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EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION LAW ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: LESSONS FROM THE US

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INTRODUCTION

The United States is fundamentally a country built by immigrants; aside from Native Americans, nearly all ancestors arrived from other countries seeking a better life. Historically, immigration has had positive economic impacts. Unlike Europe, the US had an abundance of land but faced a labour shortage. By settling new territories and improving the national economy, successive generations of immigrants boosted living standards. This influx of foreign labour gradually enriched overall wealth. In 1980, the United States was home to 14.1 million foreign-born individuals, accounting for 6.3% of the total population. By 2013, this figure had risen to an estimated 41.3 million immigrants, comprising 13.1% of the US population (Rubenstein, 2016). As of 2024, the immigrant population has further increased to 45.3 million (US Census Bureau, 2024c). Over the span from 1980 to the present, the US has seen an increase of 31.2 million immigrants, averaging an annual influx of approximately 700,000 individuals.

Future projections from the Pew Research Center indicate that, if demographic trends persist, immigrants and their descendants will increasingly contribute to US population growth. By 2065, they are expected to represent 33% of the total population, which translates to approximately 103 million individuals. Consequently, the US population is projected to reach 441 million during this period (Lopez, 2015; Sana, 2010). These numbers indicate that the share of immigrants in the US population is the largest and fastest-growing trend not observed in any other developed country.

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While almost every American family has immigration roots, public opinion on immigration is changing. In 2014, a Gallup poll reported that 72% of Americans viewed immigration as a beneficial factor, and only 28% preferred lower immigration levels. In 2024, these proportions shifted, and today 51% of Americans view immigration negatively, opting for restriction and prompt legal changes (Gallup, n.d.). The increased number of new arrivals and their growing share in the country's population have stimulated discussions about the impact of immigration on the national economy. This has become a subject of extensive debate among policymakers, economists, and the public. This paper aims to examine the relationship between immigration and economic indicators, specifically focusing on GDP per capita growth, unemployment rates, wage dynamics, and poverty trends.

A common perception is that immigration may exacerbate wage stagnation and increase competition for jobs, particularly among lower-income workers. Critics argue that this influx benefits employers exclusively, while suppressing the wages of native-born workers (Borjas, 2004).

This paper posits that immigration leads to positive economic outcomes, particularly in enhancing scientific development and innovation, which contribute to overall economic growth. Through a comprehensive analysis of the literature, empirical and statistical data, and an examination of immigration law, this study aims to provide valuable insights into the complex dynamics of immigration's effects on economic performance.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Despite Americans' longstanding pride in being a 'nation of immigrants', many US citizens express concerns about the country's capacity to absorb and integrate a rising number of immigrants. Popular beliefs often assert that immigrants take jobs that could otherwise be available to native-born citizens and that their presence suppresses wages for native workers (Bouvier, 1992). Furthermore, a significant portion of the population perceives that a substantial influx of immigrants from developing countries could jeopardise American values, culture, and institutions (Brimelow, 1995; Huntington, 2004).

The first American Nobel Laureate in Economics asserted that increased immigration can significantly affect the labour supply in the host country. He made these observations shortly before the implementation of the 1965 Immigration Act, claiming that maintaining restrictions on immigration – through legal barriers to entry – would 'keep wages high'. He suggested that an influx of immigrants would increase the supply of a specific category of labour, such as low-educated or unskilled workers, thereby reducing the wages of native Americans occupying those positions (Samuelson, 1964).

It is widely held that the enactment of the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act created both winners and losers. Mass immigration was expected to reduce wages for native-born workers, especially those with low skills who competed directly with newcomers. On the other hand, native-born workers who did not face such competition potentially benefited from the availability of more affordable goods produced by lower-cost labour (Ottaviano and Peri, 2007).

The introduced Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) focuses on key principles: enabling family reunification, attracting immigrants with skills required by the economy, providing humanitarian protection for individuals fleeing war and conflict, and encouraging diversity within society. The INA permits the issuance of up to 675,000 permanent immigrant visas annually across different categories. Family reunification, as a core principle in US immigration policy, allows US citizens and lawful permanent residents to sponsor certain family members without any upper limit (Wiegand, 2011).

There are primarily two types of visas available to foreigners seeking entry into the United States: immigrant visas, which grant permanent resident status and a potential pathway to citizenship, and non-immigrant visas, which allow temporary stays. Non-immigrant visas are issued for a variety of purposes, including tourism, diplomacy, and temporary work. Each year, thousands of temporary worker visas are allocated, with some designated for seasonal work and others for longer-term employment to address specific labour shortages. However, certain categories of temporary visas are subject to annual caps, which can pose challenges for sectors unable to meet their workforce needs domestically. Employers seeking these visas must demonstrate efforts to recruit US workers before turning to foreign labour. Additionally, they must provide suitable housing for foreign workers brought in from outside the area and pay a wage set by the government based on local compensation rates for similar roles (United States: Immigration and Nationality Act, Title II, Selection System). In 2023, only 12% of employers' visa requests were denied, indicating the scale and rationale of workforce demand (US Census Bureau, 2024a).

Following the enactment of the 1965 immigration law, a Harvard economist quantified the impact of the new legislation on the salaries of native-born workers. Key findings included (Borjas, 2004) that immigrants arriving between 1980 and 2000 reduced the average annual income of native-born men by approximately \$1,700 (around 4%). Among less-educated individuals, roughly representing the lowest tenth of the workforce, the wage reduction was more pronounced, amounting to a 7.4% decrease. Even native-born college graduates were affected, experiencing a 3.6% income reduction over the two decades due to increased competition from immigrants. Overall, native wages tend to decline as the proportion of foreign-born workers increases. Professor Borjas concluded that a 10% increase in immigrant workers within a specific skill group results in a 3.5% wage reduction for native workers in that segment (Borjas, 2004).

It is also argued that immigration increases poverty, which can manifest in two ways. In the first scenario, by increasing the number of new workers, immigration intensifies competition in the labour market, leading to lower wages for native-born workers and potentially pushing more of them into poverty. In the second scenario, many immigrants arriving in the United States are poor and possess limited financial resources, which can contribute to a decline in the overall level of wealth. The US is, in effect, importing poverty. More than one-quarter (28%) of immigrants who arrived in 2013 lived in poverty, compared to only 18% of newly arrived immigrants in 1970 (Passel and Rohal, 2015).

To avoid wage declines, many native-born workers choose not to compete in 'immigrant cities'. Instead, US-born workers who lose their jobs often relocate to other cities, where they generally earn lower wages. This outmigration of displaced native workers helps prevent, or at least reduce, wage declines for those who remain. In this way, local labour markets adjust to immigration. Studies estimate that for every ten new immigrants settling in a metropolitan area popular among immigrants, between three and six fewer native-born individuals choose to reside there (Murray *et al.*, 2006). Additionally, it is reported that migrant inflows from the late 1980s to 2010 were associated with a 2% increase in unemployment in major US cities that received the largest numbers of immigrants, such as Los Angeles and Miami (Orrenius and Zavodny, 2013).

However, most economists are generally more supportive of immigration. Much of the research on immigration's impact on wages employs a cross-area approach, comparing wages in regions with varying shares of immigrants. If immigration reduced wages, earnings would be expected to be lower in areas with a higher share of foreign-born residents. However, such studies generally find that immigration has had little to no significant negative effect on the wages of native-born workers (Card, 2005).

In contrast, a higher number of immigrants is often considered beneficial for economic growth. This local economic growth can raise wages for the existing population. Additionally, immigrant communities often attract more investment from their countries of origin. For example, places where Germans settled in the Midwest 100 years ago remain more successful in attracting foreign investment from Germany than areas without that migration history. A similar pattern is observed in communities with historical concentrations of Chinese or Polish migrants. 'In this sense, ethnic diversity positively impacts local firms' ability to engage in international business, both by receiving and making foreign investments (Burchardi *et al.*, 2021).

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a mixed-methods approach to investigate the impact of immigration on key economic indicators, including GDP growth, unemployment rates,

wage fluctuations, and poverty levels. The methodology consists of both quantitative and qualitative analyses, enabling a comprehensive examination of the relationship between immigration and economic performance. For the quantitative component, this research utilises data from reputable sources such as the US Bureau of Labor Statistics and the US Census Bureau. The dataset includes annual statistics on GDP growth, unemployment rates, average wages, and immigration levels from the past two decades. This longitudinal data allows for a robust analysis of trends and correlations over time. The study focuses on specific metrics: GDP Growth Rate per Capita: analysing annual percentage changes in GDP to assess economic performance relative to immigration levels; Unemployment Rates: evaluating unemployment among US citizens in relation to changes in immigration numbers; Wage Dynamics: Investigating average wage trends across different sectors and demographic groups, with particular attention to the impact on low-skilled versus high-skilled workers.

In addition to quantitative data, the study includes qualitative analysis through surveys conducted with economists to gather insights on the perceived effects of immigration on the economy. This qualitative component aims to capture diverse perspectives and contextual factors that may not be evident through numerical data alone.

EMPIRICAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Labour market and workforce distribution

The role of immigrants in the US labour market is substantial, particularly in sectors that native-born Americans are often reluctant to enter. As of 2023, foreign-born workers were predominantly employed in food services (22%), the construction industry (16%), and production (15%). Considering that immigrants make up only 13% of the US population, these figures highlight a significant disproportion in immigrant employment within these sectors (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025). Employment patterns illustrate a critical aspect of the US labour market. Immigrants often fill essential roles in sectors that are less attractive to native-born workers. This dynamic not only highlights the contributions of immigrant labour to the economy but also underscores the necessity of these workers in maintaining productivity in industries that might otherwise face labour shortages.

One key industry in which immigrant labour plays a crucial role is food supply. According to the Migration Policy Institute (2025), foreign-born workers account for more than one in five workers in this sector, engaging in activities such as growing crops, harvesting fruits and vegetables, processing meat, transporting products and materials, and participating in wholesale and retail sales.

The impact of immigrants is particularly pronounced in jobs requiring physical labour. For example, more than 30% of workers in some of the most physically demanding occupations – such as farm labourers, graders and sorters, crop production, meat processing, and commercial baking – are immigrants, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture (2025). This reliance on immigrant labour is especially evident in certain states where foreign-born workers constitute the majority in various agricultural and food processing roles. In California, for instance, immigrants represent 69% of agricultural workers; in Alaska, they account for 70% of seafood processing workers; and in Nebraska, they make up 66% of the meat processing workforce (Migration Policy Institute, 2025).

It is evident that native-born Americans are increasingly seeking opportunities in higher-paying or less physically demanding occupations, while immigrants continue to fill essential roles in labour-intensive industries. This division of labour contributes significantly to overall economic growth and stability.

Another way to assess immigrant participation in the labour market is through the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), which indicates the percentage of the population that is actively employed or seeking employment. In 2014, the LFPR for immigrants – both men and women – was 66.0%, compared to 62.3% for native-born individuals, highlighting a more active role of immigrants in the labour market relative to US citizens.

A closer look at gender-specific data reveals even more striking trends. Among men, the LFPR for foreign-born individuals in 2014 was 78.7%, over 10 percentage points higher than the 67.4% rate for native-born men. This trend persisted nearly a decade later, with the LFPR for foreign-born men remaining strong at 77.5% in 2023, while participation among native-born men was lower at 66.1%.

In contrast, the labour force participation rates of immigrant women are similar to those of native-born women. In 2014, the LFPR for foreign-born women was 56.1%, close to the 57.6% rate for native-born women, a pattern that continued into 2023 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2024).

Salaries and Unemployment Rates

The unemployment rates for both foreign-born and native-born individuals in the United States are very low and comparable. In 2023, the unemployment rate for foreign-born individuals was 3.6%, a slight increase from 3.4% in 2022. Native-born individuals had an unemployment rate of 3.6% in 2023, down from 3.9% in 2022. These figures indicate a convergence in jobless rates between immigrants and native-born individuals, with both groups maintaining low levels of unemployment (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).

The combination of low unemployment rates and high labour force participation rates among immigrants demonstrates their substantial contribution to the US labour market, without adversely affecting overall unemployment levels. In 1996, immigrants held 13.4 million jobs, representing 10.6% of total US employment. By 2014, this number had risen to 24.3 million, with foreign-born individuals accounting for 18.6% of the civilian labour force. Notably, this increase in the foreign-born workforce has had a neutral impact on national unemployment rates. Despite the growth in immigrant labour, unemployment decreased from 5.5% in 1996 to 4.2% in 2024, demonstrating that the influx of foreign workers has not negatively affected employment levels (US Department of Agriculture, 2025).

The impact of immigration on GDP is typically positive, as a larger labour force contributes to overall economic growth. However, to understand the effect on individual prosperity and living standards, it is essential to examine GDP per capita. A 2014 study suggested that GDP per capita declined when new immigrants entered the workforce, potentially due to differences in education, productivity, and income levels between immigrants and native-born workers at that time (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2024).

Recent data, however, show a different trend. In 2023, GDP per capita rose to \$81,700, up from \$53,400 in 2013 (US GDP Per Capita 1960–2024). Adjusted for a cumulative inflation rate of 28.8% over this period, the inflation-adjusted GDP per capita stands at \$68,800, marking a 15% increase since 2013. This growth, even after accounting for inflation, demonstrates that GDP per capita has improved despite immigration, suggesting that recent immigration has contributed to economic productivity and per capita wealth (Macrotrends, n.d.).

A comparison of wage and salary income between immigrant and native-born workers reveals notable disparities. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 2014, native-born workers had a median annual income of \$42,640, while immigrant workers earned a median of \$34,528, representing approximately 81% of the median income of their native-born counterparts (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2025).

By 2023, this income gap showed some signs of narrowing. The median weekly earnings for foreign-born full-time wage and salary workers increased to \$987, equating to an annual salary of \$51,324. In contrast, native-born workers earned a median of \$1,140 per week, or \$59,280 annually. As a result, immigrant workers earned about 86% of the salaries of their native-born peers in similar positions (New American Economy, 2019).

Furthermore, the data indicate that earnings for both foreign-born and native-born workers increase with educational attainment. Interestingly, immigrants with higher education qualifications earned an average of \$1,637 per week, slightly surpassing the \$1,602 earned by native-born individuals. This finding highlights that immigrants earn

2% more than their native counterparts in similar positions. As is evident, the wage gap primarily affects lower-educated workers, underscoring the importance of education in reducing income disparities between immigrant and native-born populations.

Research indicates that immigrants are often perceived as contributors to poverty in the United States, potentially undermining living standards. However, poverty rates among immigrants, similar to those of the overall US population, have seen a significant decline since 2009. Despite an increase in the total immigrant population over the past decade, the number of immigrants living in poverty decreased from over 9.6 million in 2009 to just under 8 million in 2019, resulting in a reduction in the poverty rate among immigrants from 25% to 18%.

Following national trends, the number and proportion of immigrants living in poverty continued to decline sharply between 2019 and 2021, falling from 8 million to 6.1 million and from 18% to 13%, respectively (Batalova and Fix, 2023). This trend appears to persist, as recent data indicate that the overall poverty rate dropped to 11.1% in 2023 (US Census Bureau, 2024b). These findings suggest a positive trajectory in the economic well-being of immigrants, challenging the notion that immigration inherently contributes to increased poverty levels in the United States.

Impact on technological innovation

Immigrants have historically played a vital role in the advancement of scientific progress and technological innovation in the United States, serving as key contributors to the nation's economic growth and quality of life. Scientific progress not only drives economic development but also enhances longevity and improves various facets of modern living. It is widely recognised that government investments in scientific and technological innovation across the industrial sector, alongside substantial funding for universities and research institutions, have been instrumental in fostering this progress. However, the impact of immigration on scientific advancement in the US cannot be overstated.

One of the most direct links between immigration and scientific progress is the influx of skilled scientists and researchers from around the globe. The high educational attainment of immigrants and their descendants has significantly enriched the American academic and industrial landscape. Notable historical figures exemplify this trend, such as Albert Einstein, a refugee from Nazi Germany who became one of the most influential scientists of the 20th century. Similarly, the contributions of other distinguished scientists, researchers, and entrepreneurs – such as Enrico Fermi, Edward Teller, and Hans Bethe, who were pivotal in the development of nuclear physics, and technology innovators like Andrew Grove, Jerry Yang, and Sergey Brin – highlight the profound impact of immigrant talent in shaping the American high-tech industry.

Data from 1990 to 2004 indicate that over one-third of US Nobel Prize laureates in science were foreign-born (Wulf, 2006; Edmonston and Passel, 1994). This statistic highlights the critical contributions of immigrant scientists to the advancement of knowledge and innovation in the US. Moreover, the trajectory of scientific development is supported by the educational framework established in American universities, which have increasingly become instrumental in training both immigrants and the children of immigrants to excel in scientific fields.

In recent decades, foreign students have become integral to American higher education, particularly in graduate programmes focused on engineering and the sciences. These students often pursue advanced degrees at American universities, and while many eventually return to their home countries, a significant number are drawn to employment opportunities within the US. Upon completion of their studies, many foreign students transition into careers in American universities, research laboratories, and high-tech industries, further enhancing the scientific workforce.

Numerous studies highlight the pivotal roles that foreign-born scientists and engineers play in American research and industry (Stephan and Levin, 2007). Their participation not only bolsters the nation's research capabilities but also drives innovation in various high-tech sectors, ensuring that the United States remains at the forefront of global scientific advancement.

Immigrants in the United States are also often characterised by their high levels of education and specialised skills. Notably, 43% of recently arrived family- and diversity-based immigrants hold college degrees, in contrast to only 29% of native-born Americans. This educational advantage is further reflected in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), where more than half of the degrees awarded by US universities are conferred upon international students. Additionally, a substantial portion of applicants for H-1B temporary work visas – approximately half – possess a master's degree or higher qualification from an American institution.

The entrepreneurial impact of immigrants is also significant. Despite constituting only 13% of the US population, immigrants account for 30% of new companies. This influx of diverse skill sets and innovative ideas enhances the productivity of American workers and fosters economic growth. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that 45% of Fortune 500 companies were founded by immigrants or their descendants, collectively employing over 10 million individuals globally. These statistics reflect the vital role that immigrants play in driving economic development, innovation, and competitiveness in the US labour market (New American Economy, 2019).

If immigrants were to disappear from the American workforce today, it would create an enormous gap across a variety of industries, which in turn would negatively impact the economy (Tinajero, 2017). This is partly because a significant share of immigrants are business owners (CBS News, 2024). For every 10,000 immigrants entering the US,

approximately 62 start a business – more than double the rate for American citizens. Between 1990 and 2005, immigrants founded approximately one-quarter of public companies, with this share growing substantially in subsequent years. Between 2006 and 2012, one-third of these public companies had at least one immigrant founder. Moreover, of 87 privately held companies valued at over \$1 billion, 51% were founded by immigrants. Apple and Google are two prominent examples of companies that pride themselves on innovation and continue to drive the US economy. Apple was co-founded by Steve Jobs, whose father was an immigrant, and Google was co-founded by Sergey Brin, who was born in Moscow, Russia (CBS News, 2024).

SUMMARY

This paper explores the significant impact of immigration on the US economy, highlighting the role of immigrants as both a vital component of the labour force and a driving force behind innovation and entrepreneurship. Currently, immigrants constitute approximately one-seventh of the US population and one-sixth of the workforce, contributing to about one-fourth of new business formations. Notably, many immigrants are of prime working age (25–54 years), which helps balance the ageing native-born population.

The demand for skilled workers in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) fields is projected to grow, particularly as US universities struggle to produce enough graduates to meet this demand. Immigrants with STEM degrees have increasingly become essential to the innovation landscape, accounting for over 75% of patents from leading US universities. Moreover, while immigrants predominantly work in physically demanding jobs, they exhibit a higher Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) than native-born individuals – 66% compared to 62.3% in 2014 – indicating their active engagement in the labour market.

Despite similarly low unemployment rates for both groups, wage disparities persist. In 2014, the median annual income for native-born workers was \$42,640, while immigrant workers earned \$34,528 – approximately 81% of their native counterparts' income. However, by 2023, this gap narrowed, as immigrant earnings increased to \$51,324, representing about 86% of the median income for native-born workers in similar positions.

Overall, while the influx of immigrants has historically had a positive effect on GDP through the expansion of the labour force, earlier studies indicated a decline in GDP per capita following new immigrant entries, attributed to variances in education and productivity levels.

One of the most significant contributions of immigrants to American society is their children. Many immigrant families make substantial sacrifices for the welfare of

their offspring, including the decision to relocate to the United States. Immigrant parents often find themselves in low-status jobs, working multiple positions, and earning wages that do not reflect their qualifications or previous professional experiences in their countries of origin. These sacrifices are deeply meaningful, as immigrant parents typically believe that their children will have access to better educational and occupational opportunities in the United States than in their homelands. In this context, immigrant parents tend to instil a strong work ethic and high aspirations in their children, frequently reminding them of the hardships endured to provide a better life. Such high expectations often translate into heightened motivation for academic and professional success (Hao and Bonstead-Brun, 1998).

Research consistently demonstrates that children of immigrants perform remarkably well in American educational settings. After controlling for socio-economic status, studies show that the second generation achieves higher academic grades and above-average scores on standardised tests compared to their native-born peers. Furthermore, children of immigrants are less likely to drop out of high school and more likely to pursue higher education (Fuligni and Witkow, 2004; Perreira *et al.*, 2006). This trend emphasises the positive long-term impact of immigrant families on American society and the economy.

CONCLUSIONS

This paper has underscored the pivotal role that immigrants play in shaping the US economy, particularly through their significant contributions to the labour market and scientific innovation. Immigrants are increasingly vital to the nation's economic landscape, and their influence is evident across various sectors. With annual volumes of new arrivals around 700,000, immigration aligns closely with the economic needs of the country, contributing to a labour market that shows no signs of increasing unemployment.

Encouraging highly qualified immigrants to enter the US not only enhances the workforce but also positively impacts GDP per capita, reflecting the potential for increased productivity and economic growth. Additionally, policies that facilitate family reunification serve to strengthen the social fabric of American society, ensuring that families can remain together while contributing to the economy.

As the benefits of immigration continue to unfold, maintaining a steady inflow of immigrants will be crucial for sustaining economic growth. However, it is essential to approach immigration policy with caution. While opening the doors to an uncontrolled influx of immigrants could jeopardise the labour market, potentially leading to rising unemployment levels and a decline in living standards, a balanced and regulated immigration strategy can harness the full potential of immigrant contributions without compromising economic stability.

In conclusion, a well-managed immigration system that prioritises skilled workers and family unity will not only foster a robust labour market but also promote the ongoing prosperity of the United States. As we move forward, it is imperative that policymakers consider these factors to maximise the economic benefits of immigration while safeguarding the interests of both immigrants and native-born citizens.

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Abstract

Background: Immigration law plays a critical role in shaping the economic landscape of the United States. Policies that regulate the number of immigrants allowed for work

or family reunification have significant implications for labour markets, productivity, and overall economic growth. These policies are often debated in terms of their long-term effects on key economic indicators such as GDP per capita, poverty rates, and unemployment levels.

Research purpose: This paper explores the impact of US immigration law on economic growth, focusing on policies that maintain annual limits on the number of immigrants permitted for work or family reunification. The goal is to assess the relationship between these immigration policies and various economic indicators, specifically examining how they contribute to economic dynamism and stability.

Methods: The study employs a quantitative research methodology, utilising statistical data to analyse the correlation between immigration policies and key economic indicators. By assessing GDP per capita, poverty rates, and unemployment levels, the research identifies the effects of immigration laws on the US economy.

Conclusions: The findings indicate that policies restricting the number of immigrants contribute positively to economic growth by ensuring a steady influx of skilled labour, which boosts productivity and innovation. Specifically, these policies support GDP per capita growth, helping to reduce poverty and unemployment rates. Immigrants also play a vital role in stimulating the high-tech sector, as many possess advanced skills that align with industry demands. Additionally, immigrant entrepreneurship fosters new business creation, further contributing to job growth. Ultimately, the paper argues that well-managed immigration policies are crucial for sustaining US economic health, promoting individual prosperity, and enhancing the country's competitive edge in the global economy.

Keywords: immigration policy, unemployment rates, wage dynamics

JEL Classification: E24, J31

ANALIZA WPŁYWU PRAWA IMIGRACYJNEGO NA WZROST GOSPODARCZY: WNIOSKI ZE STANÓW ZJEDNOCZONYCH

Streszczenie

Przedmiot badań: Prawo imigracyjne odgrywa kluczową rolę w kształtowaniu krajobrazu gospodarczego Stanów Zjednoczonych. Regulacje dotyczące liczby imigrantów dopuszczonych do pracy lub łączenia rodzin mają istotne znaczenie dla rynków pracy, produktywności oraz ogólnego wzrostu gospodarczego. Często są one przedmiotem debaty, zwłaszcza pod kątem ich długoterminowych skutków dla kluczowych wskaźników ekonomicznych, takich jak PKB *per capita*, wskaźniki ubóstwa i poziom bezrobocia.

Cel badawczy: Celem niniejszego artykułu jest zbadanie wpływu prawa imigracyjnego Stanów Zjednoczonych na wzrost gospodarczy, koncentrując się na polityce utrzymująccej roczne limity liczby imigrantów dopuszczonych do pracy lub wynikających z prawa do łączenia rodzin. Badanie ma na celu ocenę zależności między tymi regulacjami a różnymi wskaźnikami ekonomicznymi, ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem ich wpływu na dynamikę gospodarczą i stabilność.

Metoda badawcza: Badanie wykorzystuje metodę badań ilościowych, opierając się na danych statystycznych w celu analizy korelacji między prawem imigracyjnym, a klu-czowymi wskaźnikami ekonomicznymi. Poprzez ocenę PKB *per capita*, wskaźników ubóstwa oraz poziomu bezrobocia, badanie identyfikuje skutki regulacji imigracyjnych na gospodarkę Stanów Zjednoczonych.

Wyniki: Wyniki badań wskazują, iż polityka ograniczająca liczbę imigrantów przyczy-nia się pozytywnie do wzrostu gospodarczego poprzez zapewnienie stałego napływu wykwalifikowanej siły roboczej, co zwiększa produktywność i innowacyjność. Regulacje te wspierają wzrost PKB *per capita*, co odgrywa kluczową rolę w redukcji poziomu ubóstwa i bezrobocia. Imigranci stymulują także rozwój sektora zaawansowanych technologii, ponieważ wielu z nich posiada odpowiednie kwalifikacje i wykształcenie, które odpowiadają na potrzeby rynku pracy. Dodatkowo, zakładanie nowych firm przez imigrantów wspiera przedsiębiorczość, co prowadzi do tworzenia nowych miejsc pracy i wzrostu dynamiki gospodarczej. Podsumowując, artykuł uzasadnia, że starannie zarządzana polityka imigracyjna jest kluczowa dla utrzymania stabilności gospodarczej Stanów Zjednoczonych. Poprzez równoważenie potrzeb rynku pracy z aspektami społecznymi, regulacje te sprzyjają dobrobytowi jednostek oraz rozwojowi społeczeństwa amerykańskiego, podkreślając znaczenie ukierunkowanych strategii imigracyjnych dla konkurencyjności gospodarczej.

Słowa kluczowe: polityka imigracyjna, wskaźniki bezrobocia, dynamika płac

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