

# **The Fiscal and Economic Impact of Administrative Amnesty**

## **Examining the implications for public coffers and American workers**

**National Security Subcommittee and Subcommittee on Health Care,  
Benefits and Administrative Rules  
House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform**

March 17, 2014  
Statement of Steven A. Camarota, PhD  
Director of Research  
Center for Immigration Studies

*When thinking about the fiscal impact of immigrants — taxes they pay minus the costs they create for government — there is agreement that individuals (immigrant or native) with modest levels of education and resulting lower incomes are a net fiscal drain, paying less in taxes than they use in services. In contrast, more educated individuals (immigrant or native) earn higher incomes and are a net fiscal benefit. Prior research indicates that illegal immigrants have about a tenth-grade education on average. Given the education level of those likely to receive the Deferred Action for Parents of Americans (DAPA), it seems certain that allowing them to remain in the country will be costly to taxpayers. The DAPA amnesty will likely increase the cost to taxpayers as DAPA recipients will become eligible for more means-tested programs, such as the Earned Income Tax Credit and the Additional Child tax Credit. Any hoped-for increase in tax revenues from DAPA recipients would be offset by the added costs of such programs. It must be remembered that the costs stem not from the fact that illegal immigrants do not work, but rather their education levels, which result in low average incomes and low average tax payments. Their low incomes also mean that they or, more often, their U.S.-born children are eligible for means-tested programs.*

*As for the impact on American workers, we can expect that, once given work authorization, illegal immigrants will become more likely to find relatively better-paying jobs that are currently off-limits to illegal immigrants because they require background checks and valid Social Security numbers. These include security guards, screeners, janitors, groundskeepers, and clerks employed in the public sector. This may benefit the illegal immigrants, but it also means native-born Americans and legal immigrants will face more job competition for the shrinking pool of better-paying jobs available to the less educated. Further, the Affordable Care Act (ACA) requires employers to pay a tax (penalty) if they do not provide health insurance. As amnesty beneficiaries are not covered by the ACA, this could create an incentive to hire illegal immigrants and avoid the penalty.*

## **Introduction**

In November 2014, the Obama administration announced its program to give legal status, including work authorization, identity documents, and other benefits to perhaps four million illegal immigrants.<sup>1</sup> The Deferred Action for Parents of Americans (DAPA) program is for parents who have children who are legal immigrants or were born in the United States. This grant of administrative amnesty expands one the Administration granted to roughly two million other illegal immigrants in June 2012, referred to as Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA).

When considering the fiscal and economic considerations of DAPA, the most important fact to remember is that a very large share of illegal immigrants have modest levels of education. Prior research, as well as

common sense, indicates that persons with this level of education (immigrant or native-born) create a large fiscal drain — using more in services than they pay in taxes. Their education level also means that they will generally compete with less-educated, poorer Americans for jobs.

## **Fiscal Costs**

**Understanding the Fiscal Impact of the Less Educated.** In our own research, we estimated that 54 percent of adult illegal immigrants have not completed high school, 25 percent have only a high school degree, and 21 percent have education beyond high school.<sup>2</sup> The Heritage Foundation in its 2013 study of illegal immigration estimated that, on average, illegal immigrants have a tenth-grade education.<sup>3</sup> The Pew Hispanic Center has estimated that 47 percent of illegal immigrants have not completed high school and 27 percent have only a high school education.<sup>4</sup> The education level of this population is key to understanding why illegal immigrants as a group do not pay enough in taxes to cover their consumption of public services.

Table 1 reports important characteristics of adult immigrants and natives by education level based on Census Bureau Data from 2014. The table makes no assumptions about legal status and instead simply reports what the immigrants and natives told the Census Bureau about their income, welfare use, and other measures of socio-economic status.

**Table 1. Less-educated immigrants make progress the longer they live in the U.S., but this progress still leaves them dramatically poorer, and much more likely to use welfare, be uninsured and have no federal income tax liability than the average native-born American.**

	Total Population, 2008					Households		
	Average Total Income	Poverty	In or Near Poverty	Without Health Insurance	Only English or Speaks It Very Well	Welfare Use	Home Ownership	No Federal Income Tax Liability
<b>All Education Levels</b>								
Native	\$38,616	12.0%	29.2%	12.8%	98.6%	24.7%	65.7%	32.6%
Immigrant	\$32,770	17.3%	41.8%	28.2%	49.0%	39.9%	50.9%	40.3%
Recent Immigrants ≤ 5 Yrs.	\$24,051	27.2%	49.9%	36.9%	40.1%	35.8%	13.0%	45.8%
Immigrants in U.S. 20 Yrs.	\$30,548	18.5%	43.7%	28.4%	48.5%	48.7%	51.3%	40.0%
<b>Less than High School</b>								
Native	\$15,154	27.3%	57.5%	18.2%	95.5%	48.9%	52.6%	66.6%
Immigrant	\$16,280	29.2%	65.2%	41.6%	20.2%	61.3%	42.4%	61.9%
Recent Immigrants ≤ 5 Yrs.	\$11,442	41.1%	73.1%	52.6%	15.0%	57.5%	11.8%	70.8%
Immigrants in U.S. 20 Yrs.	\$16,468	31.0%	66.2%	47.6%	20.2%	72.5%	40.2%	60.2%
<b>High School Only</b>								
Native	\$26,921	14.5%	36.9%	16.2%	98.6%	30.5%	63.9%	41.7%
Immigrant	\$22,104	17.0%	47.0%	32.6%	44.1%	47.2%	46.5%	48.0%
Recent Immigrants ≤ 5 Yrs.	\$13,275	28.2%	62.6%	47.6%	28.1%	60.4%	15.9%	63.3%
Immigrants in U.S. 20 Yrs.	\$21,784	19.3%	51.1%	31.8%	43.6%	55.2%	47.1%	48.0%
<b>Some College</b>								
Native	\$31,975	11.6%	28.8%	13.4%	99.0%	26.4%	62.4%	32.4%
Immigrant	\$28,715	13.4%	35.7%	23.2%	64.2%	35.0%	52.8%	37.2%
Recent Immigrants ≤ 5 Yrs.	\$17,836	27.2%	50.3%	34.7%	46.2%	32.9%	15.5%	50.7%
Immigrants in U.S. 20 Yrs.	\$24,192	16.7%	36.8%	21.1%	66.1%	45.8%	49.6%	40.3%
<b>Bachelor's or More</b>								
Native	\$65,326	4.8%	12.4%	6.8%	99.3%	11.3%	74.2%	15.3%
Immigrant	\$60,087	8.6%	19.0%	14.7%	73.5%	21.3%	59.6%	20.2%
Recent Immigrants ≤ 5 Yrs.	\$38,565	18.4%	30.4%	23.6%	57.8%	19.5%	11.8%	27.8%
Immigrants in U.S. 20 Yrs.	\$56,944	6.2%	18.1%	10.2%	72.9%	24.2%	66.2%	15.9%

Source: With the exception of language and home ownership, all figures are from a Center for Immigration Studies analysis of the public-use files from the March 2014 Current Population Survey (CPS). Those in the country 20 years in the 2014 CPS indicated that they came to the country in 1992 to 1995. Home ownership and language skills are based on a Center for Immigration Studies analysis of the public-use files of the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS). Those in the country 20 years in the 2013 ACS indicated that they arrived in 1992, 1993, and 1994. Poverty, income, and health insurance figures are for adults only. In or near poverty is defined as under 200 percent of the poverty threshold. Welfare use, home ownership, and income tax liability are based on the nativity of the household head. Welfare programs include TANF, SSI, WIC, food stamps, free/reduced lunch, public/subsidized housing and Medicaid.

Focusing on those without a high school education or only a high school education in Table 1 shows that these less-educated immigrants and natives have low average incomes and often live in or near poverty and lack health insurance. Further, households headed by the less educated often access welfare and typically do not have any federal income tax liability. There is nothing particularly surprising about the results in Table 1. Education has become the single best predictor of socio-economic status.

It is worth noting that of households headed by an immigrant without a high-school degree, more than half are headed by an illegal immigrant. Yet the data in Table 1 still show that 61.3 percent of these

households access one or more welfare programs. This is a strong indication by itself that illegal immigrant-headed households make significant use of welfare programs.

Equally important, the table shows that while less-educated immigrants who have been in the country for 20 years are significantly better off than their newly arrived counterparts, they do not come close to closing the economic and social gap with natives. Since about half of illegal immigrants have less than a high school education, and about one quarter have only a high school education, allowing them to remain in the country unavoidably creates a significant fiscal drain on public coffers. It should be added that the overwhelming majority of working-age immigrants are in fact working, as are the overwhelming majority of natives.<sup>5</sup> But workers with low levels of education, regardless of legal status, still often live in or near poverty, lack health insurance, and access the welfare system. The table also shows that the less educated often have no federal income tax liability.

**Prior Research on Fiscal Impact of Immigrants.** The National Research Council (NRC) estimated in 1996 that immigrant households (legal and illegal) create a net fiscal burden (taxes paid minus services used) on all levels of government of between \$11.4 billion and \$20.2 billion annually.<sup>6</sup> The NRC also found that the fiscal impact of immigration depends heavily on the education level of the immigrants in question.<sup>7</sup> At the individual level, excluding any costs for their children, the NRC estimated a net lifetime fiscal drain of -\$89,000 (1996 dollars) for an immigrant without a high school diploma, and a net fiscal drain of -\$31,000 for an immigrant with only a high school education. However, more educated immigrants create a lifetime net fiscal benefit of +\$105,000.<sup>8</sup>

In 2013 a Heritage Foundation study found that the average household headed by an illegal immigrant used nearly \$14,400 more in services than they paid in taxes, for a total fiscal drain of \$55 billion. The Heritage study is absolutely clear that the fiscal costs associated with illegal immigrant households is directly related to their educational attainment. They find that illegal immigrants have on average only 10 years of schooling. In a study I authored for the Center for Immigration Studies (CIS), we found that if illegal immigrants were legalized and began to pay taxes and use services like households headed by legal immigrants with the same education levels, it would roughly triple the net cost of illegal immigrant households to \$29 billion, or \$7,700 per household at the federal level.<sup>9</sup>

My own research and that of Heritage indicates that illegal immigrants with little education are a significant fiscal drain, but less-educated immigrants who are legal residents are a much larger fiscal problem because they are eligible for many more programs. For this reason, legalization will tend to increase net costs in the long run. But this fact should not be seen as some kind of moral failing on the part of the less-educated, immigrant or native. Rather it should be seen as reflecting the nature of the modern American economy that offers limited opportunities to the less educated and the existence of a well-developed welfare state, which provides assistance to low-income workers, particularly those with children.

**DAPA, the EITC, and the ACTC.** There has been some interest in how DAPA might impact these two programs. Table 2 shows my estimates of the possible costs of DAPA recipients to these programs and their offsetting tax contributions. Based on Census Bureau data, I estimate that there are about 2.1 million illegal households with U.S.-born or legal immigrant children who have been here long enough to qualify for DAPA.<sup>10</sup> In the discussion that follows, I report figures assuming that everyone eligible for DAPA comes forward and complies with the tax laws and receives the benefits for which they are entitled.

**Table 2. Estimated Impact of DAPA on the EITC, ACTC and Federal Payroll Taxes<sup>1</sup>**

Number of illegal immigrant households eligible for DAPA	Average value of the EITC for illegal immigrant households	Average value of the ACTC for illegal immigrant households	Total they would get from both programs if DAPA is implemented
2,100,000	\$2,948	\$1,455	\$9.24 billion
Increase in average income tax liability for illegal immigrant receiving DAPA <sup>2</sup>	Total increase in federal income liability <sup>2</sup>	Increase in average FICA tax liability for illegal immigrants receiving DAPA <sup>2,3</sup>	Total increase in FICA taxes liability for illegal immigrants receiving DAPA <sup>2,3</sup>
\$617	\$1.3 billion	\$3,259	\$6.84 billion
Total increase in tax revenue	Total increase in costs of EITC and ACTC	Net cost of DAPA (FICA + income tax) minus (EITC and ACTC)	
\$8.14 billion	\$9.24 billion	-\$1.1 billion	

<sup>1</sup> Values reflect number of households headed by an illegal immigrants eligible for DAPA based on the 2011 to 2014 Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement. All values are adjusted for under-reporting in the CPS.

<sup>2</sup> Values assume a 5 percent immediate increase in earnings as a result of DAPA.

<sup>3</sup> Includes employer contributions to FICA.

Table 2 reports our estimates for the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the Additional Child Tax Credit (ACTC) annually. Based on Census Bureau data and given the number of children and income of this population I estimate that illegal immigrant households are eligible for \$2,948 from the EITC and \$1,455 from the ACTC. The total costs for these two programs to taxpayers as a result of DAPA would be \$9.24 billion annually. (This value simply takes the average benefit level and multiplies it by the number of DAPA recipients.)

**Added Tax Revenue from DAPA.** DAPA would not simply cost taxpayers' money, it would also increase tax revenue. In estimating the added tax revenue from DAPA recipients it should be noted that the earnings of many illegals are already subject to taxation. In our prior analysis of illegal immigrants and their tax contributions, we have estimated that 55 percent have provided an employer with a Social Security number (one made up, stolen, or otherwise acquired) and have taxes withheld.<sup>11</sup>

We find that few illegal immigrants have federal income tax liability. Our analysis of the Census Bureau data indicates that only 24 percent of illegal immigrants have any federal income tax liability at all. That is, one in four illegal immigrant households would pay federal income tax if they were paid on the books given their income and other characteristics. Of those who do have tax liability, it averages only \$1,233 annually. Nonetheless, compliance with income tax law should increase with legalization and we estimate that income tax receipts would increase by \$1.3 billion as a result of DAPA. To be clear, this estimate, like the one for the EITC and ACTC, assumes all those eligible for legalization come forward and receive it and that the immediate rise in earnings for amnesty beneficiaries is 5 percent.

While illegal immigrants make relatively modest federal income tax payments and that is not likely to change with legalization, they do pay a good deal in Social Security and Medicaid taxes. FICA taxes, as they are known collectively, are not based on income, number of dependents, or other factors like the income tax; instead it is a flat tax. Including the contribution employers make on the behalf of their workers, Medicare and Social Security come to 15.3 percent of earnings. I estimate that, given their earnings, illegal immigrant households would pay \$6.84 billion in additional FICA taxes if legalized.<sup>12</sup> If we combine the total increase in income and FICA taxes, then the total increase would be \$8.14 billion annually as a result of DAPA. This would be offset by costs of \$9.24 billion for the EITC and ACTC for a

net drain of slightly roughly one \$1 billion annually. These estimates indicate how legalization can both increase tax revenue and costs to taxpayers at the same time.

**Caveats.** The first and most important caveat is that any estimate of illegal immigration is subject to significant error, and although our estimates of the illegal population are consistent with others, there remains uncertainty about the size and characteristics of this population. Second, the above estimates assume that everyone who is eligible for DAPA will come forward and pay their taxes and receive the benefits for which they qualify. If, for example, only three-fourths of illegal immigrants eligible for DAPA come forward, and of those only 90 percent decide to work “on the books” and pay taxes and collect the EITC and ACTC, then the total costs would be reduced by about 37 percent, but tax revenue would be reduced by the same percentage. Another important caveat is that we cannot say for certain what share of illegal immigrants who would qualify for the DAPA already receives the EITC and ACTC. Technically, illegal immigrants are not eligible for the EITC, but prior analysis by the Treasury Department inspector general indicates that some illegal immigrants already receive the ACTC.<sup>13</sup>

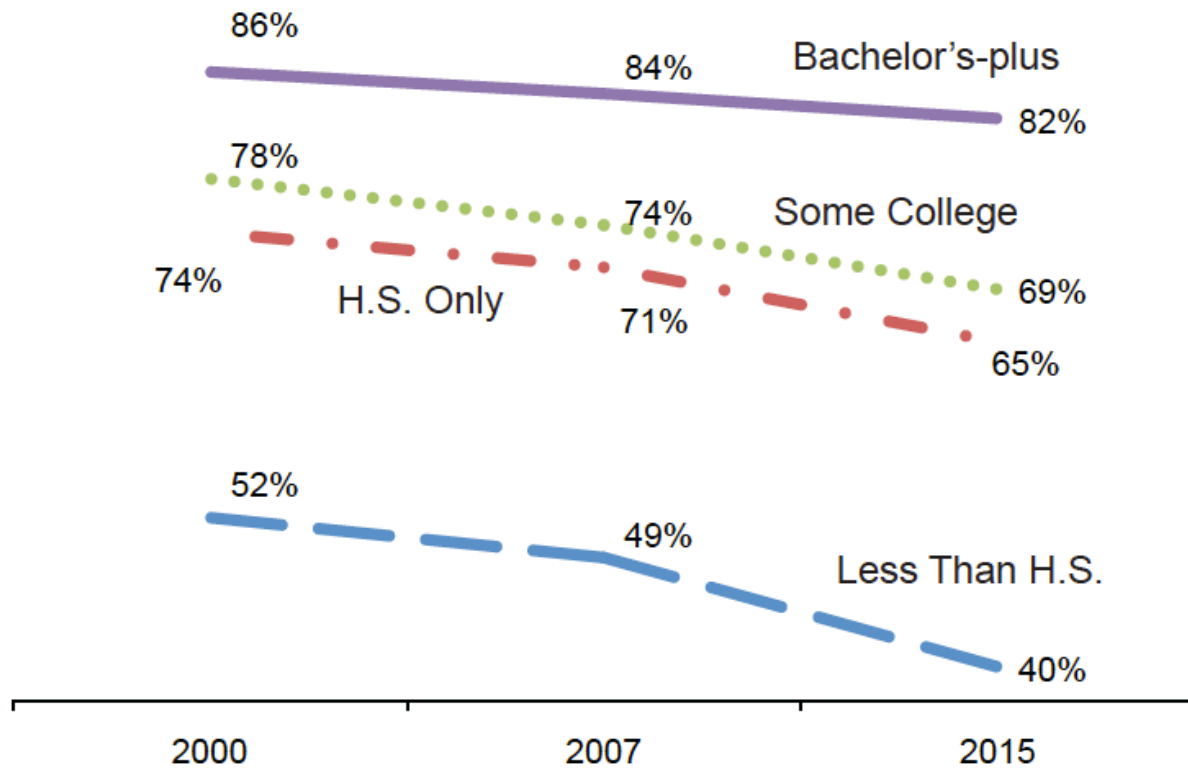
We also cannot say how much illegal immigrant incomes will rise with legalization. I have assumed a 5 percent immediate increase in my analysis. However an increase of, say, 10 percent would make little difference in the above estimates. The hope is that the income of illegal immigrants would rise, but it must be remembered that their education levels would remain much lower than the rest of the U.S. population so their income will continue to be low relative to natives. Finally, we do not know how many fraudulent applicants there will be for DAPA nor do we know how many DAPA recipients will use fraud to receive EITC or ACTC programs. Prior amnesties as well as the EITC have been plagued by fraud.<sup>14</sup> Thus there is uncertainty for some of the elements used to generate the above estimates.

## Labor Market Effects

It seems very likely that DAPA would benefit illegal immigrants by allowing them to move into higher-paying jobs. The hope would be that they would be less exploitable and therefore would not under-cut the wages of natives. Whether this turn out to be true is another question. However, there are other issues to consider that may work against the interests of native-born workers. These issues should at least be considered.

**A Bleak Labor Market for the Non-College Educated.** In any discussion of giving work authorization to illegal immigrants, it must be remembered that the labor market situation for native-born workers has not come close to returning to 2007 levels even with the recent improvement in the job market overall. Figure 1 reports employment rates (share working) for working-age natives (18 to 65) using data from January 2015, 2007, and 2000. As the figure shows, the employment situation looks dramatically worse for less-educated natives in 2015 than in 2007 or 2000. Thus, despite recent job growth, the share of natives holding jobs remains well below the level in 2007. In fact, the share of natives holding a job in 2007 was actually well below the levels in 2000, as natives never fully recovered from the 2001 recession.

**Figure 1. January 2000, 2007, and 2015**  
 Share of natives (18 to 65) holding a job has not come close to returning to prior levels, despite recent job growth.



**Source:** Figures are for persons 18 to 65 from the public-use files of the January 2015, 2007, and 2000 Current Population Survey. Natives are those who are U.S. citizens at birth.

In January of this year, there were still 49.9 million adult natives (ages 18 to 65) not working, almost 41 million of whom do not have a bachelor's degree. In January 2000, there were 31 million natives (18 to 65) without a college degree not working.<sup>15</sup> It should also be added that wages for workers with less than a college education show no long-term growth.<sup>16</sup> Giving immigrants work authorization may well benefit illegal immigrants, but it will also add millions of individuals with work authorization to the labor force at a time when less-educated natives continue to struggle.

**Increasing Job Competition.** Once given work authorization, illegal immigrants are more likely to compete with Americans for better-paying jobs that are now generally off-limits to them because they require background checks and valid Social Security numbers. Such jobs include security guards, screeners, janitors, groundskeepers, and clerks employed in the public sector. In addition, illegal immigrants often cannot work at jobs associated with interstate transport and delivery, as background checks are common for such jobs.

Considering security guards, my colleague Karen Keigler and I have estimated that less than 3 percent of this occupation is comprised of illegal immigrants. But that will almost certainly change if DAPA moves forward and illegal immigrants gain Social Security numbers and government-issued identification. There

are over one million security guards in the United States and, in general, it is a job for people who do not have a college education that pays relatively well and typically provides benefits. We have also estimated less than 1 percent of airport and other transportation screeners are illegally in the country and less than 10 percent of truck drivers are illegal immigrants.<sup>17</sup> Again, these relatively well-paying jobs for the non-college educated will now open up to illegal immigrants. That may well benefit illegal immigrants, but may also reduce the job prospects of natives.

**The ACA's Incentives.** In addition to placing more of America's workforce into competition with illegal immigrants, DAPA may also adversely impact natives because of an odd provision of the Affordable Care Act (ACA). The ACA penalizes employers with more than 50 employees (up to \$3,000 per employee) who do not provide health insurance if even just one of their workers goes to the insurance exchange and receives a subsidy. The idea behind this provision is to incentivize employers to offer health insurance. If only one employee gets a subsidy from the exchange, the employer is penalized up to \$3,000 for all of its full-time employees. However, unlike other workers DAPA recipients are not subject to the ACA and cannot get subsidies, therefore employers will not have to pay any penalty for their lack of insurance. This could create a strong incentive to hire amnesty beneficiaries over natives and legal immigrants.

Because employers are penalized if only one worker does not have insurance and gets a subsidy from the exchange, companies will still have to provide insurance to natives and legal immigrants, but not DAPA recipients. They could do this by putting only DAPA workers into jobs that do not provide insurance. For example, a company could provide health insurance to management, but not support staff and then hire DAPA recipients for support staff positions. It might also be possible for a company to provide insurance to only existing workers, but not new workers, at least for a time. Employers could then hire amnesty recipients when positions become vacant. While it is not clear how much the ACA might lead to amnesty recipients getting jobs over natives and legal immigrants, the possibility certainly exists as the incentive to do so is significant at \$3,000 a year for each employee.

## Conclusion

When it comes to thinking about the fiscal impact of immigrants, the most important point to consider is the education levels of the immigrants in question. The overwhelming majority of illegal immigrants have modest levels of education, with three-fourths having no education beyond high school. The fiscal problem created by less-educated immigrants exists even though the vast majority of immigrants, including illegal immigrants, work and did not come to America to get welfare. The realities of the modern American economy, coupled with the modern American administrative state make large fiscal costs an unavoidable problem of less-educated immigration. This conclusion is not controversial as it reflects common sense and prior research. Of course, the fiscal costs are only one consideration. There may well be other compelling reasons for allowing illegal immigrants to remain or even granting them amnesty. But if we do so, we should at least be honest with the American people and acknowledge the very real fiscal costs of allowing illegal immigrants to remain in the country.

## End Notes

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<sup>1</sup> [“A Guide to the Immigration Accountability Executive Action”](#), Migration Policy Institute, November 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Steven A. Camarota, [“Immigrants in the United States: A Profile of America's Foreign-Born Population”](#), Center for Immigration Studies, 2012, p. 69.

<sup>3</sup> Robert Rector and Jason Richwine, [“The Fiscal Cost of Unlawful Immigrants and Amnesty to the U.S. Taxpayer”](#), Heritage Foundation, 2013.



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<sup>4</sup> Jeffrey S. Passel and D’Vera Cohn, [“A Portrait of Unauthorized Immigrants in the United States”](#), Pew Hispanic Center, 2009.

<sup>5</sup> The public-use file of the January 2015 Current Population Survey collected by the Census Bureau shows that 69.4 percent of immigrants ages 18 to 65 were working, as were 69.7 percent of natives in the same age group.

<sup>6</sup> *The New Americans: Economic, Demographic, and Fiscal Effects of Immigration*, Washington, DC: National Academies Press, 1997.

<sup>7</sup> See end note 6.

<sup>8</sup> See end note 6.

<sup>9</sup> Steven Camarota, [“The High Cost of Cheap Labor Illegal Immigration and the Federal Budget”](#), Center for Immigration Studies, 2004.

<sup>10</sup> For a discussion of how we estimate illegal immigrants using Census Bureau data, see [“Immigrants in the United States: A Profile of America’s Foreign-Born Population”](#), Center for Immigration Studies, August 2012.

<sup>11</sup> Steven A. Camarota, [“The High Cost of Cheap Labor Illegal Immigration and the Federal Budget”](#), Center for Immigration Studies, 2004.

<sup>12</sup> I estimate that households that are headed by illegal immigrants who would qualify for DAPA have average earnings of \$42,600 a year. This may seem high, but it must be remembered that this is an average, not a median figure. Second, these households are almost twice the size of the average native household, 4.7 members vs. 2.4 members for natives. Also, native households have 27 percent higher earnings even though they are half the size. This means that the per-capita household earnings of native households is roughly \$22,500 and only about \$9,000 for illegal immigrant households. Further, natives have much more unearned income than illegal immigrants, making the income disparity between the households even larger. For these reasons, native households have much higher federal income tax liability than immigrant households. However, illegal immigrant FICA tax liability, while good deal less than for natives, is still substantial as FICA is a flat tax.

<sup>13</sup> Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration Report, [Reference Number 2011-41-061](#), July 7, 2011.

<sup>14</sup> Fraud has been a serious problem with the EITC; see Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration Report, [Reference Number 2013-40-084](#), August 2013. It is also generally acknowledged that roughly one-third to one-fourth of those legalized under the 1986 IRCA amnesty did so fraudulently. See p. 2 in Steven A. Camarota, [“Amnesty Under Hagel-Martinez: An Estimate of How Many Will Legalize If S. 2611 Becomes Law”](#), Center for Immigration Studies, June 2006.

<sup>15</sup> Figure based on an analysis of public-use monthly files of the January 2000, 2007, and 2015 Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is collected by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and is the nation’s primary source of information the labor force.

<sup>16</sup> The Economic Policy Institute has tracked the lack of wage growth. Their most recent findings can be found [here](#). [This report](#) provides a detailed breakdown by educational attainment.

<sup>17</sup> Steven A. Camarota and Karen Zeigler, [“Are There Really Jobs Americans Won’t Do? A detailed look at immigrant and native employment across occupations”](#), Center for Immigration Studies, 2013.

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**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH**  
**Steven A. Camarota**  
**Center for Immigration Studies**

Steven A. Camarota is Director of Research at the Center for Immigration Studies in Washington, D.C. He holds a Ph.D. from the University of Virginia in public policy analysis, and a Masters degree in political science from the University of Pennsylvania.

In recent years he has testified before Congress more than any other non-government expert on the economic and fiscal impact of immigration. For a number of years he was lead researcher on a contract with the Census Bureau examining the quality of immigrant data in the American Community Survey.

His research has been featured on the front pages of the *New York Times*, *Washington Post* and *USA Today* as well as many other media outlets. He has written academic articles for such journals as the *Public Interest* and *Social Science Quarterly*. He has also written general interest pieces for such publications as *the Chicago Tribune* and *National Review*. He appears frequently on radio and television news programs including *CNN*, *MSNBC*, *Fox News Channel*, *NBC Nightly News*, and *ABC World News Tonight*, *CBS Evening News*, *National Public Radio*, and the *Newshour on PBS*

## **Steven A. Camarota, Ph.D. - Biography**

### **Director of Research**

Dr. Steven Camarota serves as the Director of Research for the Center for Immigration Studies (CIS), a Washington, DC-based research institute that examines the consequences of legal and illegal immigration on the United States. The Center promotes an informed debate on comprehensive immigration reform by providing policymakers, academics, media, and citizens with fact-based information on immigration.

In recent years Dr. Camarota has testified before Congress more than any other non-government expert on the economic and fiscal impact of immigration. In addition, he was the lead researcher on a contract with the Census Bureau examining the quality of immigrant data in the American Community Survey.

Dr. Camarota's research has been featured on the front pages of The New York Times, The Washington Post, and USA Today as well as numerous other media outlets. His academic articles have been published for journals, including the Public Interest and Social Science Quarterly. He has also written general interest pieces for such publications as the Chicago Tribune and National Review. His analysis and commentary are frequently heard on radio and television news programs including CNN, MSNBC, Fox News Channel, NBC Nightly News, and ABC World News Tonight, CBS Evening News, National Public Radio, and NewsHour on PBS.

Dr. Camarota received a master's degree in political science from the University of Pennsylvania and later earned a doctorate degree from the University of Virginia in public policy analysis.

Some of Dr. Camarota's most cited works published by the Center for Immigration Studies are:

- Declining Summer Employment Among American Youths
- Who Benefited from Job Growth In Texas?
- A Record-Setting Decade of Immigration: 2000-2010
- A Shifting Tide: Recent Trends in the Illegal Immigrant Population
- Homeward Bound: Recent Immigration Enforcement and the Decline in the Illegal Alien Population.
- Immigrants in the United States 2007: A Profile of the America's Foreign-born Population
- 100 Million More: Projecting the Impact of Immigration On the U.S. Population, 2007 to 2060
- The High Cost of Cheap Labor: Illegal Immigration and the Federal Budget
- Back Where We Started: An Examination of Trends in Immigrant Welfare Use Since Welfare Reform
- Dropping Out: Immigrant Entry and Native Exit From The Labor Market 2000-2005

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform  
Witness Disclosure Requirement – “Truth in Testimony”  
Required by House Rule XI, Clause 2(g)(5)

Name: Steven Camarota

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1. Please list any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants or subcontracts) you have received since October 1, 2012. Include the source and amount of each grant or contract.

None.

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2. Please list any entity you are testifying on behalf of and briefly describe your relationship with these entities.

I am testifying on behalf of the Center for Immigration Studies. I am the Center's Director of Research.

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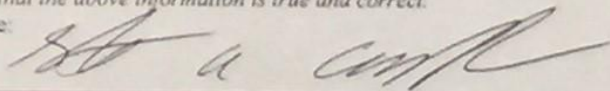
3. Please list any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants or subcontracts) received since October 1, 2012, by the entity(ies) you listed above. Include the source and amount of each grant or contract.

None

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*I certify that the above information is true and correct.*

Signature:



Date:

3/16/2015