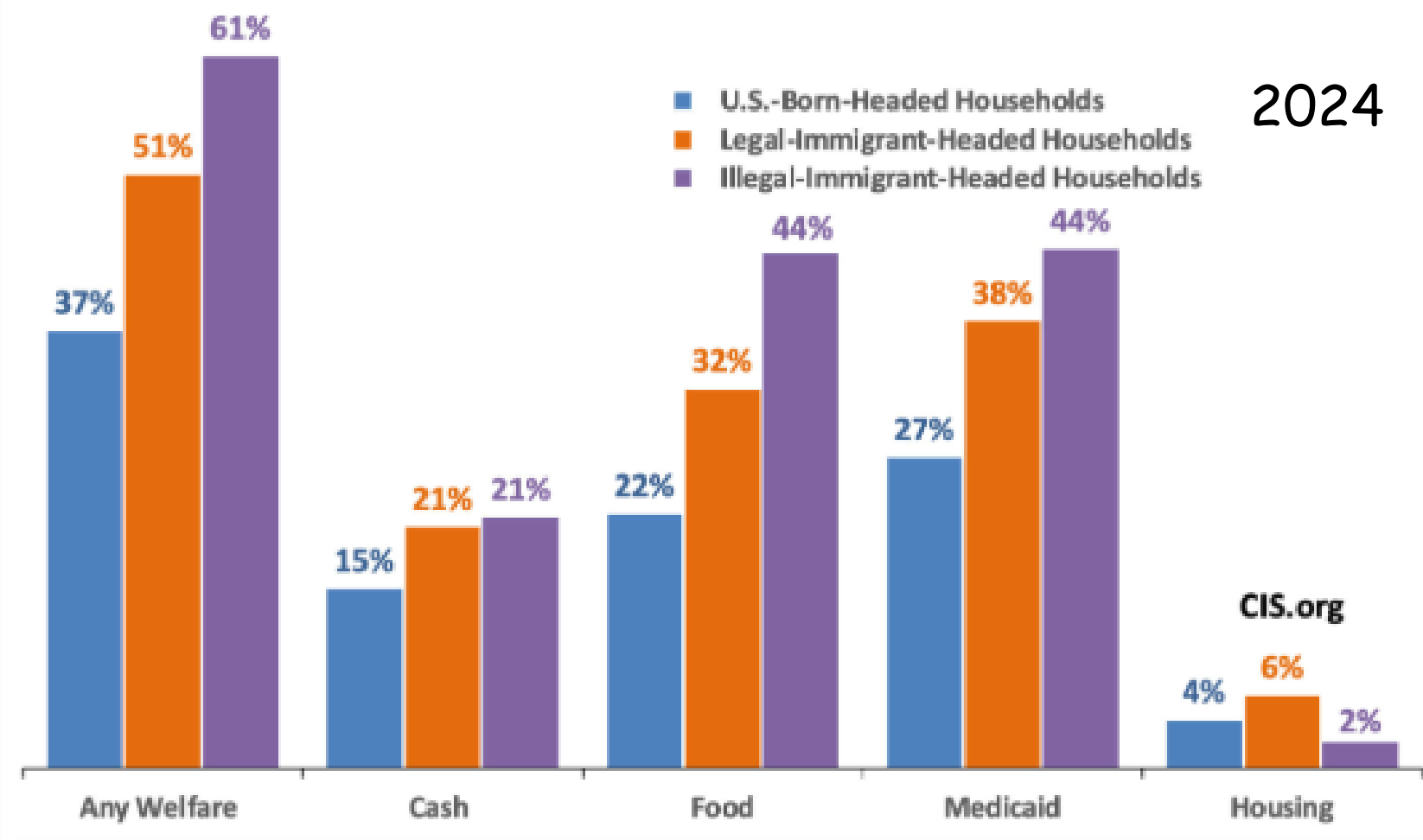
EXAMPLES #3

- pay taxes [payroll & consumer]
- we need new youth working to pay into social security fund
- Many who pay do not collect social security benefits,
- unclaimed payroll deductions (credited to false social security numbers) go into general fund [MEF]

EXAMPLES #4 = added tax burden

- Poorer, Earn less, pay lower taxes
- Larger families & dependents → less taxes [and benefit from Earned Income Credit]
- Draw more on U.S. taxes via welfare.

Figure 2. More than half of both legal and illegal immigrant households use one or more welfare programs, significantly exceeding the U.S.-born rates.



Source: 2024 Survey of Income and Program Participation. See text for welfare programs included in each category.

<https://cis.org/Report/Welfare-Use-Immigrants-and-USBorn-2024#:~:text=With%20the%20exception%20of%20TANF,welfare%20use%20at%2056.3%20percent.>

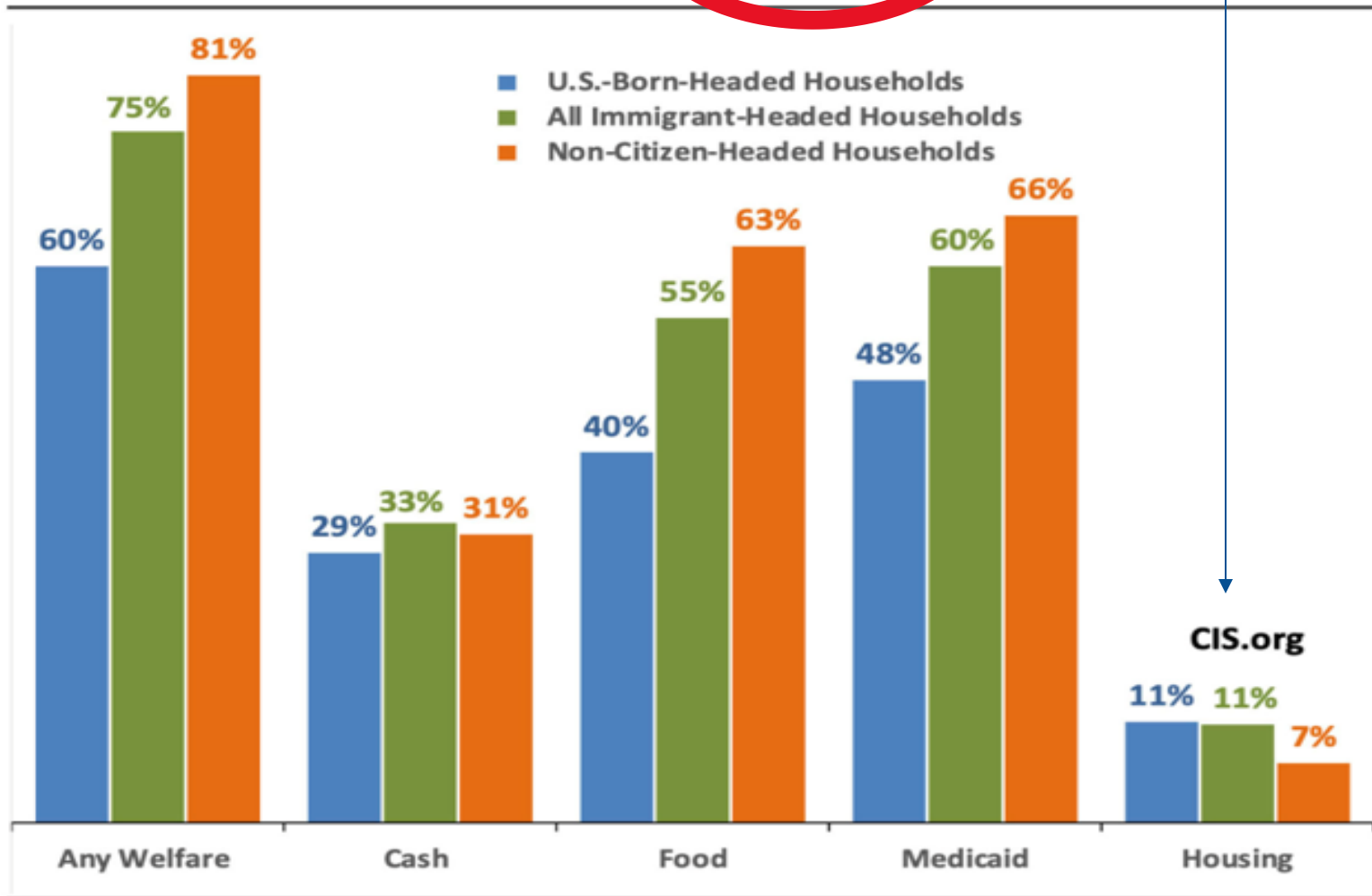
SessionII Schwartzman



SIPP is a nationally representative longitudinal survey that provides comprehensive information on the dynamics of income, employment, household composition, and government program participation. SIPP is also a leading source of data on economic well-being, family dynamics, education, wealth, health insurance, child care, and food security. The survey interviews individuals for several years and provides monthly data about changes in household and family composition and economic circumstances over time.

<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/sipp.html>

Figure 3. Welfare use rates by low-income immigrant households tend to exceed low-income U.S.-born households, but not for all programs.*



Source: 2024 Survey of Income and Program Participation. See text for welfare programs included in each category.

* Low-income is <250% of the poverty threshold.

<https://cis.org/Report/Welfare-Use-Immigrants-and-USBorn-2024#:~:text=With%20the%20exception%20of%20TANF,welfare%20use%20at%2056.3%20percent.>

Percentage of specific populations on SNAP 2015

in poverty

	Percentage on SNAP
All	12.8%
White	10.6%
Black	25.3%
Asian	6.9%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	25.8%
Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	19.2%
Mixed	20.7%
Hispanic	20.4%

6	6
7	7
2	2
8	8
1	1
5	4
3	4
4	3

	Poverty Rate
All	13.5%
White	11.5%
Black	23.9%
Asian	11.2%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	27.0%
Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	16.9%
Mixed	16.9%
Hispanic	20.8%

Source: March Current Population Survey, 2016

State of the Union 2017. <https://inequality.stanford.edu/publications/pathway/state-union-2017>

Example from poultry industry

Hudson Foods in Noel, Missouri used labor recruiter who recruited immigrants... After they received false documents and were delivered to a motel, the motel owner took "every new Hudson worker to apply for Food Stamps at the local welfare agency, (Division of Family Services).

Latinos receiving Food Stamps in Noel

35 per month in 1993

375 per month in 1996."

Example: SSI does many things

- * federally funded and administered program: primary cash transfer program available to the elderly. [over 65 yrs]
- * primary income transfer program for the disabled population.
- **WAS one of largest native-immigrant differential, bigger than AFDC** (Van Hook, Jennifer.' 1998. 'SSI Eligibility and Participation Among Elderly Naturalized Citizens and Non-Citizens.)

1989 SSI benefit recipients

- ▶ 25.9% elderly non-citizens*
- ▶ 8.7% naturalized citizens
- ▶ 5.9 U.S. born population

Asians have high levels of SSI reciprocity (43.5%) of eligible.

ended in 1996 & 1997

- ▶ (Van Hook, Jennifer.' 1998. 'SSI Eligibility and Participation Among Elderly Naturalized Citizens and Non-Citizens.)

Historic factors

- 1965 immigration reform (1924 National Origins Quota Act) offered family reunification, not national-origin for entry
 - shift from Europe & Canada to Latin America, Caribbean, and Asia.
- * “..parents of US citizens could now immigrate without numerical limitation. → greater %% of elderly immigrants.
- * older ages, no or little US labor market experience or retirement benefits

ESF only small % of MEF

Exhibit 3: Ratio of Wage Items Posted to the MEF and ESF

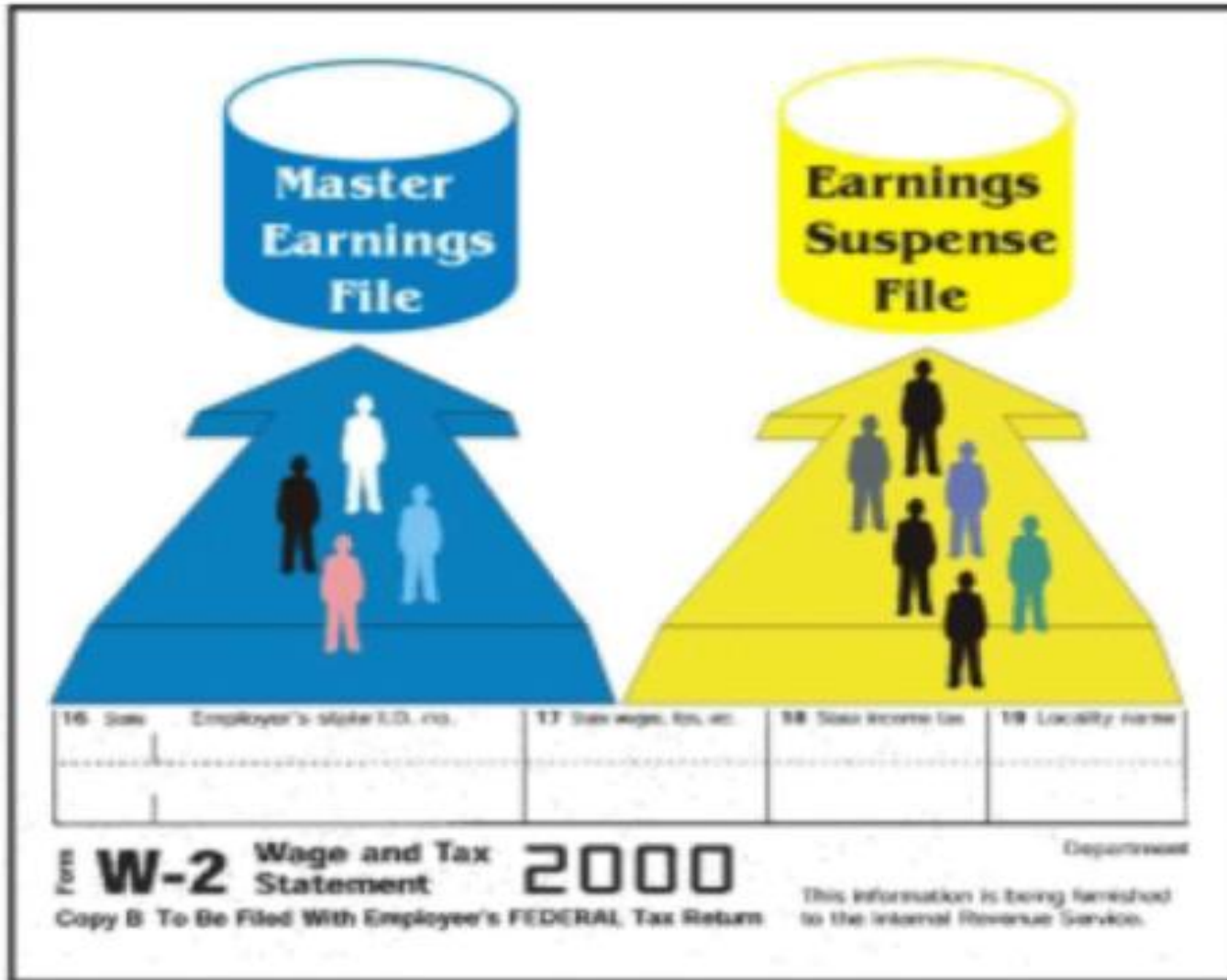
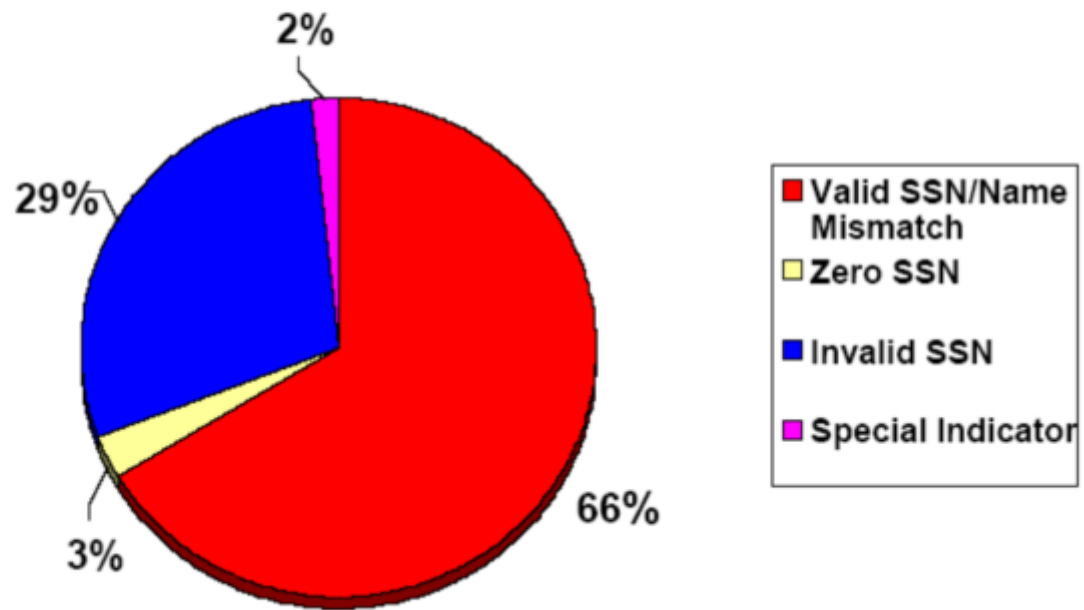
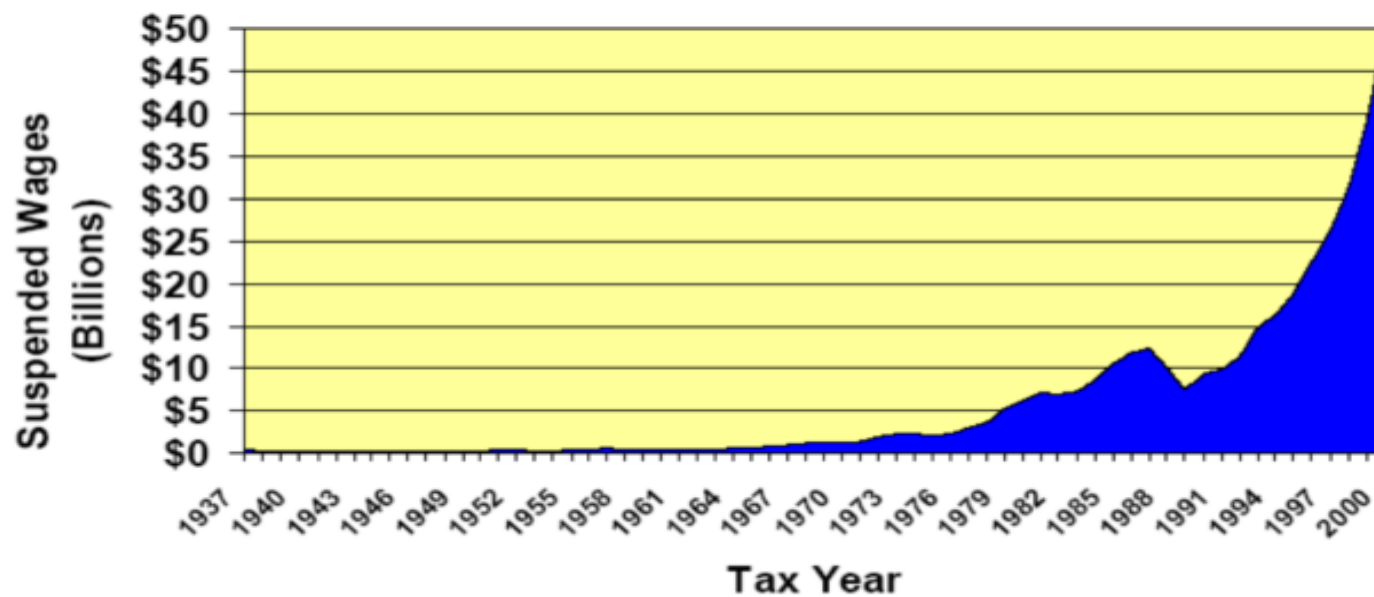


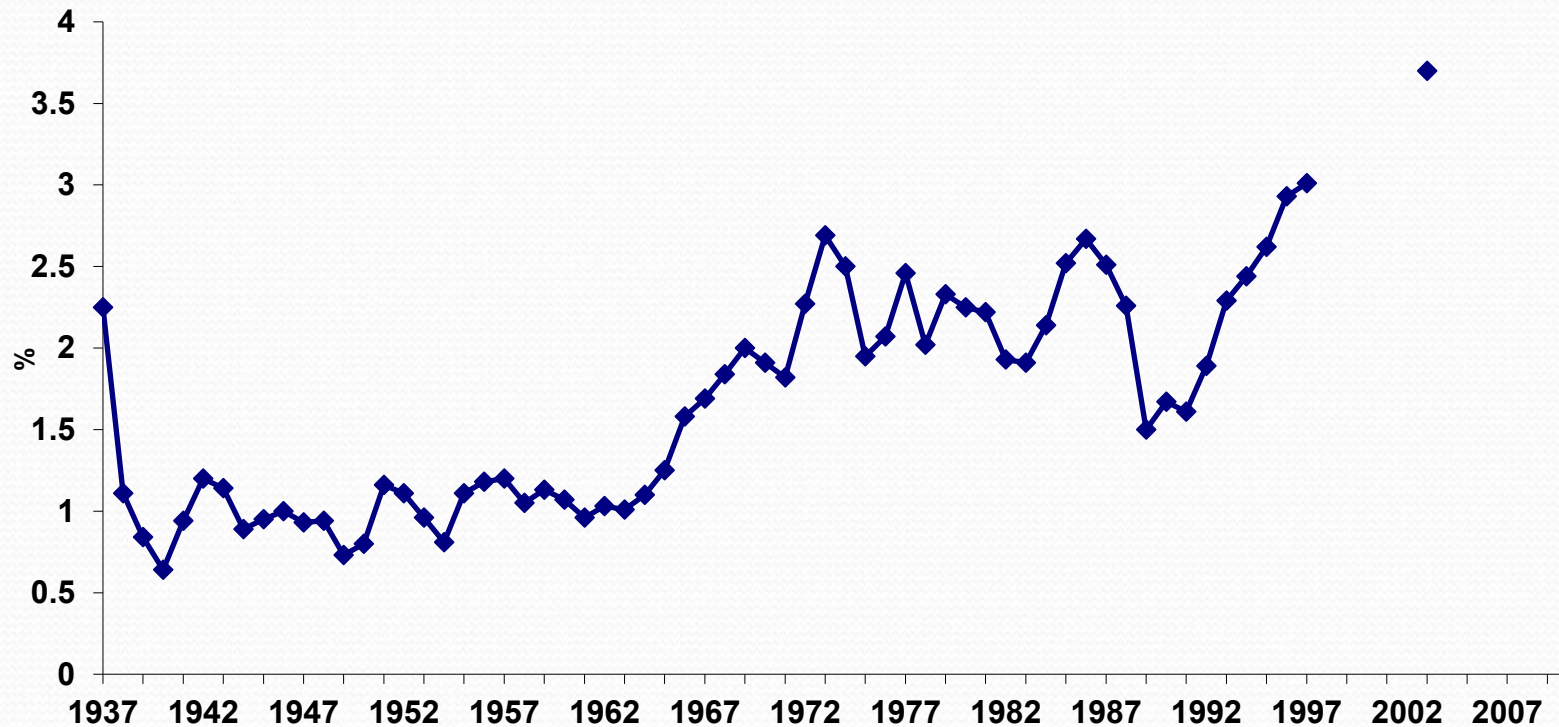
Figure 5: Contents of the ESF
(Tax Years 2000)



**FIGURE 1: STATUS OF THE EARNINGS SUSPENSE FILE
(Tax Years 1937-2000)**

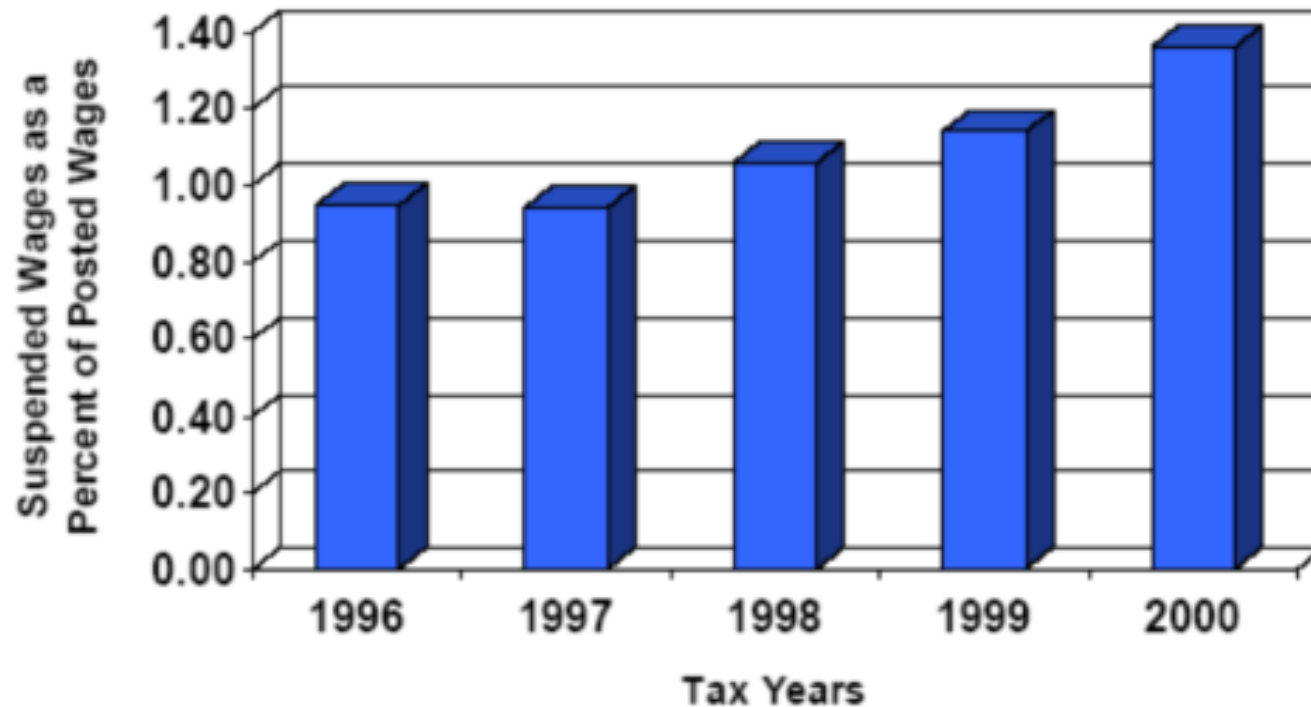


ESF % of Total # Wages



2005 = 1.30% of MEF \$\$value

**Figure 6: Percent of Suspended Wages
Compared to Total Reported Wages
(Tax Years 1996-2000)**



Note: Total reported wages includes wages going into the Master Earnings Files as well as the ESF.

IS IMMIGRATION HURTING THE U.S.?

No.

on balance, newcomers create far more wealth than they consume.

We could use a few more go-getters.

(Fierman, Jaclyn . 1993. "Is Immigration Hurting the US?" Fortune. August 9.
http://money.cnn.com/magazines/fortune/fortune_archive/1993/08/09/78176/index.htm)

YES

Welfare State Cannot Afford Large-scale Immigration of Less Skilled Persons. (Borjas 80)

Low-skilled Americans have most to lose.

