President Trump argues we cannot accommodate more immigrants because “our country is full.” In actuality, America has an aging problem, declining birthrates, and thousands of underpopulated cities and towns struggling with falling home prices and dwindling tax revenue. We need immigrants to keep our economy growing.

"Our country is full. Our area is full. The sector is full... Can't take you anymore. I'm sorry, turn around, that's the way it is."

- PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP

**U.S.**

1. The U.S. has plenty of land, water, food, and energy.
2. America's problem is fewer babies, fewer workers, and migration from small towns to big cities.
3. Trump's restrictive immigration policies are bad for business, property values, pensions, and social security.
4. Over 10 years, restrictive immigration policies could cost $1.5 trillion in GDP and 15.3 million jobs.
5. Countries currently on the track Trump recommends are struggling.

**TENNESSEE**

1. Tennessee's population is among the oldest in the U.S., and it is aging quickly.
2. Its aging population is slowing business formation and job growth. It's also increasing health care costs and encouraging younger workers to leave.
3. Immigrants already contribute $527 million to Tennessee's economy each year. Continued immigration could prevent its economy from spiraling.
4. A balanced immigration policy would grow Tennessee's GDP by $9.9 billion over ten years. Restrictive policies would reduce its GDP by $9.3 billion.
THE U.S. HAS PLENTY OF LAND, WATER, FOOD, AND ENERGY FOR MILLIONS OF NEW AMERICANS

FARMABLE LAND & FRESHWATER

PEOPLE PER SQUARE MILE OF FARMABLE LAND

- U.S.: 517
- China: 2,946

6x MORE FARMLAND PER CAPITA THAN CHINA

RENEWABLE INTERNAL FRESHWATER, PER CAPITA, IN THOUSANDS OF CUBIC METERS

- U.S.: 8.8
- China: 2.1

4x MORE FRESHWATER PER CAPITA THAN CHINA

POPULATION DENSITY

The U.S. has room. In 2018, the UN reported that the U.S. had seven times fewer people per square mile than the UK and four times fewer than China.

- U.S.: 713
- U.K.: 390
- China: 93

PEOPLE PER SQUARE MILE

U.S. ENERGY PRODUCTION

THE U.S. EXPORTS $140 BILLION IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS PER YEAR.

U.S. FOOD PRODUCTION

- U.S.: 96
- Exports: 21
- Net imports: 4

(UQuadrillion BTUs, 2018)
The U.S. has two problems that, together, are putting enormous pressure on half of the country. 1) Americans are having fewer kids, and 2) they are leaving less-populated areas for jobs and opportunities in major cities, mostly on the East and West Coasts.

**DECLINING FERTILITY RATE**

U.S. fertility is at a record low. To maintain our population, each woman must have 2.1 children on average; today, they are having 1.8. Without immigration, the U.S. population will shrink. Economists predict our birth rate will fall to 1.5 or 1.4 children per woman.

**U.S. FERTILITY RATE**


**BY 2035, SENIORS WILL OUTNUMBER MINORS IN THE U.S.**

The number of seniors in the U.S. is on track to double by 2060. To maintain a substantial labor force, the U.S. needs more babies and immigrants.

**U.S. POPULATION AGED 0-17 & AGED 65+**

- Population Aged 65+
- Population Aged 0-17

**MIGRATION TO CITIES**

Superstar cities such as New York City, Los Angeles, and San Francisco have attracted highly skilled workers to knowledge industries.

80% of American counties had fewer working-age adults in 2017 than they did in 2007.

These counties represent 149 million Americans or 46% of our population.
DECLINING LFP = LESS ECONOMIC GROWTH

In 2018, the Congressional Budget Office reported that the labor force participation rate would decrease over the next ten years as a result of baby boomers aging into retirement.

HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

DEPLETING SOCIAL SECURITY AND OTHER PENSIONS

The ratio of contributing workers to Social Security beneficiaries has dropped drastically since 1960.

NUMBER OF WORKERS SUPPORTING EACH SOCIAL SECURITY RETIREE

THE SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUND WILL RUN OUT OF MONEY BY 2033.

Our population is getting older in Tennessee. We face existing challenges today and will have new ones in the future.

- JIM SHULMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, TENNESSEE COMMISSION ON AGING AND DISABILITY

GROWTH PROJECTIONS PLACE SPOTLIGHT ON SENIOR NEEDS IN WILLIAMSON COUNTY
WHEN A COMMUNITY AGES AND SHRINKS, IT CREATES A NEGATIVE CYCLE THAT’S HARD TO BREAK

LESS BUSINESS INVESTMENT

FEWER WORKERS

DECLINING PROPERTY VALUES

LOWER TAX REVENUES

LESS PUBLIC INVESTMENT IN INFRASTRUCTURE AND SCHOOLS

NEGATIVE CYCLE

TENNESSEE REP. MIKE CARTER WEIGHS IN ON EXCESSIVE 911 CALLS, COMMITTEE EFFORTS

“Tennessee Rep. Mike Carter, R-Ooltewah, says he wants to help local fire departments and social service providers find long-term solutions to the high volume of non-emergency 911 calls from aging and disabled Tennesseans who’ve fallen through the care cracks. But immediate solutions are needed too, he said, especially in rural communities.”

BY ELIZABETH FITE
AUGUST 21, 2019

AGING IN PLACE: NASHVILLE’S SENIORS SEEKING MORE HOUSING HELP

JUNE 25, 2018
SANDY MAZZA
TENNESSEE IS ALREADY OLD AND IS AGING QUICKLY

TENNESSEE’S POPULATION IS ALREADY OLD

MEDIAN AGE RANKINGS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Median Age</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>North Dakota</td>
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<td>Idaho</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Average</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TENNESSEANS ARE AGING QUICKLY

TENNESSEE POPULATION AGED 65+

FROM 2016 TO 2070, THE SENIOR POPULATION WILL INCREASE BY... 93%
AGING SLOWS BUSINESS FORMATION AND JOB GROWTH

BUSINESS DYNAMISM RANKINGS (EIG)²⁰

EIG’s ranking reflects the rate of new business formation, frequency of labor market turnover, the geographic mobility of the workforce.

AGING INCREASES HEALTH CARE COSTS

As Tennessee ages, the cost of caring for its population will increase. The greatest risk factor for developing Alzheimer’s is old age. In 2019, Medicaid costs associated with caring for people with Alzheimer’s will add up to more than $1.0B.²⁰

NUMBER OF ALZHEIMER’S PATIENTS IN TENNESSEE (65+)²¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>120K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>140K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MARCH 8, 2019
ANTIONETTE KERR

TN LAWMAKERS CONSIDER AN ALZHEIMER’S ADVISORY COUNCIL

BRAIN DRAIN (GAP IN PERCENT OF HIGHLY EDUCATED BETWEEN ENTRANTS AND LEAVERS)²²

TENNESSEE IS ENTERING A NEGATIVE CYCLE

TENNESSEE IS LOSING YOUNG TALENT

TENNESSEE RANKS #33

PUBLIC SERVICE NEWS
IMMIGRANTS CAN BREAK THE NEGATIVE CYCLE IN TENNESSEE

RECENT IMMIGRANTS ALREADY CONTRIBUTE $527 MILLION TO TENNESSEE EACH YEAR

The net economic impact of immigrants to Tennessee includes household income and tax contributions minus the cost of services like schools, police protection, and health care.

IMMIGRANTS START NEW BUSINESSES

New jobs tend to come from new businesses, but business creation in Tennessee is down. Immigrants are an exception.

MORE THAN 20,000 IMMIGRANT ENTREPRENEURS across Tennessee HAVE CREATED 82,000 NEW JOBS

Immigrants are both more likely to hold an advanced degree and more likely to be of working age.

IMMIGRANTS CAN HELP FILL THE HEALTH CARE LABOR GAP

There is a shortage of doctors in the U.S., which will only get worse as our population ages. In 2014, there were 5.7 open health care jobs for every one unemployed health care worker in Tennessee.

IMMIGRANTS MAKE UP A LARGE SHARE OF DOCTORS

Even though immigrants represent 5% of Tennessee’s population, they make up 18% of Tennessee’s doctors.

IMMIGRANTS CONTRIBUTE TO THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

When foreign-born workers move to the U.S., they reduce costs for firms and make it less attractive for them to move their operations abroad. Studies found that for every 1,000 immigrants that relocate to a given county, 46 manufacturing jobs are preserved or created.

290K IMMIGRANT RESIDENTS OF TENNESSEE IN 2010

CREATED OR PRESERVED MORE THAN 13K MANUFACTURING JOBS
TO APPRECIATE HOW RADICAL AND COSTLY RESTRICTIVE IMMIGRATION POLICIES ARE, COMPARE THEM TO WHAT MODERATE REPUBLICANS HAVE PROPOSED

The Business Roundtable is a non-partisan national trade group that generally supports Republican policies. It has proposed a balanced immigration plan that will help grow our population and workforce, in sharp contrast to ‘restrictive’ policies, which will accelerate negative trends nationwide and in Tennessee.30

NATIONAL IMPACT (10 YEARS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRT PLAN</th>
<th>RESTRICTIVE PLAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+$831B GDP</td>
<td>-$640B GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+8.4M JOBS</td>
<td>-6.9M JOBS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GDP

JOBS

TENNESSEE IMPACT (10 YEARS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRT PLAN</th>
<th>RESTRICTIVE PLAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+$9.9B GDP</td>
<td>-$9.3B GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+105K JOBS</td>
<td>-105K JOBS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GDP

JOBS

“[Immigrants] fill workforce gaps in the economy that are important to maintaining our ongoing prosperity. We have immigrants in small businesses, in large businesses, a wide range of industries.”

- RALPH SCHULZ, CEO, NASHVILLE AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

STUDY: IMMIGRANTS VITAL TO TENNESSEE ECONOMY

FEBRUARY 21, 2017
LIZZY ALFS

BUSINESS FORWARD
FOUNDAITION
COUNTRIES CURRENTLY ON THE TRACK TRUMP RECOMMENDS ARE STRUGGLING

ITALY

The OECD predicts that Italy’s public debt to GDP ratio will rise from 133% to 144% by 2030 due to slow growth, low inflation, and rising interest costs. Italy also has a rapidly aging population, which will require more government spending and affect economic output.\textsuperscript{32}

JAPAN

The IMF reported that Japan’s aging population could decrease GDP growth by one percentage point over the next three decades. By 2040, experts predict that one in three Japanese people will be over the age of 65. This would be the highest proportion in the world.\textsuperscript{33}

The table below shows the population growth in Italy and Japan:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Natural Population Growth (%)</th>
<th>Population Growth Due to Migration (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
<td>+0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>-0.24</td>
<td>+0.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall, Japan’s population decreased by .26% and Italy’s population decreased by .13%.


11. Matzger, Kurt, and the University of Michigan.


21. Ibid.


24. Ibid.

25. Ibid.


27. Ibid.

28. Ibid.

29. Ibid.


