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The Impact of Immigration in U.S GDP

The endeavors provide the migrants to have a tendency to be more successful. Immigrants found more than half of US” Unicorns” as well as 40 per cent of Fortune 500 corporations. The pattern is recurring everywhere.  The immigrants as compared to the US born people tend to start their own company, win awards like Nobel prizes and Academy Award or produce a patented invention. These migrants play a significant role in providing dynamic and ground-breaking economics. These countries progress and appeal the immigrants as they are powered by access to the global endowment. Higher productivity, salaries and female workforce involvement and lower unemployment associated to the presence of the immigrants. As there is uneven distribution of benefits, a disconnect is established between positive financial impact which also increases the negative insights of immigration.

Most of the economist argue that there is still plenty of scope for the immigrants to make the country richer (Cohen). The native gain from the migrants as they contribute to science, technology and entrepreneurship. The perfect example would be child of a Syrian Muslim, Steve Jobs who bought revolution to the technological world and created a fortune company in the country he migrated to.

According to economists, soon everyone will realize the benefits and positive impacts of immigration to the economy. However, the migrants get more benefit of their migration. It is observed that as compared to their origin country, they more chances to get better jobs and they earn more in the richer countries. In 2009, a paper was which showed that the economists assessed the “place premium” an immigrant worker possibly will make in America in relation to the income of a native worker who does same work in his country. The shocking results show that a Mexican worker can possibly earn two or more folds her wage in America, than in Mexico. The figure astonishingly increases to 10 folds for a Haitian worker is over 10 and even 15 times for Yemenis.

The reason they are able to earn on foreign countries and not their own is that no matter how hard they perform to earn; they are not able to build infrastructure and institution which is available in countries like America. So, when he migrates to a richer and developed country, he instantly avails opportunities which amplifies his value and earnings. It does not matter if he is an engineer or a plumber, both get multiple times of benefits in the immigrated country.

Those who defend Open Border Strategy are of the opinion that if migration is limited, many fortunate opportunities for rich countries will be wasted which could have improve the living standard of millions of natives.

Now the concern is what is the rationale behind refusing golden opportunities of progress and hindering a fruitful outcome. According to some of those who oppose migration are of the opinion that the migrants should earn more in their own countries and make themselves rich. However, it is not possible for them to achieve that status so soon.

In past two decades, the infrequent quick development of emergent economies is improbable to be recurring. Deteriorating cost of industrializing industrial work is also discouraging industry’s role in growth. This is termed as a phenomenon presented by an Economist, Dani Rodrik, ‘‘premature deindustrialization’’. According to it, the industry role in developing marketplaces summits at increasingly lesser income levels over a given time. Though sought economic growth is, asserting upon it as the way ahead tricks billions of people in poverty. The critics of immigration claim that the immigrants might stain the countries they migrate to, with cultural values of their origin country.

Thus, the theory that GDP decreases and economy suffers due to migration is an effort to offer an economic base for a cultural bias. On this basis, it is argued that human tendency to feel more comfortable is when they are surrounded by alike people and not people from different cultures (“The Progressive Case for Immigration”). It can be concluded that the immigration uplifts the GDP and strengthens the economy.

Works Cited

Cohen, Patricia. “Is Immigration at Its Limit? Not for Employers.” *The New York Times*, 22 Aug. 2019. *NYTimes.com*, https://www.nytimes.com/2019/08/22/business/economy/trump-immigration-employers.html.

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