



Population, Immigration, Labor and American Competitiveness Study

Federal Agency Resource Bibliography

January 2008

The Hispanic Institute's Population, Immigration, Labor and American Competitiveness Study Project Summary

The U.S. Census Bureau reported that immigrants comprised 12.4% of the domestic workforce in 2000 and 72% of net employment growth during the 1990s was attributable to immigrants entering the labor force. The great flow of immigrants from Mexico and Central America, (the largest portion of immigrants in the 1990s), entered through the states in EDA's Austin Region; we would expect a greater proportion of immigrants in the workforce in these gateway states than in the nation as a whole.

The diversification of the economy has altered the nature of the workforce while pushing it to the breaking point. Current Bureau of Labor Statistics four-year projections anticipate the creation of 165.3 million jobs by 2012; but the BLS projects the domestic workforce will only 162.3 million individuals by that time. Due to declining birthrates in the following years some estimates foresee this gap widening to ten million workers by 2025.

The consequences of this growing labor shortage are dire; the demand for a steady, skilled workforce tops the list of prerequisites for a vibrant economy. Unable to meet its workforce needs, industry in the Region will have only one viable option for maintaining operations: relocation (either to other domestic regions experiencing labor surpluses or offshore to countries with larger and cheaper labor pools).

In December 2006 The Hispanic Institute began researching the impact of the immigrant population on the national workforce. After an initial information-gathering period, THI's research team proposed the Population, Immigration, Labor and American Competitiveness Study to the Board of Directors. The study is designed to uncover reliable data upon which to make informed policy and business decisions while fostering increased economic competitiveness. Our goal is to ensure that policymakers and businesses have an accurate description of the nation's present and future labor needs and the available resources to satisfy them. The Board authorized the Study proposal in February 2007 and in July 2007 the Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration funded its first phase. Phase I of the study will be complete June 30, 2009.

While Phase I focuses on targeted areas within EDA's Austin Region, THI plans the extension of the Project into a nationally-focused effort in subsequent phases. Many of the elements of Phase I, including the extensive background research, are applicable and easily transferable to the nationally-focused study.

PROJECT

Our Study will supply the information necessary to rationalize the nation's workforce; without more complete data on the nation's industrial and business conditions, its labor needs as well as better information on the immigrant population, the task of fully-integrating the workforce shouldered by industry and economic development agencies will be inefficient and halting. Several things are lacking in the gamut of present studies and corresponding analysis. There is little substantive information on unmet labor needs throughout the nation. There is also little detail on the types of skills required to fill the vacant positions and none on the skills found within the immigrant population. Subsequently, the analysis that will correlate these disparate and unassembled data is yet to be performed.

SCOPE OF WORK

Our Study includes the eight distinct steps listed below and will rely on THI's project team coordinating and gathering input from all stakeholders (business, community and government leaders) to synthesize a report that fully describes the nation's present business and labor needs as well as accurate five-year forecasts.

I. CONDUCT BACKGROUND RESEARCH:

A. Researching information on the economic conditions based on:

1. State
2. Federal
3. Other data sources, including industry associations, chambers of commerce, and other economic development agencies

B. This will include discussing:

1. The economy
2. Population
3. Geographic flow of the workforce
4. Other pertinent national information as discovered

C. Upon concluding background research THI will have established a clearinghouse of existing research on these subjects.

II. ANALYZE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES:

An in-depth analysis of the economic development problems and opportunities affecting the nation; this analysis will:

1. Incorporate relevant material from other government-sponsored or supported plans and demonstrate consistency with applicable state and local workforce investment strategies
2. Identify and analyze economic clusters across the nation

III. IDENTIFY MIGRATION PATTERNS:

Utilizing U.S. Census data and other sources, THI will create a database of specific areas where:

1. Immigrant populations are experiencing significant growth and
2. Identify the specific industries and clusters where they are being employed

IV. CONDUCT QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH:

THI will develop quantitative surveys of targeted industries to identify specific labor needs over a one-to-five-year period.

V. CREATE LABOR FORECASTS:

THI will create a series of employment forecasts tied directly to the targeted regions and industries.

VI. IMPLEMENT A WEB-BASED NETWORK:

The Hispanic Institute will utilize workflow technology to communicate with stakeholders and coordinate the activities of project staff.

VII. DEVELOPMENT OF REPORT AND DISSEMINATION OF FINDINGS:

THI will draft a report of key findings and disseminate it to key stakeholders for review and comment. THI will then finalize the report for publication.

PHASE I TARGETED AREAS:

While our goal is to establish the efficacy of our approach and expand the Study nationally, in Phase I (the portion of the study for which the Economic Development Administration has granted THI \$600,000), we will focus on the counties in Arkansas and Texas listed below. We began Phase I in July 2007 and our targeted completion date is June 30, 2009.

Arkansas Counties

- Calhoun
- Dallas
- Hempstead
- Lafayette
- Little River
- Nevada
- Ouachita
- Sevier

Texas Counties

- Bexar (select Census tracts)
- Cameron
- Culberson
- Dimmit
- El Paso (select Census tracts)
- Harris (Select Census tracts)
- Hidalgo
- Hudspeth
- LaSalle
- Maverick
- Presidio
- Starr
- Webb
- Willacy
- Zapata
- Zavalla

ABOUT THE HISPANIC INSTITUTE:

The Hispanic Institute is an I.R.S.-designated 501(c) (3) nonprofit organization formed to provide an effective education forum for all Americans on issues related to and effecting Hispanic America. The Hispanic Institute has managed a number of projects including:

- Studying the role of Hispanics in the nation's economy
- Media monitoring
- Consumer fraud
- Citizenship education

The Hispanic Institute's Board of Directors sets organizational policy and implements initiatives. The staff of the Institute serves at the pleasure of the Board of Directors. The Board brings a wealth of knowledge and experience in a variety of fields and areas of expertise including: public policy, research, business development and trade negotiations.

Federal Agency Resource Bibliography

As part of the study, THI conducted an extensive review of United States government documents relating to immigration and labor issues. This bibliography represents the pool of relevant documentation developed and published by the Federal government and from which we began our project. The documents referenced represent a politically neutral and objective common ground and inform our current national economic and immigration policies.

Copies may be freely distributed provided the document is disseminated in its entirety. Phase I of this project is funded by U.S. Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration.

For more information, visit: www.thehispanicinstitute.net.

Record 1

Citation: Paulin, Geoffrey D. "A changing market: expenditures by Hispanic consumers, revisited," Monthly Labor Review, Volume 126, No. 8, August 2003.

Abstract: The Hispanic population in the United States continues to grow. Accounting for more than 6 percent of the U.S. population in 1980, the share nearly doubled by the year 2000, with Hispanics accounting for just under 12 percent of the population. 1 Growing at more than 1 percent every 5 years since 1980, the Hispanic population experienced its largest increase during the 1995–2000 period, when it increased nearly 1.5 percent. Similarly, Hispanics account for an increasing portion of consumer spending—more than 6 percent in 1995 and more than 7 percent in 2000.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2003/08/art2full.pdf>

Record 2

Citation: Diaz de Cossio, Roger. "Adult Education, Migration, and Immigrant Education," National Institute of Adult Education Mexico. March 8, 2005, (Visited September 1, 2007).

Abstract: Mexico is in the midst of a huge reform in the field of adult education. At the same time, Mexico has been far and away, the largest producer of immigrants into the United States at least during the last 50 years. Due to the peculiar pattern on Mexican migration, Mexico and the United States should work together more in adult, children, and bilingual education as a whole and in relation to the needs of immigrants and their families.

This paper describes briefly, the reform in adult education in Mexico and possible parallels with other countries. Next, useful figures and data are offered on Mexican migration to the United States. A few references will be given to successful cases in immigrant education. Finally, some comments will be made on the problems of immigrant education in the United States and further cooperation from Mexico, the sending country, as an example of what other country-pairs can do.

Link: <http://www.ed.gov/pubs/HowAdultsLearn/DiazdeCossio.pdf>

Record 3

Citation: Employment and Training Administration/Business Relations Group Report, U.S. Department of Labor. "Advanced Manufacturing Industry: Addressing the Workforce Challenges of America's Advanced Manufacturing Workforce," March 2004.

Abstract: This document is a tool that will assist ETA, as well as the national Workforce Investment System, to model sound investments in local, regional, state, and national projects that promise to address the workforce challenges facing advanced manufacturers. The document will inform the reader about ETA's processes to gather information and to collaborate with key stakeholders, which lead to the implementation of model "solutions" grants in Advanced Manufacturing.

Link: <http://www.doleta.gov/BRG/pdf/Advanced%20Manufacturing%20Report%2011.1.05.pdf>

Record 4

Citation: Lerman, Robert I. and Stephanie R. Schmidt. "An Overview of Economic, Social, and Demographic Trends Affecting the U.S. Labor Market," Final Report August 1999. (<http://www.dol.gov/oasam/programs/history/herman/reports/futurework/conference/trends/Trendsintro.htm>).

Abstract: This paper offers an assessment of broad social, economic, and demographic trends affecting the US labor force now—in this time of strong economic growth—and in the future. The focus is on demographic trends, work and family issues, health and pension patterns, technical change, adjustment to low unemployment, globalization, and the plight of low-skilled workers. The paper identifies several important trends and patterns, including: 1) the largest demographic shift relevant to the job market is the impending decline in the share of prime-age workers; 2) over 60 percent of workers do not have their own children in their home, but an increasing share of workers care for elderly relatives; 3) the impact of the substantial shift from defined-benefit (DB) to defined-contribution (DC) pension plans on workers is unclear, but some estimates suggest that the typical worker will gain financially; 4) while investment in computers is spurring technical change, the impacts on productivity in firms vary a great deal because of the varying organizational responses to technology; 5) the labor market has adjusted surprisingly well to low unemployment, partly because college-educated workers have accounted for over 90 percent of the net growth in employed adult workers during the 1992-99 expansion; 6) globalization of production is unlikely to have weakened the position of US workers because overall foreign investment in the US has exceeded US investment abroad and foreign direct investment has been nearly as high as US direct investment; 7) while the economic expansion greatly reduced unemployment and expanded job opportunities for low-

skill workers, many less-educated men who left the labor force in earlier years have not reentered the job market.

Link:

<http://www.dol.gov/oasam/programs/history/herman/reports/futurework/conference/trends/trends.pdf>

Record 5

Citation: Bach, Christopher L.. "Annual Revision of the U.S. International Accounts, 1991-2004." U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. July 2005.

Abstract: As is customary each June, the estimates of U.S. international transactions and of the U.S. international investment position have been revised to incorporate statistical and methodological revisions. This year, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) has continued to address gaps in coverage. In large part, the gaps have arisen because of the dynamic nature of the international financial markets. Most revisions this year resulted from improved coverage of securities transactions, both for U.S. holdings of foreign securities and foreign holdings of U.S. securities. In addition, estimates of personal transfers of the foreign-born population resident in the United States to households abroad were updated with improved source data and refined estimation methods. Finally, results from BEA's new quarterly surveys of services transactions with unaffiliated foreigners were introduced into the accounts. Estimates of international transactions were revised for 1991–2004, and estimates of the international investment position were revised for 1998–2004.

Link: www.bea.gov/scb/pdf/2005/07July/0705_ITAAnnual.pdf

Record 6

Citation: Allendar, Susan Chou. "Australia's Migrants and Refugees: Opening the Door to Lifelong Learning," (<http://www.ed.gov/pubs/HowAdultsLearn/Allender.pdf>) March 8, 2005, (Visited September 1, 2007).

Abstract: This context paper has been written to provide background for my Immigration Workshop presentation on *Australia's Migrants and Refugees: Opening the Door to Lifelong Learning*. In keeping with the theme of the conference, it focuses on groups of migrants and refugees with low educational attainment and limited first language literacy. The first section situates Australia's immigration program within national economical development. The second section outlines the development of policy and programs relating to language and literacy education for migrants and refugees. It describes how policy and institutional approaches

recognize diversity in the design and delivery of services. The third section summarizes research undertaken within the Adult Migrant English Program to identify groups of adult learners with special needs and the learning barriers that face them. These studies focus on how characteristics, expectations, and previous experiences of learning influence migrant learners' attempts to interpret and cope with the curriculum, teaching methodology, resources, and tasks of the Australian language classroom. The section also details policies and practices developed to overcome these barriers and improve the effectiveness of learning. Actual exemplars of curriculum, successful classroom practices, and resources will be discussed at the workshop.

Link: <http://www.ed.gov/pubs/HowAdultsLearn/Allender.pdf>

Record 7

Citation: "Migration Between Mexico & the United States Binational: A report of the Binational Study on Migration," Group. "Bi-national Study on Migration." 1997.

Abstract: After a meeting of the Migration and Consular Affairs Group of the Mexican-United States Binational Commission in March 1995, the governments of Mexico and the United States decided to undertake a joint study of migration between the two countries. Research teams in each country studied each of five aspects of migration within their country and collaboratively analyzed the findings. National coordinators were designated for each country with the Commission on Immigration Reform coordinating the work of U.S. researchers. The main objective of the Binational Study is to contribute to a better understanding and appreciation of the nature, dimensions, and consequences of migration from Mexico to the United States. It also provides an opportunity to identify options to respond to these movements.

Link: www.utexas.edu/lbj/uscir/binational.html

Record 8

Citation: Kirkland, Katie. "Latino Workers in the Contemporary South." Edited by Arthur D. Murphy, Colleen Blanchard, and Jennifer A. Hill. Athens, GA, University of Georgia Press. Southern Anthropological Society, 2001," Book review, "Monthly Labor Review Online," Volume 125, No. 2, February 2002.

Abstract: Latino Workers in the Contemporary South is a collection of essays that discusses the recent influx of Latino immigrants in the southeastern region of the United States. The authors explain the trajectory of immigrants in the United States and how their destinations are no

longer limited to traditional places like metropolitan areas. The essays focus on rural communities in Georgia, North Carolina, and Florida, where immigrant populations have been growing rapidly.

The text holds interesting discussions of immigrant experiences, including their families being more inclined to immigrate as the Mexican economy worsens (the authors focus on Mexican immigrants, whom they deem as the largest group in the South), their diaspora, language barriers, and economic hardships.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2002/02/bookrevs.htm>

Record 9

Citation: Bergman, Bruce. "The Economics of Immigration: Selected Papers of Barry R. Chiswick," "Monthly Labor Review," Book Review page 32. January 2007.

Abstract: Chiswick studies earnings differentials between native born and foreign workers, human capital theory, and migration. Other major themes include labor market adjustment, selectivity, impact on the host economy, illegal migration, English language skills, employment, income transfers, and immigration policy. The author writes that his intent was to "include the papers that were path-breaking, offered the most important theoretical and empirical analyses, and had the greatest impact on the literature."

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2007/01/mlr200701.pdf>

Record 10

Citation: Wu, Amy. Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics Policy Directorate " Fact Sheet Border Apprehensions: 2005," November 2006.

Abstract: Statistics on apprehensions represent one of the few indicators available regarding illegal entry or presence in the United States. This Office of Immigration Statistics Fact Sheet provides information on recent trends in apprehensions and the gender, age, and geographic location of persons apprehended during 2005.

Link:

http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/ois_apprehensions_fs_2004.pdf

Record 11

Citation: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security. "Bureau of Industry and Security Annual Report Fiscal Year 2006." 2007

Abstract: Fiscal Year 2006 was a year of accomplishment for BIS as it worked to advance U.S. national security, foreign policy, and economic objectives by ensuring an effective export control and treaty compliance system and promoting continued U.S. strategic technology leadership. BIS strengthened and streamlined the U.S. dual-use export control system, expanded participation in the global system, and helped reduce illicit activity occurring outside the system. BIS also worked with the private sector to support the U.S. defense industrial and technological base.

Link: www.bis.doc.gov/News/2007/annReport06/BIS07_all.pdf

Record 12

Citation: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Chapter 1 Counting Minorities: A Brief History and a Look at the Future," <http://www.bls.gov/opub/rtaw/pdf/chapter1.pdf> (visited September 1, 2007).

Abstract: The purpose of this chapter is to describe the evolution of the collection of data on minorities, focusing on the decennial census and the Current Population Survey (CPS), the Nation's labor force survey. The chapter begins with a brief history of immigration to this country. It then goes on to describe early efforts to collect data on minorities through the decennial census. Next, it describes changes that were made to the CPS to help monitor the status of minorities in the labor force. A section summarizing the current labor force situation of minority workers, including subsections on immigrants, expenditures, and Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) projections of minority participation in the labor force, follows. The chapter concludes with a discussion of current efforts to meet demands for better data on minorities, particularly persons of multiracial backgrounds.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/rtaw/pdf/chapter1.pdf>

Record 13

Citation: Jefferys, Kelly. US Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics Management Directorate. "Fact Sheet: Characteristics of Employment-based legal permanent residents: 2004." October 2005

Abstract: Hundreds of thousands of immigrants become legal permanent residents (LPRs) of the United States every year. Some of these are employment-based immigrants who were granted permanent status because their job skills met an employer's need. This Office of Immigration Statistics *Fact Sheet* provides definitions for terms related to LPRs and descriptive characteristics of persons who became employment-based LPRs in the United States during 2004. The data presented in this fact sheet were derived from approved applications for LPR status that are maintained in the Computer Linked Application Information Management System (CLAIMS) of the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) of the Department of Homeland Security.

Link: www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/FSEmployBasedLPR2004.pdf

Record 14

Citation: Arcega, Mil. "Day Laborers Call for End to Immigration Raids," Voice of America News, (<http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2007-08/2007-08-06-voa38.cfm>), Washington, D.C. August 6, 2007

Abstract: More than 200 day laborers and advocates from across the United States converged on Capitol Hill Thursday to call for a moratorium on immigration raids. The National Day Laborer Organizing Network or NDLOON sponsored the protest and a four-day convention. The group says raids against day laborers and illegal immigrants have increased because lawmakers cannot agree on a comprehensive immigration reform bill. They say the system is broken and it is creating hardship for day laborers and their families. VOA's Mil Arcega reports.

Link: <http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2007-08/2007-08-06-voa38.cfm>

Record 15

Citation: Guerette, Rob T., 2006. "Disorder at Day Laborer Sites," Problem-Oriented Guides for Police, Problem-Specific Guides Series, no. 44, October 2006.

Abstract: This guide addresses the problem of disorder at day laborer sites. It begins by describing the problem and reviewing factors that increase the risks of it. It then identifies a series of questions to help you analyze your local problem. Finally, it reviews responses to the

problem and what is known about them from evaluative research and practice. Disorder at day laborer sites is but one aspect of the larger set of problems related to both public disorder and to illegal immigration. This guide is limited to addressing the particular harms created by disorder at day laborer sites.

Link: <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/mime/open.pdf?Item=1960>

Record 16

Citation: U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. "Economic Studies of the Economic Development Administration: 1995 to 2001." 2001

Abstract: This annotated bibliography is the fifth in the 36-year history of the Economic Development Administration (EDA). It describes 132 economic research, evaluation, and technical assistance reports funded by EDA's Research and Technical Assistance programs. Most of the reports were completed from 1995 through 2001. A few were completed prior to 1995 but were not included in earlier bibliographies.

Link: http://www.eda.gov/PDF/1G3_22_EDAeconstudies.pdf

Record 17

Citation: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Household Data Annual Averages: Employed Hispanic or Latino workers by sex occupation, class or worker, full or part-time status and detailed ethnic group." 2006

Abstract: Table showing the number, in thousands, of Employed Hispanic or Latino workers by sex occupation, class or worker, full or part-time status and detailed ethnic group for 2005 and 2006.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat13.pdf>

Record 18

Citation: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Household Data Annual Averages: Employed persons by detailed occupation, sex, race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity." 2006.

Abstract: Table showing the number, in thousands, and percentages of employed persons by detailed occupation, sex, race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity for 2006.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat11.pdf>

Record 19

Citation: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Household Data Annual Averages: Employed persons by industry, sex, race and occupation." 2006.

Abstract: Table showing the number, in thousands, of employed persons by industry, sex, race and occupation for 2006.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat17.pdf>

Record 20

Citation: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Household Data Annual Averages: Employed persons by occupation, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and sex." 2006

Abstract: Table showing the number, in thousands, and percentages of employed persons by occupation, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity and sex for 2005 and 2006.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat10.pdf>

Record 21

Citation: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Household Data Annual Averages: Employed persons by sex occupation, class or worker, full or part-time status and detailed ethnic group." 2006

Abstract: Table showing number of employed persons, in thousands, by sex, occupation, class of worker, full or part-time status, and race for 2005 and 2006.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat12.pdf>

Record 22

Citation: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Household Data Annual Averages: Employed persons in agriculture and related and in nonagricultural industries by age, sex and class of worker." 2006

Abstract: A table showing the number, in thousands, of employed persons in agriculture and related an in nonagricultural industries by age, sex and class of worker for 2006.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat15.pdf>

Record 23

Citation: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Household Data Annual Averages: Employed persons in nonagricultural industries by age, sex, race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity." 2006

Abstract: A table showing the number, in thousands, of employed persons in nonagricultural industries by age, sex, race and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity for 2006.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat14.pdf>

Record 24

Citation: Bowman, Charles. "Employment outlook: 1996 -2006; BLS projections to 2006 - a summary." Monthly Labor Review, November 1997.

Abstract: The gradual slowdown in the rate of labor force expansion continues to be one of the fundamental forces shaping the employment outlook. The slowdown is itself a reflection of very long-term swings in fertility and a gradual playing out of the dramatic change in labor force participation, particularly among women, which characterized much of the 70s and 80s and led to such far-reaching social and economic changes. At the same time, immigration has become an increasingly important source of population and labor force growth, moderating to some degree the slowing of population and labor force growth.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1997/11/art1full.pdf>

Record 25

Citation: Rytina, Nancy F. US Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics Policy Directorate. "Estimates of Legal Permanent Resident Population and Population Eligible to Naturalize in 2004." Population Estimates, February 2006.

Abstract: This paper presents estimates of the legal permanent resident (LPR) population living in the United States and of the population eligible to naturalize updated to September 2004¹ by the year LPR status was obtained, country of birth, and state of residence. The estimates are based primarily on a database created by the Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) from administrative records of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) of the Department of Homeland Security. The methodology used for the 2004 estimates is essentially the same as that used for the 2002 and 2003 estimates.

Link: www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/LPRest2004.pdf

Record 26

Citation: Office of Policy and Planning U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the US: 1990 to 2000." 2001

Abstract: The INS estimates that the total unauthorized immigrant population residing in the United States in January 2000 was 7.0 million. The total population estimates presented here are somewhat higher than INS' previous estimates. In its last set of estimates, INS estimated that the population was 5.0 million in October 1996; the new estimates produced a total of about 5.8 million for the same date. Estimated population growth was variable in the 1990s; on average, however, the population grew by about 350,000 per year from 1990 to 1999, about 75,000 higher than INS' previous annual estimate of 275,000 for the 1990s.

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/III_Report_1211.pdf

Record 27

Citation: Hoefler, Michael, Nancy Rytina and Christopher Campbell, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics Policy Directorate. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2006." Population Estimates, August 2007.

Abstract: The unauthorized resident population is the remainder or "residual" after estimates of the legally resident foreign-born population – legal permanent residents (LPRs), asylees, refugees, and nonimmigrants – are subtracted from estimates of the total foreign-born popula-

tion. Data to estimate the legally resident population were obtained primarily from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) while the American Community Survey (ACS) of the U.S. Census Bureau was the source for estimates of the total foreign-born population. In summary, there were an estimated 11.6 million unauthorized immigrants living in the United States as of January 2006. Nearly 4.2 million had entered in 2000 or later. An estimated 6.6 million of the 11.6 million unauthorized residents were from Mexico.

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/ill_pe_2006.pdf

Record 28

Citation: Hoefler, Michael, Nancy Rytina and Christopher Campbell, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics Policy Directorate. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2005." Population Estimates, August 2006.

Abstract: There were an estimated 10.5 million unauthorized immigrants residing in the United States in January 2005 compared to 8.5 million in January 2000. During the 2000-2004 period, the unauthorized resident population grew at an annual average of 408,000. Assuming this same rate of growth, the unauthorized immigrant population would have reached nearly 11 million by January 2006.

Link: www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/ILL_PE_2005.pdf

Record 29

Citation: Passel, Jeffrey S. Pew Hispanic Center. "Size and Characteristics of the Unauthorized Migrant Population in the U.S.: Estimates of the Unauthorized Migrant Population for States based on the March 2005 Current Population Survey." March 7, 2006.

Abstract: In the March 2005 estimate two-thirds (66%) of the unauthorized population had been in the country for ten years or less, and the largest share, 40% of the total or 4.4 million people had been in the country five years or less. There were 5.4 million adult males in the unauthorized population in 2005, accounting for 49% of the total. There were 3.9 million adult females accounting for 35% of the population. There were 1.8 million children who were unauthorized, 16% of the total. In addition, there were 3.1 million children who are U.S. citizens by birth living in families in which the head of the family or a spouse was unauthorized. About 7.2 million unauthorized migrants were employed in March 2005, accounting for about 4.9% of

the civilian labor force. They made up a large share of all workers in a few more detailed occupational categories, including 24% of all workers employed in farming occupations, 17% in cleaning, 14% in construction and 12% in food preparation. Estimates of the Unauthorized Migrant Population for States based on the March 2005 CPS

Link: <http://pewhispanic.org/reports/report.php?ReportID=61>

Record 30

Citation: Nardone, Thomas, Mary Bowler, Jurgen Kropf, Katie Kirkland and Signe Wetrogan for the Federal Economic Statistics Advisory Committee "Examining the Discrepancy in Employment Growth between the CPS and the CES." October 17, 2003

Abstract: BLS has two monthly surveys that provide information on current labor market conditions—the Current Employment Statistics (CES) or establishment survey and the Current Population Survey (CPS) or household survey. Both surveys provide an estimate of employment in the United States each month. The CPS also provides information on the number of unemployed and persons not in the labor force. This paper reviews findings from BLS research into the *growth* of the discrepancy in the two surveys' employment estimates during the 1990s. In examining this discrepancy, we consider the impact or possible impact of several factors including: universe and concept differences in the surveys, population controls used in the CPS, undercoverage of certain population groups, differences in reference periods, and reporting issues. The contribution of some of these factors to the gap can be demonstrated. For others, their possible impact can only be roughly gauged from existing data.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/bls/fesacp2101703.pdf>

Record 31

Citation: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics News, USDL 07-0603, "Foreign-born workers: Labor force characteristics in 2006." April 25, 2007

Abstract: This news release compares the labor force characteristics of the foreign born with those of their native-born counterparts. The data on nativity are collected as part of the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly sample survey of approximately 60,000 households. The foreign born are persons who reside in the United States but who were born outside the country or one of its outlying areas to parents who were not U.S. citizens. The foreign born include legally-admitted immigrants, refugees, temporary residents such as students and temporary workers, and undocumented immigrants. The survey data, however, do not

separately identify the numbers of persons in these categories. For further information about the survey, see the Technical Note.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/forbrn.pdf>

Record 32

Citation: Pew Hispanic Center. Fact Sheet: "From 200 Million to 300 million: the numbers behind population growth." October 10, 2006

Abstract: The U.S. population will reach 300 million some time this month. This fact sheet presents an analysis, by race/ethnicity and nativity, of the 100 million people who were added to the population since 1966-67. In addition, the fact sheet breaks down the U.S. population, again by race/ethnicity and nativity, when it was 200 million and at the 300 million mark.

Link: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/76/from-200-million-to-300-million-the-numbers-behind-population-growth>

Record 33

Citation: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for Immigration Review, Office of Planning, Analysis and Technology. "FY 2006 Statistical Year Book." February 2007

Abstract: EOIR collects information about aliens who appear in immigration courts and whose cases subsequently are appealed to the BIA. Both immigration court staff, located throughout the United States, and the BIA staff, record and update case information in EOIR's information processing systems. The following report is intended to provide an introduction to the types of immigration matters processed by EOIR on a daily basis. Included in this report are data from FY 2002 - FY 2006. Data in this report have been updated, and thus may be slightly different from previously published Statistical Year Book data.

Link: www.usdoj.gov/eoir/statspub/fy06syb.pdf

Record 34

Citation: Federal Reserve Board, "Globalization: Evidence and Policy Implications," Remarks by Vice Chairman Roger W. Ferguson, Jr. to the Association for Financial Professionals Global

Corporate Treasurers Forum, San Francisco, California.

(<http://www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/speeches/2005/20050512/default.htm>) May 12, 2005.

Abstract: Labor is an even more important factor of economic production than capital. In most advanced countries, the share of income earned by labor is about double the share earned by capital. I think it is fair to say that globalization has had much less influence on labor markets than on financial markets. Nevertheless, we see some evidence of the forces of globalization in labor markets.

Link: <http://www.federalreserve.gov/boarddocs/speeches/2005/20050512/default.htm>

Record 35

Citation: Meisenheimer II, Joseph R. "How do immigrants fare in the U.S. labor market?" Monthly Labor Review, December 1992

Abstract: One area of interest is the way in which the labor market status of immigrants compares with that of U.S. natives. This issue can be examined using data from a survey conducted in November 1989. This survey showed, for example, that the unemployment rate for immigrants was somewhat higher than the rate for native-born workers, and that the weekly earnings of immigrants who worked full time were significantly lower than those of natives. The survey also pointed to differences in the level of schooling as a major reason for these disparities. Although immigrants and natives aged 25 and older were equally likely to have completed at least 4 years of college, the proportion of immigrants who had completed fewer than 12 years of school was nearly double the proportion of natives. Other factors affecting the labor market status of immigrants include the length of time they had lived in the United States and their fluency in English. This article presents an analysis of the relationship between these factors and immigrants' experience in the U.S. labor market.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1992/12/art1full.pdf>

Record 36

Citation: DTI Associates for the U.S, Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration. "Identifying and Addressing Workforce Challenges in America's Energy Industry," March 2007.

Abstract: In recent decades, the U.S. has experienced a marked increase in both the size and educational level of its labor force, and as a result, the country has experienced strong economic growth. The depth and breadth of the labor pool has been expanded by large numbers of Baby Boomers, women, and immigrants entering the workforce, as well as large increases in the number of college-educated workers. However, growth in numbers of new and educated American-born workers is ending. In the next 30 years, the number of native-born workers age 35-44 will decrease, while more than 60 million employees are likely to retire.² Growth in the labor force will probably be sought from older workers, immigrants, and other underutilized labor pools.

The changing demographics of the workforce create new challenges and opportunities for employers.

Link: http://www.doleta.gov/BRG/pdf/Energy%20Report_final.pdf

Record 37

Citation: U.S. General Accounting Office, "Illegal Aliens: Assessing Estimates of Financial Burden on California." Report to the Honorable Barbara Boxer, U.S. Senate. GAO/HENS-95-22. November 1994

Abstract: Examines estimates of the fiscal impact of illegal aliens residing in California.

Link: www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?HEHS-95-22

Record 38

Citation: Epstein, Gil S., Odelia Heizler (Cohen) Institute for the Study of Labor. "Illegal Migration, Enforcement and Minimum Wage." June 2007.

Abstract: This paper examines the connection between illegal migration, minimum wages and enforcement policy. We first explore the employers' decision regarding the employment of illegal migrants in the presence of an effective minimum wage. We show that the employers' decision depends on the wage gap between those of the legal and illegal workers and on the penalty for employing illegal workers. We consider the effects a change in the minimum wage has on the employment of illegal immigrants and local workers. We conclude by considering the optimal migration policy taking into consideration social welfare issues.

Link: http://www.econ.ucl.ac.uk/cream/pages/CDP/CDP_08_07.pdf

Record 39

Citation: Sum, Andrew, Neeta Fogg, Paul Harrington, Ishwar Khatiwada, Joseph McLaughlin and Sheila Palma. "The Workforce Development Report for New England: A Summary of Key Research Findings and Their Workforce Development Implications," 2005.

Abstract: The decade of the 1990s witnessed a massive, historically unprecedented new wave of foreign immigration into the U.S. and the New England region. Between 1990 and 2000, more than 13.6 million new foreign immigrants arrived in the U.S., accounting for nearly 42 percent of the nation's entire population growth, the largest share in the past 100 years. Between 1990 and 2000, somewhat over 600,000 new foreign immigrants moved into the New England region, accounting for 84 percent of the region's population growth, the highest share of population growth in the twentieth century. Key findings of our analysis of the impacts of new foreign immigration on population, labor force, and employment growth in New England between 1990 and 2000 are presented in this section of the executive summary.

Link:

<http://www.doleta.gov/regions/reg01bos/documents/WorkforceDevelopmentReportforNE.pdf>

Record 40

Citation: Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, Inspections Division. Report Number I-96-08: Immigration and Naturalization Service Efforts to Combat Harboring and Employing Illegal Aliens in Sweatshops. May 1996. Report Number I-96-08

Abstract: Sweatshops present a law enforcement problem that cuts across agency jurisdictional lines. Illegal aliens comprise a substantial portion of the sweatshop work force. The employer sanctions provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act make it unlawful for employers to knowingly hire aliens who are not authorized to work in the U.S. Sweatshop industries are particularly prone to violations of immigration laws because they offer low-skilled, low-wage jobs that are often viewed as undesirable by U.S. citizens and aliens authorized to work in the U.S. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) faces significant obstacles to effective enforcement of immigration law in sweatshops. INS has limited intelligence on sweatshop operations and their links to alien-smuggling organizations. INS employer sanctions units have the resources to investigate only a small percentage of the leads they receive concerning the employment of illegal aliens. The U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) completes employer sanctions inspections during its wage and hour investigations. DOL inspections have generated

few useful investigative leads for INS. Furthermore, INS' relationship with DOL and state labor agencies in the field has been troubled by the latter agencies' sense of conflicting missions and their reluctance to cooperate in operations and intelligence sharing.

INS employer sanctions enforcement has relied heavily on civil fines. Civil enforcement may be a less effective deterrent for sweatshop employers than for the typical mainstream employer. Sweatshops often have a brief and clandestine existence. Sweatshop operators may prevent the collection of civil fines by quickly moving their operations, dissolving or simply discarding shell corporations, and opening up in a new location under a new name. The deterrent effect of civil fines on sweatshop operators may be vitiated by collection difficulties and INS' failure to track delinquent collections cases.

Other obstacles to effective sweatshop enforcement include INS' inability to remove most aliens found working illegally in the U.S. and the proliferation of inexpensive fraudulent documents. INS' detention and removal efforts in the interior are concentrated primarily on criminal aliens. INS removals of non-criminal aliens arrested in the worksite are so few as to have a statistically insignificant effect on the remaining work force. Counterfeit employment authorization documents also are easily and cheaply obtained. Sweatshop employers may be able to circumvent the employer sanctions provisions by employing unauthorized aliens who have obtained fraudulent documents.

Link: <http://www.usdoj.gov/oig/reports/INS/e9608/index.htm>

Record 41

Citation: Bernstein, Jared and Jeff Chapman. "Immigration and poverty: how are they linked?" Monthly Labor Review Online April 2003, Vol. 126, No. 4.

Abstract: Recently released data from the 2000 census show that the Nation's poverty rate fell less than 1 percentage point, from 13.1 percent to 12.4 percent, between 1989 and 1999.¹ In some States, including California and New York, the poverty rate was higher in 1999 than in 1989. In addition, some areas of the country posted only small increases in real median family income, even given the strong economy of the latter 1990s. For example, census data reveal that median annual family income in New York grew only \$113 (0.2 percent) in real terms over the decade. Media coverage has attributed the findings regarding poverty chiefly to the effects of a growing immigrant population composed of many low-income families.² The idea is that, because the immigrant share of the population increased from 1989 to 1999, and because immigrants' incomes are, on average, lower than natives', overall income growth was subject to a downward pressure over the decade, a phenomenon referred to in this article as the share

effect. The question, however, is whether the share effect does in fact implicate immigration as the sole, or even the most important, factor behind the census figures. Without more evidence, the role of immigration in what are essentially flat poverty statistics remains open.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2003/04/art2full.pdf>

Record 42

Citation: General Accounting Office, "Immigration and the Labor Market: Nonimmigrant Alien Workers in the US." Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration and Refugee Affairs, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, April 1992. GAO/PEMD-92-17.

Abstract: There is widespread interest concerning the entry of alien workers into the American work force. Some view foreign workers as a solution to problems with the size or capability of our work force, while others see them as a threat to the job security of U.S. workers. Approximately 136,000 aliens became employment-based immigrants during the period 1984-89, and the U.S. economy was also affected by the admittance of nearly 293,000 temporary (nonimmigrant) alien workers during the same period.

Link: www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO/PEMD-92-17

Record 43

Citation: Dougherty, Mary, Enise Wilson and Amy Wu. Office of Immigration Statistics, Policy Directorate, Department of Homeland Security. "Immigration Enforcement Actions: 2005." Annual Report November 2006.

Abstract: Each year, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) undertakes immigration enforcement actions involving hundreds of thousands of foreign nationals (for definitions of immigration enforcement action terms, see Box 1). These actions include the arrest, detention, and removal from the United States of foreign nationals who are in violation of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). These violations include: losing legal status by failing to abide by the terms and conditions of entry, or by engaging in crimes such as terrorist activity, violent crimes, document fraud, and drug smuggling. Responsibility for the enforcement of immigration law within DHS rests with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). CBP handles the inspections of foreign nationals at ports of entry and the deterrence or apprehension of illegal immigrants between ports of entry. ICE is responsible for enforcing immigration laws within the interior of the United States.

Link: www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/yearbook/2005/Enforcement_AR_05.pdf

Record 44

Citation: Government Accountability Office, 2005. "Immigration Enforcement: Preliminary Observations on Employment Verification and Worksite Enforcement Efforts; Statement of Richard M. Stana, Director, Homeland Security and Justice," GAO-05-822T, June 21.

Abstract: The current employment verification (Form I-9) process is based on employers' review of documents presented by new employees to prove their identity and work eligibility. On the Form I-9, employers certify that they have reviewed documents presented by their employees and that the documents appear genuine and relate to the individual presenting the documents. However, document fraud (use of counterfeit documents) and identity fraud (fraudulent use of valid documents or information belonging to others) have undermined the employment verification process by making it difficult for employers who want to comply with the process to ensure they hire only authorized workers and easier for unscrupulous employers to knowingly hire unauthorized workers. In addition, the number and variety of documents acceptable for proving work eligibility has hindered employer verifications efforts. In 1998, the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), now part of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), proposed revising the Form I-9 process, particularly to reduce the number of acceptable work eligibility documents, but DHS has not yet finalized the proposal. The Basic Pilot Program, a voluntary program through which participating employers electronically verify employees' work eligibility, shows promise to enhance the current employment verification process, help reduce document fraud, and assist ICE in better targeting its worksite enforcement efforts. Yet, several current weaknesses in the pilot program's implementation, such as its inability to detect identity fraud and DHS delays in entering data into its databases, could adversely affect increased use of the pilot program, if not addressed.

Link: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05822t.pdf>

Record 45

Citation: Stana, Richard M., Director, Homeland Security and Justice, Government Accountability Office, "Immigration Enforcement: Preliminary Observations on Employment Verification and Worksite Enforcement Efforts," Testimony before the Subcommittee on Immigration, Border Security, and Claims, Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives June 21, 2005. (<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05822t.pdf>)

Abstract: The worksite enforcement program has been a low priority under both INS and ICE. For example, in fiscal year 1999 INS devoted about 9 percent of its total investigative agents' time to worksite enforcement, while in fiscal year 2003 it allocated about 4 percent. ICE officials told us that the agency has experienced difficulties in proving employer violations and setting and collecting fine amounts that meaningfully deter employers from knowingly hiring unauthorized workers. In addition, INS and then ICE shifted its worksite enforcement focus to critical infrastructure protection after September 11, 2001.

Link: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05822t.pdf>

Record 46

Citation: Scalia, John and Marika F.X. Litras, US Department of Justice. "Immigration Offenders in the Federal Criminal Justice System, 2000." Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report, August 2002, NCJ 191745 (Revised October 23, 2002).

Abstract: In addition to immigration offenses, U.S. attorneys prosecuted an increased number of noncitizens charged with other offenses — particularly drug trafficking offenses. Between 1985 and 2000 the number of noncitizens prosecuted by U.S. attorneys for drug trafficking offenses increased from 1,799 to 7,803.

Link: www.ojp.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/iofcjs00.pdf

Record 47

Citation: Newman, Constance for the U.S. Department of Agriculture. "Impacts of Hispanic Population Growth on Rural Wages." Agricultural Economic Report No. (AER826) 27 pp, September 2003.

Abstract: Although earnings generally increased in rural areas in the 1990s, Hispanic population growth led to lower wages for at least one segment of the rural population—workers with a high school degree (skilled workers), particularly men in this skill group. Using data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Current Population Survey, this report examines the effects of Hispanic population growth on rural wages. The analysis combines approaches from earlier immigration-impact studies and more recent work that incorporates the role of labor demand in the labor market. The analysis finds that labor demand shift factors and other area-specific factors that often are not included in immigration studies are important. Results indicate that labor demand increases favored skilled workers (those with a high school degree) overall but favored unskilled and professional workers in some rural industries. Thus, the

increased supply of unskilled labor from Hispanic population growth led to lower wages for skilled men as a result of production changes in some parts of the rural economy.

Link: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/AER826>

Record 48

Citation: Research and Evaluation Group, DTI Associates for the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs. "Integrating Immigrants Into the Workforce: North American and European Experiences," <http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/oiea/Immigration.pdf> (visited September 1, 2007).

Abstract: The papers presented at the conference sparked a lively discussion of the strengths and weaknesses of data and knowledge regarding migration and the labor market. From discussion of the papers there naturally emerged a rich discussion of the commonalities and differences in what is known—and not known—about immigrants in the labor markets of North America and Europe. Finally, the conversation turned to issues of policy, where European and North American countries face strikingly similar challenges.

Link: <http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/oiea/Immigration.pdf>

Record 49

Citation: Horrigan, Michael W. "Introduction to the projections," Occupational Outlook Quarterly Winter 2003-04.

Abstract: The pace of employment change is not always so dramatic, especially in the shorter term. But because of the dynamic nature of the U.S. economy, the speed of technological innovation, and the changing demands for skills by employers, it is essential that the best and latest information is made available to individuals who are making decisions about education, training, and careers. This special issue of the Occupational Outlook Quarterly provides a graphic summary of the latest employment projections published by BLS, those covering the decade from 2002 to 2012. These projections, which are updated every 2 years, continue a nearly 60-year tradition of providing advice to individuals who are entering the job market, changing careers, or making further education and training choices.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ooq/2003/winter/art01.pdf>

Record 50

Citation: Mosisa, Abraham. "Labor force characteristics of second-generation Americans," Monthly Labor Review, September 2006.

Abstract: This article examines the labor force status, occupations, and earnings of second and third hand higher-generation workers by a variety of demographic characteristics including age, sex, race or ethnicity, educational attainment, and family status. (See box on page 11.) It also looks at the labor market situation of the two groups that make up the second generation—persons whose parents are both foreign born (foreign parentage) and persons who have one native-born parent and one foreign-born parent (mixed parentage). The article uses data from the 2005 Annual Social and Economic Supplement (ASEC) to the Current Population Survey (CPS).³

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ooq/2003/winter/art01.pdf>

Record 51

Citation: Department of Justice, Press Release. "Leaders of Nationwide Illegal Alien Employee-Leasing Conspiracy Sentenced," December 15, 2006.

http://www.usdoj.gov/opa/pr/2006/December/06_crm_843.html

Abstract: Bogacki and Sawczuk were the leaders of a six-person nationwide employee-leasing conspiracy that exploited hundreds of illegal aliens throughout the United States, responsible for laundering over \$20 million and defrauding the U.S. Treasury of at least \$5.7 million. A third defendant in the conspiracy, Pavel Preus, 39, a Slovak citizen residing in Pompano Beach, Florida, was sentenced by Judge Marra on Sept. 13, 2006 to 37 months in prison and 36 months of supervised release. Bogacki, Sawczuk and Preus had all pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to transport, house and otherwise encourage illegal aliens to remain in the United States, and to commit visa, wire, mail and tax fraud, and money laundering.

Link: http://www.usdoj.gov/opa/pr/2006/December/06_crm_843.html

Record 52

Citation: Simanski, Joe. US Department of Homeland Security. "Mapping Trends in U.S. Legal Immigration: 1980 to 2003." 2004

Abstract: Mapping Trends in U.S. Legal Immigration: 1980 to 2003

Link: www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/NatzTrendsRpt1980-2003.pdf

Record 53

Citation: Wade, Graham. Masters of the Game: How the U.S. protects the traffic in cheap Mexican labor. Harper's Magazine, Vol. 293, No. 1754. July 1996.

Abstract: On May 2, the U.S. Senate appeared to take a decisive and historic stand voting by an all but unanimous margin of 97-3 to turn back the tide of illegal immigrants washing over our shores. Soberly titled the Immigration and Financial Responsibility Act of 1996, the bill passed in a glow of applause and self-congratulation punctuated here and there by bursts of outright bravado, as when the bill's sponsor and chief booster, Republican senator Alan Simpson of Wyoming, told the press, "We have stuff in there that has everything but the rack and thumbscrews for people who are violating the laws of the United States."

The bill set forth a program of grave and purposeful action: it would allow the Immigration and Naturalization Service to hire some 4,700 additional U.S. Border Patrol agents over the next five years, nearly doubling the forcer's current strength; it would stiffen the penalties faced by those who smuggle aliens across our borders or who falsify documents to make their way easier, it would make it more difficult for those here illegally to gain employment; and, although somewhat short of Senator Simpson's rack and thumbscrews, it would at least hasten the deportation of aliens who have committed crimes in the United States.

The senators intended to show the populace, by their feat and their demeanor, that they meant business when it came to protecting the border, and as such the vote was duly reported, on the front pages of the nation's newspapers, as the momentous occasion it was meant to resemble. Yet in all likelihood the bill's effect on our southern border will be no more tangible than the effect the three dissenting senators had on the fate of the bill.

Link: <http://www.usdoj.gov/oig/special/9807/mastgm1.htm>

Record 54

Citation: Papademetriou, Demetrios G., Elzbieta Gozdzia, Susan Martin, B. Lindsay Lowell, Rainer Münz, Elizabeth Ruddick. "Integrating Immigrants Into the Workforce: North American and European Experiences," Research and Evaluation Group of DTI Associates for U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs. (<http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/oiea/Immigration.pdf>) June 28-29, 2004.

Abstract: This Supporting Memorandum sets forth facts in support of the accompanying Petition. Section I describes the specific complaints of the individual petitioners. Section II explains that the labor violations suffered by the individual petitioners are typical of those suffered by vulnerable immigrant workers in the United States. Section III describes how the United States prevents immigrant workers from securing legal representation to enforce their labor-related rights. Section IV explains why workers who obtain assistance from legal services lawyers are more likely to enforce their rights. Finally, Section V explains why it is difficult for immigrant workers to enforce their rights without access to legal services lawyers.

Link: <http://www.dol.gov/ilab/programs/oiea/Immigration.pdf>

Record 55

Citation: Storrs, K. Larry. "Mexico-U.S. Relations: Issues for the 109th Congress," CRS Report for Congress. Congressional Research Service, The Library of Congress. June 2, 2005.

Abstract: Migration/Border Issues. In February 2001, Presidents Bush and Fox agreed to establish high-level talks to ensure orderly migration flows between the countries, but the talks stalled after the September 2001 terrorist attacks. During President Bush's State of the Union address on February 2, 2005, he called for "an immigration policy that permits temporary guest workers to fill jobs Americans will not take," and similar congressional initiatives have been introduced. On March 23, 2005, President Bush hosted meetings in Texas with President Fox and Prime Minister Martin, in which the leaders established the trilateral "Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP) of North America" to advance the security and prosperity of the countries through expanded cooperation and harmonization of policies. In early May 2005, Congress passed the FY2005 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Defense/Tsunami Relief (H.R. 1268/P.L. 109-13), which included the REAL ID Act of 2005 as Division B, with provisions that would strengthen border control and establish identity card standards for drivers' licenses.

Link: <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/row/RL32724.pdf>

Record 56

Citation: Fairlie, Robert W. "Minority Entrepreneurship," Ch. 4, pp. 58-107 The Small Business Economy 2005: A Report to the President, U.S. Small Business Administration, Office of Advocacy. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 2005.

Abstract: Three major barriers to minority-owned business are identified in the literature. First, relatively low asset levels appear to be limiting business entry among minorities. Higher rates of

business closure, lower sales and profits, and less employment are also found to be associated with low levels of startup capital among minorities. Second, relatively disadvantaged family business backgrounds appear to limit entry and success in small business. In terms of business success, the lack of prior work experience in a family business among minority business owners may be severely limiting their acquisition of general and specific business human capital useful to running successful businesses. Lack of access to business, social, and co-ethnic networks may also represent an impediment to business creation for some groups. Finally, other forms of human capital, such as education and prior work experience in a related business, appear to limit the potential for minority business creation and success. In light of these findings and the trend toward reducing and eliminating affirmative action contracting programs, future policies promoting minority entrepreneurship need to be creative. Programs targeted toward alleviating financial constraints and providing opportunities for work experience in small businesses may be especially useful. In particular, programs that directly address deficiencies in family business experience, possibly through an expansion of apprenticeship-type entrepreneurial training programs, may be needed to break the cycle of low rates of business ownership and negative business outcomes being passed from one generation of minorities to the next.

Link: http://www.sba.gov/advo/research/sb_econ2005.pdf

Record 57

Citation: U.S. Minority Business Development Agency. "Minority Population Growth: 1995 to 2050." 1995

Abstract: This report summarizes the major demographic shifts in an eight-page report. The Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) commissioned the Census Bureau to prepare this report on "Minority Population Growth: 1995 to 2050. It is one of a series of products that MBDA will be developing on The Emerging Minority Marketplace to organize and disseminate information for and about minority business.

Link:

http://www.mbda.gov/?section_id=6&bucket_id=16&content_id=3199&well=entire_page

Record 58

Citation: Cornwell, Derek D.F. U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics Policy Directorate. "Naturalization Rate Estimates: Stock vs. Flow." Fact Sheet 2006

Abstract: A commonly asked question about naturalization is whether immigrants from certain countries are more likely to become U.S. citizens than immigrants from other countries. Two primary data sources commonly used to calculate naturalization rates are the U.S. Census Bureau's decennial census and surveys, and the administrative records of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Naturalization rates computed from these two data sources, however, may be quite different. This Office of Immigration Statistics Fact Sheet explains why this happens and provides illustrative examples.

Link: www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/ois_naturalizations_fs_2004.pdf

Record 59

Citation: Simanski, John. "Naturalizations in the United States: 2006," Annual Flow Report, Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics Policy Directorate, May 2007.

Abstract: Naturalization is the process by which U.S. citizenship is conferred upon a foreign citizen or national after he or she fulfills the requirements established by Congress in the Immigration and Nationality Act. After naturalization, foreign-born citizens enjoy the same benefits, rights and responsibilities that the Constitution gives to native born U.S. citizens, such as the right to vote. They can also apply for a U.S. passport to travel overseas and receive U.S. government protection and assistance when abroad. This Office of Immigration Statistics Annual Flow Report presents information on the number and characteristics of foreign nationals aged 18 years and over who were naturalized during 2006.

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/Natz_01_Sec508Compliant.pdf

Record 60

Citation: Gannon, John C. "NIC Chairman: The CIA in the New World Order; remarks by John C. Gannon, Chairman, National Intelligence Council to the Smithsonian Associates' 'Campus on the Mall'."

Abstract: Facing labor shortages, some industrialized countries will encourage immigration; thus voluntary migration will increase, often raising sensitive questions of citizenship and national or cultural identity.

- Some countries will discourage large flows of immigrant labor: both because of their effects on local wage and living standards and because of their challenge to national and social cohesion. They will prefer to substitute technology for labor or to outsource labor requirements overseas.

- As the immigration question becomes increasingly salient in some countries, extremist politicians will play on fears of immigration, and tensions with immigrant populations—as well as their countries and cultures of origin—will grow. I don't have to tell you how this works in today's world, even in strong democracies.

Link: https://www.cia.gov/news-information/speeches-testimony/2000/dci_speech_020200smithson.html

Record 61

Citation: Scalia, John U.S. Department of Justice Office of Justice Programs. "Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Noncitizens in the Federal Criminal Justice System, 1984-94." August 1996, NCJ-160934.

Abstract: The number of noncitizens processed in the Federal criminal justice system increased an average 10% annually from 1984 to 1994. During 1984, 3,462 noncitizens were prosecuted in U.S. district courts; during 1994, more than 10,000 were prosecuted. The greatest part of this increase occurred between 1986 and 1989, when the number increased by almost 6,000. Since 1989 the number has remained fairly stable.

Link: www.ojp.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/nifcjs.pdf

Record 62

Citation: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics. Participation of Migrant Students in Title I Migrant Education Program (MEP) Summer-Term Projects, 1998. NCES 2000-023, by Basmat Parsad, Sheila Heavside, Catrina Williams, and Elizabeth Farris. Bernie Greene, project officer. Washington, DC: 2000.

Abstract: To investigate the services provided by MEP summer-term projects and to document the record maintenance and transmittal procedures used by these projects, a nationally representative survey of 1998 MEP summer-term projects was conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) through its Fast Response Survey System (FRSS). Specifically, information was collected on (1) project characteristics, including enrollment size, type of population served, and technical assistance received from the project's state; (2) types of instructional and social support services offered, such as reading and math instruction, health services, transportation, and food; and (3) projects' student records systems, including

the types of student information available and the ways in which records are transmitted, received, and used by MEP summer term projects.

Link: <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2000/2000061.pdf>

Record 63

Citation: Whichard, Obie G. U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis. "Patterns of Production and Employment by U.S. Multinational companies." March 26, 2004.

Abstract:

In 2001:

- \$2.5 trillion in gross product (value added) – almost a quarter of private-sector GDP
- 23.4 million employees - over a fifth of nonbank employment
- \$425 billion in exports of goods - 58 percent of U.S. total
- \$433 billion in imports of goods 38 percent of total imports of goods

Link: www.bea.gov/papers/pdf/Whichard_NABE_slides.pdf

Record 64

Citation: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Household Data Annual Averages: Persons at work 1 to 34 hours in all and an in nonagricultural industries by reason for working less than 35 hours and usual full or part-time status." 2006

Abstract: A table showing the number, in thousands, of persons at work 1 to 34 hours in all and usual full or part-time status in nonagricultural industries for 2006.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat20.pdf>

Record 65

Citation: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Household Data Annual Averages: Persons at work by occupation, sex and usual full or part-time status." 2006

Abstract: A table showing the number, in thousands, of persons at work by occupation, sex and usual full- or part-time status in 2006 and average number of hours worked.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat23.pdf>

Record 66

Citation: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Household Data Annual Averages: Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status and usual full or part-time status." 2006

Abstract: A table showing the number, in thousands, of persons at work in nonagricultural industries by age, sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status and usual full or part-time status in 2006 and average number of hours worked..

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat22.pdf>

Record 67

Citation: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics. "Household Data Annual Averages: Persons at work in nonagricultural industries by class of worker and usual full or part-time status." 2006

Abstract: A table showing the number, in thousands, of persons at work in nonagricultural industries by class of worker and usual full- or part-time status and average number of hours worked in 2006.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat21.pdf>

Record 68

Citation: "Persons Becoming Legal Permanent Residents (LPRs) by Core Based Statistical Area of Residence (CBSA): 2000 to 2004. U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics.

Abstract: A map of LPRs by CBSA 2000 to 2004

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/lpr/LPR_CBSA_00_04.pdf

Record 69

Citation: "Persons Becoming Legal Permanent Residents (LPRs) by State of Residence: 2000 to 2003," U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics.

Abstract: A map of LPRs by CBSA 2000 to 2003

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/lpr/Americas_cy_00-03.pdf

Record 70

Citation: "Persons Becoming Legal Permanent Residents (LPRs) by State of Residence: 2000 to 2003 Class of Admission = Employment Preference," U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics.

Abstract: A map of LPRs by State of Residence 2000 to 2003, employment preference

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/lpr/Employ_CY_00-03.pdf

Record 71

Citation: "Persons Becoming Legal Permanent Residents by CBSA 2000-04," Department of Homeland Security. U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics, 2005

Abstract: A map showing the location of those seeking permanent residency by core area (MSA)

Link: www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/lpr/LPR_CBSA_00_04.pdf

Record 72

Citation: "Persons becoming Legal Permanent Residents by Core Based Statistical Area of Residence: 1990 to 1999." US Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics, 2000.

Abstract: A map showing the locations of those Persons becoming Legal Permanent Residents by Core Based Statistical Area of Residence: 1990 to 1999

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/lpr/LPR_CBSA_90_99.pdf

Record 73

Citation: "Persons becoming Legal Permanent Residents by Core Based Statistical Area of Residence: 2000-2004." U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics, 2005.

Abstract: U.S. map showing persons becoming Legal Permanent Residents by Core Based Statistical Area of Residence: 2000-2004

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/lpr/LPR_CBSA_00_04.pdf

Record 74

Citation: "Persons Becoming Legal Permanent Residents by State of Residence 2000-03." U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics, June 2004.

Abstract: U.S. map showing persons becoming legal permanent residents by state of residence

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/lpr/refugee_cy_00-03.pdf

Record 75

Citation: "Persons becoming Legal Permanent Residents by state of residence: 1980 to 1989." U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics. 2004

Abstract: U.S. map showing persons becoming Legal Permanent Residents by state of residence: 1980 to 1989

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/lpr/refugee_cy_80-89.pdf

Record 76

Citation: "Persons Becoming Legal Permanent Residents by state of residence: 1990-1999." U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics. 2004

Abstract: U.S. map showing persons Becoming Legal Permanent Residents by state of residence: 1990-1999

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/lpr/refugee_cy_90-99.pdf

Record 77

Citation: "Persons becoming legal permanent residents by state of residence: 2000 to 2003." U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics. 2004

Abstract: U.S. map showing persons becoming legal permanent residents by state of residence: 2000 to 2003

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/lpr/refugee_cy_00-03.pdf

Record 78

Citation: "Persons Naturalizing by state of residence: 1980 to 1989." U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics. 2004

Abstract: U.S. map showing persons naturalizing by state of residence: 1980 to 1989

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/natz/Natz_US_CY_80_89.pdf

Record 79

Citation: "Persons Naturalizing by state of residence: 1980 to 1989, class of admission - employment preference." U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics. 2004.

Abstract: U.S. map showing persons naturalizing by state of residence: 1980 to 1989, class of admission - employment preference

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/natz/Natz_Empl_CY_80_89.pdf

Record 80

Citation: "Persons Naturalizing by state of residence: 1990 to 1999." U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics. 2004

Abstract: U.S. map showing persons naturalizing by state of residence: 1990 to 1999

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/natz/Natz_US_CY_90_99.pdf

Record 81

Citation: "Persons Naturalizing by state of residence: 1990 to 1999, class of admission - employment preference." U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics. 2004

Abstract: U.S. map showing persons naturalizing by state of residence: 1990 to 1999, class of admission - employment preference

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/natz/Natz_Empl_CY_90_99.pdf

Record 82

Citation: "Persons Naturalizing by state of residence: 2000 to 2003, class of admission - employment preference." U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics. 2004

Abstract: U.S. map showing persons Naturalizing by state of residence: 2000 to 2003, class of admission - employment preference

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/natz/Natz_Empl_CY_00_03.pdf

Record 83

Citation: "Persons Naturalizing from Mexico by state of Residence: 1980-1989." U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics. 2004

Abstract: U.S. map showing persons naturalizing from Mexico by state of Residence: 1980-1989

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/natz/Natz_Mexico_cy_80_89.pdf

Record 84

Citation: "Persons Naturalizing from Mexico by state of Residence: 1990-1999." U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics. 2004

Abstract: Persons Naturalizing from Mexico by state of Residence: 1990-1999

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/natz/Natz_Mexico_cy_90_99.pdf

Record 85

Citation: "Persons Naturalizing from Mexico by state of Residence: 2000 to 2003." U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics. 2004

Abstract: U.S. map showing persons naturalizing from Mexico by state of Residence: 2000 to 2003

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/natz/Natz_Mexico_cy_00_03.pdf

Record 86

Citation: "Persons naturalizing from the Americas by state of residence: 1980 to 1989." U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics. 2004

Abstract: U.S. map showing persons naturalizing from the Americas by state of residence: 1980 to 1989

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/natz/Natz_Americas_cy_80_89.pdf

Record 87

Citation: "Persons naturalizing from the Americas by state of residence: 1990 to 1999." U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics. 2004

Abstract: U.S. map showing persons naturalizing from the Americas by state of residence: 1990 to 1999

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/natz/Natz_Americas_cy_90_99.pdf

Record 88

Citation: "Persons naturalizing from the Americas by state of residence: 1990 to 1999." U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics. 2004

Abstract: U.S. map showing persons naturalizing from the Americas by state of residence: 1990 to 1999

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/natz/Natz_Americas_cy_90_99.pdf

Record 89

Citation: "Persons Naturalizing by state of residence: 2000 to 2003." U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics. 2004

Abstract: U.S. map showing persons naturalizing by state of residence: 2000 to 2003

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/maps/natz/Natz_Empl_CY_00_03.pdf

Record 90

Citation: Voice of America. "Population and Our Changing World," (<http://www.voanews.com/english/About/2006-03-07-population-series.cfm>), Washington, D.C. March 7, 2006.

Abstract: POPULATION/MIGRATION – In a world of conflict, natural disasters, and limited opportunities, the numbers of people fleeing their own countries to seek a better life elsewhere is growing. But these refugees, asylum-seekers, and other migrants often evoke fear and provoke anti-immigrant tensions in host countries. Most such migrants seek only to make a living or assimilate into their new culture, but in some cases they have aided or joined insurgencies. How do nations effectively absorb immigrants and integrate them into society?

Link: <http://www.voanews.com/english/About/2006-03-07-population-series.cfm>

Record 91

Citation: Gonzalez, Roberto R. "Prepared remarks of Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzalez at the Hispanic Association on Corporate Responsibility." June 7, 2006.

Abstract: Today, as we know well, more and more people are asking the question about legal migration. Immigration is one of the most difficult issues confronting us as a country and as a

community. And how we deal with it will shape America's development and dramatically affect the future of thousands upon thousands of Hispanics.

The Senate and the House have each passed immigration legislation. The approaches by each chamber of the Congress are quite different. A conference of Senators and House members will try now to resolve differences in the legislation and produce a compromise bill for the President's signature. Clearly, there is still a lot of work to be done by Congress but the President believes that for the good of the country, we must have comprehensive immigration reform this year. Many of you have already added your voice to the debate, many of you are already standing shoulder-to-shoulder with the President. I believe in the President's vision and I thank you for the support. But we are not finished yet, not yet.

Link: http://www.usdoj.gov/archive/ag/speeches/2006/ag_speech_060607.html

Record 92

Citation: Deuleep, Harriet O. and Mark C. Regets. "Projecting Immigrant Earnings: The Significance of Country of Origin," ORES Working Paper Series Number 78. Social Security Administration, Office of Research, Evaluation, and Statistics, November 1998.

Abstract: This article asks whether information about immigrants beyond their age, education, and years since migration can be productively used to project their earnings. Although many factors could affect immigrant earnings, what is most useful for Social Security modeling purposes is relevant information that is readily available on a continuous basis. Country of origin is a good candidate as it is regularly and readily available from several administrative and survey data sources. In this article, micro-data samples from the 1960-1990 censuses are used to examine the relationship between country of origin and the earnings of immigrants. By following cohorts of immigrants over ten-year intervals, we learn how country of origin and immigrant earnings changes as immigrants live in the United States. This article also presents theoretical insights and empirical evidence about the underlying causes of the link between country of origin and immigrant earnings.

Link: <http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/workingpapers/wp78.pdf>

Record 93

Citation: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics "Recent immigrants and educational attainment."

Abstract: Among recent immigrants age 25-34, about 16 percent of workers have a master's or higher degree, while about 26 percent have not completed high school.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2001/june/wk3/art05.htm>

Record 94

Citation: U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics "Second-generation Americans, age, and the labor force."

Abstract: The difference in the age distributions between the second generation and the third generation is at least partly a result of changes in immigration laws that took place in the early 20th century when the flow of immigrants into the United States was sharply restricted. Because the wave of immigrants that entered the country prior to 1924 was larger than the wave entering after 1924, the group of offspring of the pre-1924 wave was also a large group and one that is now relatively old.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2006/oct/wk1/art05.htm>

Record 95

Citation: Fitzpatrick, Jr., John J. "State labor legislation enacted in 2006," Monthly Labor Review Online, January 2007, Vol. 130, No. 1.

Abstract: Immigrant protection. Colorado now prohibits businesses that knowingly pay more than a certain monetary amount to unauthorized aliens to perform labor services from claiming those wages as a deductible business expense for State income tax purposes. Also, employers in the State are now required, within 20 days after hiring a new employee, to affirm that they have (1) examined the legal work status of the new employee, (2) not altered or falsified any part of the employee's official immigration-related documents, and (3) not knowingly hired an unauthorized alien.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2007/01/art1full.pdf>

Record 96

Citation: Federal Reserve Board, "The aging workforce," Testimony by Vice Chairman Donald L. Kohn before the Special Committee on Aging, U.S. Senate, February 28, 2007

(<http://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/testimony/kohn20070228a.htm>)

Abstract: Immigration has the potential to alter the future pace of labor force growth. Most directly, if future immigration rates exceed those assumed by the Census Bureau, the population, and hence the labor force, would grow faster than the Census Bureau currently projects. In addition, because new immigrants tend to be younger and are more likely to participate in the labor force than are native-born individuals, higher immigration would also lead to a higher overall participation rate.

Link: <http://www.federalreserve.gov/newsevents/testimony/kohn20070228a.htm>

Record 97

Citation: U.S. General Accounting Office, "The Changing Economy," GAO Strategic Plan 2002-2007. (<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d02430sp.pdf>), June 2002. (Visited September 1, 2007).

Abstract: The shift to a knowledge economy also has implications for immigration policy. The emergence of technology-oriented industries has tended to create both high-paying jobs in computing and information technology and low-skilled jobs ultimately delivering the services these industries provide. To fill these jobs, the United States has come to rely increasingly on workers from other countries. At the same time, in light of heightened concern for homeland security, the relatively easy flow of workers into the country may be reassessed. Moreover, the need for both high- and low-skilled workers may also contribute to a long-term trend of inequality in income in which those in the richest segments of society see their incomes increase far more than those in the poorest segments do.

Link: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d02430sp.pdf>

Record 98

Citation: Cattan, Peter. "The diversity of Hispanics in the U.S. work force." Monthly Labor Review, Vol. 116, No. 8, August 1993.

Abstract: Hispanics have emigrated from different countries at different times, for different reasons, and have settled in various parts of the United States; this diversity is reflected in their labor force characteristics.

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/1993/08/art1full.pdf>

Record 99

Citation: Feinleib, Joel, Warner, David, Social Security Advisory Board. "The Impact of Immigration on Social Security and the National Economy." December 2005

Abstract: Two panels of demographers, economists and immigration experts to examine the long-range impact of immigration on Social Security and the national economy: measurement and projection, and on managing global migration.

Link: www.ssab.gov/brief-1-immigration.pdf

Record 100

Citation: Mosisa, Abraham. "The role of foreign-born workers in the U.S. economy," Monthly Labor Review, May 2002.

Abstract: Foreign-born workers have come to play an increasingly important role in the U.S. economy; between 1996 and 2000, they constituted nearly half of the net increase in the U.S. labor force

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2002/05/art1full.pdf>

Record 101

Citation: Bowman, Michael. "U.S. Immigration Enforcement Initiative Impacts Businesses, Workers," (<http://www.voanews.com/english/2007-08-30-voa19.cfm>), Washington, D.C. August 30, 2007.

Abstract: Months ago, an ambitious attempt to overhaul America's immigration system failed in Congress, and there is little talk of reviving the proposal anytime soon. Absent reform, some federal agencies are redoubling efforts to enforce existing laws and crack down on the hiring of illegal aliens. VOA's Michael Bowman reports from Washington, the moves are eliciting few cheers from the business community, defenders of undocumented workers or even those who favor a hard-line approach to combating illegal immigration.

Link: <http://www.voanews.com/english/2007-08-30-voa19.cfm>

Record 102

Citation: Jefferys, Kelly. "U.S. Legal Permanent Residents: 2006," Annual Flow Report, Department of Homeland Security Office of Immigration Statistics Policy Directorate, March 2007.

Abstract: A legal permanent resident (LPR) or "green card" recipient is defined by immigration law as a person who has been granted lawful permanent residence in the United States. Permanent resident status confers certain rights and responsibilities. For example, LPRs may live and work permanently anywhere in the United States, own property, and attend public schools, colleges, and universities. They may also join certain branches of the Armed Forces, and apply to become U.S. citizens if they meet certain eligibility requirements. This Office of Immigration Statistics Annual Flow Report presents information obtained from applications for LPR status on the number and characteristics of persons who became LPRs in the United States during 2006.

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/IS-4496_LPRFlowReport_04vaccessible.pdf

Record 103

Citation: US Department of Labor. "Unemployed Persons by marital status, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, age, sex." 2006

Abstract: Unemployed Persons by marital status, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, age and sex

Link: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat24.pdf>

Record 104

Citation: Jefferys, Kelly. "Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2006" Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics Policy Directorate, March 2007.

Abstract: Statistics on apprehensions represent one of the few indicators available regarding illegal entry or presence in the United States. This Office of Immigration Statistics Fact Sheet provides information on recent trends in apprehensions and the gender, age, and geographic location of persons apprehended during 2005.

Link: http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/yearbook/2006/OIS_2006_Yearbook.pdf