



Americans for Immigration Reform Who We Are and What We Do

The Greater Houston Partnership, the primary advocate of Houston's business community dedicated to building economic prosperity, understands and recognizes the direct impact America's immigration policy has on its member businesses. During the past few years, heated rhetoric and increasing polarization has prevented a common-sense reform of our nation's immigration laws. The significant and direct legislative proposals on this issue led the Partnership to action.

In June 2006 the Partnership's Board of Directors, unanimously passed a resolution supporting comprehensive immigration reform legislation that secures our borders, addresses the need for a temporary worker program, creates a fast and reliable employer verification system, affirms employers' accountability for hiring employees with legal status, and develops a process to address the status of undocumented workers in the United States.

Subsequently, the Partnership formed an immigration task force whose work indicated that a broad national coalition and separate entity called Americans for Immigration Reform (AIR) should be structured. The coalition would engage both a media outreach and grassroots support strategy with major employers, faith based organizations, professional associations, chambers of commerce, prominent individuals, unions and other workers' rights groups, minority groups, conservative/free market advocates, small and mid-sized businesses, academics, and many others. The organization's efforts would provide strategic and tactical leadership necessary to implement a sensible reform of America's immigration laws.

As an initial task, AIR commissioned a report by the Perryman Group on the economic impact of an "enforcement-only" immigration policy. The study found that the United States simply does not have the capacity to meet all of its employment needs with its existing domestic labor force and as a result, the economic impact of an "enforcement only" policy addressing the immigration concerns of the United States would be devastating. If our nation were to witness an immediate nationwide deportation of approximately 8.1 million undocumented workers, the losses would amount to more than \$1.7 trillion in lost annual spending.

As outlined in the commissioned report by the Perryman Group, undocumented workers are represented in 16 different economic sectors, including high-growth areas like construction, professional services, accommodation and food services, and health care. The impact of removing these workers from the economy would worsen the economic situation in every state and each economic sector.

Understanding that businesses would engage in a reliable verification system, and agree to be policed in a fair manner based on a reliable system, AIR conducted a public opinion poll to measure Americans' attitudes toward immigration reform and develop a strategy to meet those attitudes. AIR found that a predominance of Americans favor sensible solutions to these issues that protect national security, provide border security, ensure health security and guarantee economic security. This data demonstrated that an overwhelming majority of Americans view

the current verification system as unreliable, but that the creation of a new system would lead to employer accountability – the same goal as business leaders and AIR. Americans expect Congress to act to fix our broken system in a way that works for the best interests of our country.

AIR's Goals:

The goals of Americans for Immigration Reform are to educate public policy leaders and elected officials about changing America's immigration policies in order to protect America's national security, health security, border security and economic security. The specifics of our program include:

- Securing our borders
- Creating an efficient, effective provisional workers program
- Creating a fast, reliable employment verification system
- Affirming employers' accountability for hiring employees with legal status
- Developing a realistic policy for undocumented workers already here

AIR's Strategy:

Americans for Immigration Reform will build a broad national coalition of business interests and grassroots groups representing the right, middle and left. The coalition includes employers, professional associations, individuals, unions and workers' rights groups, minority groups, faith based organizations, conservative/free market advocates, academics and many others. Its chief concern is a sensible reform of immigration laws in the United States.

To accomplish this goal, Americans for Immigration Reform will engage business groups around the country to:

- educate and communicate with citizens, elected officials and the news media; and,
- advocate for the creation and passage of sensible reform of our immigration laws.

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Americans for Immigration Reform

What People Think About Immigration Reform

Americans for Immigration Reform is a broad-based non-profit educational organization created by the Greater Houston Partnership to educate policy makers and opinion shapers about sensible immigration reform. Its first steps have been to commission an economic impact study of the effect of enforcement-only policies on the American economy, as well as public opinion research to determine where Americans stand on the issue. Below are the results of this research.

“Enforcement Only” Could Worsen American Economic Woes: Undocumented workers help the American economy address work force shortages and fuel our economy. Should the government pursue an enforcement-only policy (workplace raids and deportation) without fixing the structural problems with our immigration system, it will worsen America’s economic problems. Enforcement only will result in:

- \$1,757,000,000,000 (trillion) in annual lost spending
- \$651,511,000,000 (billion) in annual lost output
- 8,100,000 (million) lost jobs
- Disproportionate impact on critical American industries such as food production, energy production, construction, manufacturing, real estate, hotels and hospitality services, health services, maintenance and repair, business services, manufacturing, and others

Americans Expect Congress to Address Immigration: While Americans’ top issue of concern is the economy, 86% expect the 111th Congress to make immigration reform a top-10 priority, and 84% view it as a serious issue.

Fix our Broken System: A majority of Americans believed that the system is broken. Namely, they believed that the U.S. Government must develop a way to determine with close to 100% accuracy whether a potential employee is legally allowed to work.

- 54% of Americans blamed the U.S. Government for a flawed verification system
- 80% of Americans believe that Congress is not doing enough to address the problem
- 91% of Americans held important the creation of a fast, reliable employment verification system so an employer can check to see if employees are eligible to work in the United States

- 90% of Americans do not view the Social Security card as a sufficient identification for employer verification, but believe it should be supplemented
- 91% of Americans viewed enforcing employers' accountability for hiring employees with legal status if given a reliable verification system, including fines for non-compliance

Expand Legal Immigration to Meet America's Workforce Needs: Over half of respondents understood immigration as having an integral role in the nation's economy, and supported transforming the legal immigration system to address America's labor needs.

- 56% of respondents believe that if an American company is unable to find enough qualified workers in the U.S. it should be easier for that company to recruit and hire workers with the skills and training necessary to do those jobs.
- 66% of Americans believe that the United States should transform the visa lottery system to facilitate employment needs for qualified workers to meet America's workforce needs.

Few Americans Favor Extreme Solutions: Only 9% of respondents supported full amnesty for existing illegal immigrants, while only 26% supported full deportation. The majority of respondents favored an alternative course of action that would not negatively impact the American economy, while not rewarding illegal behavior.

- 74% of Americans believe that those who came illegally to the United States should learn English, take citizenship classes, pay back taxes and appropriate fines, return to their home country to perfect their legal status, and have an opportunity to work and live in America. Those who have committed crimes in the U.S. would be permanently deported.
- 76% of Americans support finding reasonable ways to grant legal status to the children of illegal immigrants who were brought here as minors and are productive members of society – whether through military service, college graduation, or willingness to enter the workforce.

Sensible Reform will protect America's economy by:

- Securing our borders
- Creating an efficient, effective provisional worker program
- Creating a fast, reliable employment verification system
- Affirming employers' accountability for hiring employees with legal status
- Developing a realistic policy for undocumented workers already here



Why America's Economy Needs a Provisional Worker Program

One of the most critical aspects of immigration reform is the creation of a provisional, or temporary, worker program that facilitates a legal workforce for America's economic needs. Nevertheless, there is a great deal of misperception about such a program. Here are the facts:

1. **An adequate provisional worker program provides a legal avenue to meet workforce needs.** Many people come to the United States illegally because there is no legal avenue for them to enter. They are not looking for citizenship, yet play a critical role in America's economy. Currently, American employers do not have access to qualified workers in the US or abroad, creating an environment for illegal activity.
2. **An adequate provisional worker program will decrease illegal immigration.** Given the choice of sneaking into the U.S. illegally, with its lethal hardships and dangers, or entering a legal program, temporary workers will choose the latter – if it is open to them – which allows for circular migration so that temporary workers do not break their ties with their families and their home country.
3. **Employers must recruit American workers first at a fair market wage.** Employers must then certify that they are not able to find qualified workers in the United States *before* participating in a provisional worker program. Thus, *a provisional worker program protects the American worker*, which must be given a preferential status.
4. **Undocumented workers would participate in a provisional workers program.** A survey of undocumented Mexican workers revealed that 80% would participate in a temporary workers program and return to their home country. (NCI, 2008)
5. **An adequate provisional worker program will increase national security.** The federal government must and can pre-screen and track participation of temporary workers and compliment America's national security enforcement.
6. **Provisional workers pay taxes when they participate in a legal system.** Taxes can be collected by those who would otherwise be in the underground economy. Due to provisional status, temporary workers are ineligible to apply for or collect welfare, Social Security or Medicare benefits. Currently, undocumented workers annually pay \$7 billion in Social Security and \$1.5 billion in Medicare taxes. Through an adequate provisional worker program, with fair legal wages earned by employees, these numbers would increase.

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7. **Professionals and high-end employees utilize a provisional worker program.** In addition to agriculture and seasonal workers, a range of professionals may qualify for temporary work visas, including medical professionals, outstanding researchers and teachers, professional engineers, athletes and performing artists of extraordinary ability and others who provide critical services to our country.
8. **Currently, the provisional worker program is too limited in scope to accommodate the workforce needs of America's economy.** Congress must fix our broken immigration system. Creating a workable policy for legal immigration ensures that American employers recruit qualified employees, give preference to Americans, and protect America's economy.

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State-Level Effects

Several states lose a notable percentage of business activity if the undocumented workforce is removed. These states naturally include several along the US-Mexico border, but also others scattered around the country. The following maps illustrate the expenditures and job losses stemming from removal of the undocumented workforce for the static and dynamic scenarios.

**LOST EXPENDITURES STEMMING FROM REMOVAL OF THE UNDOCUMENTED WORKFORCE:
Initial Static Scenario
(In Millions of 2007 Dollars)**



**LOST JOBS STEMMING FROM REMOVAL OF THE UNDOCUMENTED WORKFORCE:
Dynamic Scenario**



The following charts illustrate the job losses per 100,000 population that would be experienced in the most-affected states in the static and dynamic scenarios.

Table 1
The Initial Static Effects of Removing Undocumented Workers from
the US Economy (Based on Size of the US Economy in 2008)
Detailed Industrial Category

Category	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Agricultural Products & Services	(\$171,870,237,727)	(\$57,499,846,818)	(\$29,071,477,819)	-476,277
Forestry & Fishery Products	(\$6,905,177,900)	(\$678,752,603)	(\$176,905,344)	-9,802
Coal Mining	(\$281,619,975)	(\$52,092,765)	(\$75,189,095)	-1,399
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	(\$154,755,953,233)	(\$37,461,879,985)	(\$15,108,699,365)	-40,386
Miscellaneous Mining	(\$529,668,793)	(\$183,735,864)	(\$136,524,729)	-4,935
New Construction	(\$217,838,243,099)	(\$80,484,098,746)	(\$65,312,612,874)	-973,294
Maintenance & Repair Construction	(\$100,152,481,702)	(\$53,499,662,366)	(\$41,134,979,437)	-646,971
Food Products & Tobacco	(\$198,676,719,399)	(\$42,412,428,922)	(\$21,713,503,030)	-405,195
Textile Mill Products	(\$5,004,740,048)	(\$1,103,524,655)	(\$1,003,450,402)	-20,444
Apparel	(\$9,203,420,378)	(\$4,427,247,102)	(\$2,412,868,323)	-101,076
Paper & Allied Products	(\$5,065,530,869)	(\$1,736,633,770)	(\$994,230,980)	-16,372
Printing & Publishing	(\$13,383,964,448)	(\$7,216,314,660)	(\$4,265,297,161)	-64,542
Chemicals & Petroleum Refining	(\$226,085,612,165)	(\$38,337,845,154)	(\$18,510,304,965)	-72,578
Rubber & Leather Products	(\$9,861,470,764)	(\$3,630,602,360)	(\$2,402,476,426)	-39,167
Lumber Products & Furniture	(\$21,617,395,814)	(\$6,962,657,739)	(\$5,633,143,371)	-101,590
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	(\$10,037,243,947)	(\$4,445,250,673)	(\$2,646,389,694)	-33,115
Primary Metal	(\$9,904,731,457)	(\$2,584,994,077)	(\$2,199,496,878)	-19,611
Fabricated Metal Products	(\$21,542,991,897)	(\$8,720,750,161)	(\$5,858,952,297)	-85,493
Machinery, Except Electrical	(\$23,616,573,770)	(\$7,786,107,399)	(\$6,761,159,940)	-74,762
Electric & Electronic Equipment	(\$19,768,276,545)	(\$9,428,396,275)	(\$6,694,154,792)	-86,540
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	(\$14,874,589,495)	(\$4,344,390,358)	(\$2,600,415,301)	-24,760
Transp. Equip., Exc. Motor Vehicles	(\$8,301,847,934)	(\$3,901,921,208)	(\$2,556,328,651)	-44,334
Instruments & Related Products	(\$3,992,954,691)	(\$1,146,954,940)	(\$1,313,985,782)	-12,944
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	(\$4,407,359,404)	(\$1,123,330,094)	(\$1,029,622,519)	-12,677
Transportation	(\$37,635,534,056)	(\$21,429,703,678)	(\$15,462,755,304)	-296,405
Communication	(\$10,198,026,661)	(\$6,483,065,448)	(\$2,995,847,891)	-36,628
Electric, Gas, Water, Sanitary Services	(\$41,826,938,980)	(\$7,490,022,825)	(\$3,541,465,125)	-11,510
Wholesale Trade	(\$29,490,938,328)	(\$20,162,201,360)	(\$12,046,151,665)	-162,026
Retail Trade	(\$46,661,095,539)	(\$36,689,917,671)	(\$22,552,396,816)	-729,119
Finance	(\$15,327,356,848)	(\$9,012,538,950)	(\$6,207,643,387)	-68,884
Insurance	(\$5,599,865,746)	(\$4,201,217,961)	(\$2,571,666,340)	-39,344
Real Estate	(\$69,433,791,215)	(\$20,457,168,986)	(\$3,402,450,470)	-43,748
Hotels, Lodging Places, Amusements	(\$43,671,552,644)	(\$20,583,061,614)	(\$13,407,103,540)	-364,560
Personal Services	(\$13,518,396,051)	(\$7,124,740,503)	(\$6,127,518,787)	-179,133
Business Services	(\$100,225,786,579)	(\$63,500,137,221)	(\$54,964,397,355)	-893,123
Eating & Drinking Places	(\$44,709,908,951)	(\$24,580,916,511)	(\$13,888,618,077)	-1,053,172
Health Services	(\$17,652,364,861)	(\$12,543,926,733)	(\$10,528,716,658)	-226,354
Miscellaneous Services	(\$15,162,370,886)	(\$9,387,059,635)	(\$5,978,788,612)	-223,987
Households	(\$8,695,432,328)	(\$8,695,432,328)	(\$5,987,404,036)	-405,066
Total	(\$1,757,488,165,125)	(\$651,510,530,119)	(\$419,275,093,239)	-8,101,324

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Table 2
The Initial Static Effects of Removing Undocumented Workers from the US Economy (Based on Size of the US Economy in 2008)
Results by State

State	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Alabama	(\$8,236,833,308)	(\$3,053,439,415)	(\$1,965,019,806)	-50,911
Alaska	(\$1,544,355,843)	(\$572,501,206)	(\$368,429,190)	-5,657
Arizona	(\$84,017,236,757)	(\$31,145,651,814)	(\$20,043,568,699)	-400,927
Arkansas	(\$2,541,668,221)	(\$942,210,390)	(\$606,352,977)	-19,027
California	(\$523,230,324,084)	(\$193,964,359,239)	(\$124,824,421,165)	-2,049,576
Colorado	(\$25,502,451,160)	(\$9,453,898,925)	(\$6,083,991,233)	-113,537
Connecticut	(\$17,957,199,125)	(\$6,656,832,492)	(\$4,283,958,485)	-68,910
Delaware	(\$3,023,732,904)	(\$1,120,914,420)	(\$721,356,718)	-17,999
District of Columbia	(\$3,518,829,698)	(\$1,304,449,525)	(\$839,469,465)	-15,428
Florida	(\$139,864,202,254)	(\$51,848,429,118)	(\$33,366,697,770)	-749,816
Georgia	(\$67,955,595,035)	(\$25,191,512,879)	(\$16,211,823,789)	-378,456
Hawaii	(\$6,458,791,284)	(\$2,394,309,457)	(\$1,540,841,282)	-24,170
Idaho	(\$1,366,289,363)	(\$506,490,982)	(\$325,948,767)	-8,742
Illinois	(\$81,691,781,755)	(\$30,283,592,854)	(\$19,488,796,620)	-340,610
Indiana	(\$9,052,415,063)	(\$3,355,780,058)	(\$2,159,589,034)	-47,826
Iowa	(\$4,400,983,431)	(\$1,631,468,766)	(\$1,049,920,435)	-25,199
Kansas	(\$5,791,349,813)	(\$2,146,885,232)	(\$1,381,613,135)	-33,941
Kentucky	(\$5,429,514,465)	(\$2,012,750,878)	(\$1,295,291,899)	-34,455
Louisiana	(\$3,018,817,777)	(\$1,119,092,356)	(\$720,184,141)	-19,027
Maine	(\$436,867,658)	(\$161,949,244)	(\$104,221,315)	-3,086
Maryland	(\$48,812,041,681)	(\$18,094,892,349)	(\$11,644,842,755)	-209,333
Massachusetts	(\$38,298,578,581)	(\$14,197,493,747)	(\$9,136,698,855)	-158,478
Michigan	(\$12,152,044,992)	(\$4,504,829,923)	(\$2,899,052,124)	-58,111
Minnesota	(\$14,149,572,421)	(\$5,245,324,328)	(\$3,375,592,174)	-69,425
Mississippi	(\$1,857,912,191)	(\$688,738,269)	(\$443,232,747)	-13,371
Missouri	(\$7,422,517,722)	(\$2,751,568,148)	(\$1,770,752,641)	-39,598
Montana	(\$306,718,318)	(\$113,702,168)	(\$73,172,243)	-2,057
Nebraska	(\$2,716,063,658)	(\$1,006,859,738)	(\$647,957,617)	-15,428
Nevada	(\$30,789,500,017)	(\$11,413,837,018)	(\$7,345,295,830)	-130,094
New Hampshire	(\$2,845,975,420)	(\$1,055,018,743)	(\$678,950,011)	-14,913
New Jersey	(\$77,069,299,879)	(\$28,570,013,395)	(\$18,386,034,418)	-296,851
New Mexico	(\$5,804,563,255)	(\$2,151,783,527)	(\$1,384,765,399)	-34,969
New York	(\$91,354,554,048)	(\$33,865,635,694)	(\$21,793,995,502)	-391,465
North Carolina	(\$46,094,026,042)	(\$17,087,309,000)	(\$10,996,419,464)	-289,755
North Dakota	(\$175,459,742)	(\$65,043,892)	(\$41,858,546)	-1,029
Ohio	(\$12,878,292,102)	(\$4,774,053,721)	(\$3,072,309,236)	-71,482
Oklahoma	(\$1,849,189,061)	(\$685,504,557)	(\$441,151,714)	-13,371
Oregon	(\$10,800,573,180)	(\$4,003,831,888)	(\$2,576,638,305)	-55,025
Pennsylvania	(\$16,848,349,877)	(\$6,245,775,976)	(\$4,019,425,909)	-79,196
Rhode Island	(\$2,224,064,646)	(\$824,472,998)	(\$530,583,893)	-10,799
South Carolina	(\$5,616,679,423)	(\$2,082,133,957)	(\$1,339,942,900)	-34,455
South Dakota	(\$607,032,356)	(\$225,030,233)	(\$144,816,650)	-4,114
Tennessee	(\$12,105,960,888)	(\$4,487,746,292)	(\$2,888,058,071)	-74,053
Texas	(\$220,655,153,205)	(\$81,798,079,037)	(\$52,640,587,726)	-1,151,925
Utah	(\$7,439,152,135)	(\$2,757,734,617)	(\$1,774,721,029)	-40,626
Vermont	(\$794,829,439)	(\$294,647,645)	(\$189,618,453)	-5,143
Virginia	(\$35,580,245,924)	(\$13,189,792,878)	(\$8,488,199,934)	-179,767
Washington	(\$46,201,518,506)	(\$17,127,157,048)	(\$11,022,063,399)	-203,420
West Virginia	(\$84,893,265)	(\$31,470,400)	(\$20,252,558)	-514
Wisconsin	(\$8,294,961,478)	(\$3,074,987,848)	(\$1,978,887,151)	-41,655
Wyoming	(\$619,202,672)	(\$229,541,836)	(\$147,720,060)	-3,600
US	(\$1,757,488,165,125)	(\$651,510,530,119)	(\$419,275,093,239)	-8,101,324

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group



Table 3
The Dynamic Effects of Removing Undocumented Workers from the US Economy Assuming Adequate Time For Market Adjustments (Based on Size of the US Economy in 2008)
Detailed Industrial Category

Category	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Agricultural Products & Services	(\$38,064,696,733)	(\$9,897,698,743)	(\$6,740,883,805)	-107,841
Forestry & Fishery Products	(\$757,787,228)	(\$440,066,741)	(\$163,213,225)	-2,121
Coal Mining	(\$955,540,801)	(\$274,588,626)	(\$289,352,120)	-1,962
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	(\$17,080,121,259)	(\$3,742,218,447)	(\$1,725,906,642)	-8,487
Miscellaneous Mining	(\$941,822,314)	(\$418,937,782)	(\$246,270,004)	-2,737
New Construction	(\$20,711,708,109)	(\$8,857,028,926)	(\$7,298,743,467)	-103,095
Maintenance & Repair Construction	(\$20,415,946,570)	(\$10,902,132,795)	(\$8,984,036,422)	-126,901
Food Products & Tobacco	(\$47,281,607,693)	(\$10,950,837,355)	(\$5,594,211,066)	-93,631
Textile Mill Products	(\$792,636,765)	(\$188,088,398)	(\$159,140,330)	-3,650
Apparel	(\$4,892,152,739)	(\$2,704,738,879)	(\$1,370,532,505)	-37,408
Paper & Allied Products	(\$4,014,806,840)	(\$1,813,602,079)	(\$819,916,163)	-12,475
Printing & Publishing	(\$5,212,809,445)	(\$2,622,771,384)	(\$1,711,942,044)	-29,099
Chemicals & Petroleum Refining	(\$33,800,950,598)	(\$6,337,807,025)	(\$2,975,968,399)	-22,040
Rubber & Leather Products	(\$3,845,524,479)	(\$1,615,484,342)	(\$944,404,747)	-18,839
Lumber Products & Furniture	(\$3,861,587,699)	(\$1,393,548,460)	(\$993,523,137)	-20,699
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	(\$4,330,097,221)	(\$2,169,408,791)	(\$1,134,609,882)	-18,521
Primary Metal	(\$3,756,848,535)	(\$1,037,720,539)	(\$772,428,371)	-11,640
Fabricated Metal Products	(\$7,837,569,214)	(\$2,925,695,491)	(\$1,888,832,787)	-32,397
Machinery, Except Electrical	(\$5,036,964,725)	(\$2,045,072,861)	(\$1,461,008,566)	-15,578
Electric & Electronic Equipment	(\$5,719,984,453)	(\$3,282,356,617)	(\$1,962,304,451)	-16,321
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	(\$2,322,273,987)	(\$532,387,826)	(\$345,874,125)	-4,903
Transp. Equip., Exc. Motor Vehicles	(\$1,889,691,305)	(\$925,388,222)	(\$604,708,402)	-7,244
Instruments & Related Products	(\$744,228,719)	(\$321,822,756)	(\$244,614,610)	-3,138
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	(\$1,329,270,119)	(\$521,876,222)	(\$359,944,031)	-5,723
Transportation	(\$20,597,943,024)	(\$13,763,370,586)	(\$9,102,602,012)	-126,020
Communication	(\$11,289,869,210)	(\$6,961,428,975)	(\$2,972,057,517)	-26,322
Electric, Gas, Water, Sanitary Services	(\$25,958,608,740)	(\$5,864,202,731)	(\$2,558,981,639)	-10,855
Wholesale Trade	(\$23,837,232,940)	(\$16,129,718,043)	(\$9,300,539,085)	-104,169
Retail Trade	(\$44,262,483,566)	(\$36,676,960,025)	(\$21,931,649,333)	-575,857
Finance	(\$12,823,965,149)	(\$5,364,828,503)	(\$3,123,955,222)	-27,816
Insurance	(\$9,154,547,523)	(\$5,567,832,461)	(\$3,328,669,532)	-40,099
Real Estate	(\$54,762,422,163)	(\$11,271,982,961)	(\$1,816,160,896)	-16,145
Hotels, Lodging Places, Amusements	(\$8,879,502,653)	(\$4,554,274,866)	(\$2,987,761,829)	-72,920
Personal Services	(\$10,613,777,368)	(\$6,497,938,586)	(\$5,055,501,283)	-85,331
Business Services	(\$33,862,354,463)	(\$21,004,018,337)	(\$17,133,896,859)	-208,814
Eating & Drinking Places	(\$26,511,823,284)	(\$15,525,973,661)	(\$8,260,646,789)	-374,049
Health Services	(\$15,906,877,207)	(\$11,049,545,720)	(\$9,342,493,254)	-154,562
Miscellaneous Services	(\$14,891,095,001)	(\$6,197,106,339)	(\$5,372,374,938)	-128,523
Households	(\$2,620,109,036)	(\$2,620,109,036)	(\$2,564,667,498)	-177,529
Total	(\$551,569,238,877)	(\$244,970,570,138)	(\$153,644,326,987)	-2,835,463

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

Table 4
The Dynamic Effects of Removing Undocumented Workers from the US Economy Assuming Adequate Time For Market Adjustments (Based on Size of the US Economy in 2008)
Results by State

State	Total Expenditures	Gross Product	Personal Income	Employment (Permanent Jobs)
Alabama	(\$2,585,043,796)	(\$1,148,105,456)	(\$720,086,050)	-17,819
Alaska	(\$484,679,894)	(\$215,262,748)	(\$135,011,728)	-1,980
Arizona	(\$26,367,929,099)	(\$11,710,889,893)	(\$7,345,012,076)	-140,324
Arkansas	(\$797,675,930)	(\$354,274,882)	(\$222,199,450)	-6,660
California	(\$164,210,352,786)	(\$72,931,376,352)	(\$45,742,197,642)	-717,352
Colorado	(\$8,003,676,983)	(\$3,554,703,881)	(\$2,229,492,649)	-39,738
Connecticut	(\$5,635,678,721)	(\$2,502,995,693)	(\$1,569,866,488)	-24,119
Delaware	(\$948,966,878)	(\$421,468,314)	(\$264,342,837)	-6,300
District of Columbia	(\$1,104,347,817)	(\$490,478,249)	(\$307,625,526)	-5,400
Florida	(\$43,894,913,840)	(\$19,495,217,122)	(\$12,227,303,518)	-262,436
Georgia	(\$21,327,151,201)	(\$9,472,109,793)	(\$5,940,860,298)	-132,460
Hawaii	(\$2,027,023,944)	(\$900,269,950)	(\$564,644,849)	-8,460
Idaho	(\$428,795,595)	(\$190,442,639)	(\$119,444,679)	-3,060
Illinois	(\$25,638,109,422)	(\$11,386,752,269)	(\$7,141,714,566)	-119,214
Indiana	(\$2,841,005,581)	(\$1,261,786,749)	(\$791,386,393)	-16,739
Iowa	(\$1,381,202,519)	(\$613,438,794)	(\$384,745,770)	-8,819
Kansas	(\$1,817,554,435)	(\$807,237,450)	(\$506,295,326)	-11,879
Kentucky	(\$1,703,996,204)	(\$756,802,396)	(\$474,662,710)	-12,059
Louisiana	(\$947,424,317)	(\$420,783,210)	(\$263,913,143)	-6,660
Maine	(\$137,106,335)	(\$60,893,565)	(\$38,192,142)	-1,080
Maryland	(\$15,319,147,641)	(\$6,803,752,035)	(\$4,267,279,542)	-73,267
Massachusetts	(\$12,019,607,447)	(\$5,338,314,543)	(\$3,348,164,413)	-55,467
Michigan	(\$3,813,791,945)	(\$1,693,834,103)	(\$1,062,364,351)	-20,339
Minnesota	(\$4,440,694,990)	(\$1,972,262,967)	(\$1,236,993,554)	-24,299
Mississippi	(\$583,086,267)	(\$258,968,349)	(\$162,423,665)	-4,680
Missouri	(\$2,329,479,385)	(\$1,034,600,650)	(\$648,896,398)	-13,859
Montana	(\$96,260,329)	(\$42,752,471)	(\$26,814,138)	-720
Nebraska	(\$852,408,110)	(\$378,583,296)	(\$237,445,566)	-5,400
Nevada	(\$9,662,961,849)	(\$4,291,648,458)	(\$2,691,700,634)	-45,533
New Hampshire	(\$893,179,554)	(\$396,691,275)	(\$248,802,801)	-5,220
New Jersey	(\$24,187,391,937)	(\$10,742,439,526)	(\$6,737,604,808)	-103,898
New Mexico	(\$1,821,701,335)	(\$809,079,229)	(\$507,450,481)	-12,239
New York	(\$28,670,669,222)	(\$12,733,614,732)	(\$7,986,460,024)	-137,013
North Carolina	(\$14,466,126,922)	(\$6,424,896,658)	(\$4,029,663,329)	-101,414
North Dakota	(\$55,066,201)	(\$24,456,764)	(\$15,339,161)	-360
Ohio	(\$4,041,716,988)	(\$1,795,063,330)	(\$1,125,854,821)	-25,019
Oklahoma	(\$580,348,604)	(\$257,752,460)	(\$161,661,065)	-4,680
Oregon	(\$3,389,646,682)	(\$1,505,456,834)	(\$944,215,062)	-19,259
Pennsylvania	(\$5,287,678,007)	(\$2,348,436,796)	(\$1,472,927,914)	-27,718
Rhode Island	(\$697,999,377)	(\$310,005,151)	(\$194,433,694)	-3,780
South Carolina	(\$1,762,735,964)	(\$782,890,712)	(\$491,025,173)	-12,059
South Dakota	(\$190,510,742)	(\$84,612,270)	(\$53,068,396)	-1,440
Tennessee	(\$3,799,328,932)	(\$1,687,410,589)	(\$1,058,335,555)	-25,919
Texas	(\$69,250,306,957)	(\$30,756,405,509)	(\$19,290,265,040)	-403,174
Utah	(\$2,334,699,922)	(\$1,036,919,267)	(\$650,350,623)	-14,219
Vermont	(\$249,448,888)	(\$110,788,695)	(\$69,486,120)	-1,800
Virginia	(\$1,166,487,236)	(\$4,959,414,978)	(\$3,110,520,485)	-62,918
Washington	(\$14,499,862,305)	(\$6,439,879,684)	(\$4,039,060,608)	-71,197
West Virginia	(\$26,642,862)	(\$11,832,997)	(\$7,421,597)	-180
Wisconsin	(\$2,603,286,713)	(\$1,156,207,753)	(\$725,167,770)	-14,579
Wyoming	(\$194,330,268)	(\$86,308,650)	(\$54,132,358)	-1,260
US	(\$551,569,238,877)	(\$244,970,570,138)	(\$153,644,326,987)	-2,835,463

SOURCE: US Multi-Regional Impact Assessment System, The Perryman Group

