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.

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.

MICHIGAN
1. Michigan’s population is among the oldest in the U.S., and it is aging faster than the rest of the country.
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 $1.9 billion to Michigan’s economy each year. Continued immigration could prevent Michigan’s economy from spiraling.
4. A balanced immigration policy would grow Michigan’s economy by $17 billion over ten years. Restrictive policies would reduce Michigan’s economy by $10 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**: 517 (U.S.) vs. 2,946 (China) — 6X MORE FARM LAND PER CAPITA THAN CHINA

- **Renewable internal freshwater, per capita, in thousands of cubic meters**: 8.8 (U.S.) vs. 2.1 (China) — 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>People per Square Mile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.K.</td>
<td>713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**U.S. FOOD PRODUCTION**

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

**U.S. ENERGY PRODUCTION**

- **Production**: 96 (Quadrillion BTUs, 2018)
- **Exports**: 21
- **Net Imports**: 4
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fertility Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Declining Birth Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Birth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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.

### 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.
SLOWING LABOR GROWTH IS BAD FOR BUSINESS AND WORSE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

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

68.0
66.0
64.0
62.0
60.0
58.0
56.0

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


5.1
4.0
3.0
2.0
1.0
0.0

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

SLOWING LABOR GROWTH IS BAD FOR BUSINESS AND WORSE FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

The looming problem down the road will be labor shortages, particularly of workers with skills that mesh with the evolving knowledge- and information-based economy.

- GEORGE FULTON & DON GRIMES
2017 FORECAST FOR MI’S DOT

WE'RE ABOUT TO HIT A TIPPING POINT. THE SAFETY NET SYSTEMS ARE ALREADY STARTING TO BREAK, AND DEMAND IS GOING TO CONTINUE TO INCREASE.

- HEIDI GUSTINE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AREA AGENCY ON AGING OF NORTHWESTERN MICHIGAN
While an older population is great for health care and related retirement-based businesses, it is not one that will drive entrepreneurship and associated business growth.17

"While an older population is great for health care and related retirement-based businesses, it is not one that will drive entrepreneurship and associated business growth." - KURT METZGER
MAYOR OF PLEASANT RIDGE, MI

"MICHIGAN IS NO. 1! AT GETTING OLD. THAT'S NOT GOOD NEWS."

“U.S. Census data released Thursday show that 21 of Michigan’s 83 counties have a median age of 50 years old or older, the highest in the nation.”18

BY MIKE WILKINSON
JUNE 20, 2019
MICHIGAN, ALREADY OLD, IS AGING FASTER THAN OTHER STATES

MEDIAN AGE RANKINGS

MICHIGANDERS ARE AGING FASTER

MICHIGAN POPULATION AGED 0-17 & AGED 65+

SENIORS ARE GOING TO OUTNUMBER MINORS BY 2025
7 YEARS BEFORE THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

POPULATION AGED 65+

POPULATION AGED 0-17

BUSINESSFORWARD
AGING SLOWS BUSINESS FORMATION AND JOB GROWTH

BUSINESS DYNAMISM RANKINGS (EIG)\textsuperscript{21}

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 Michigan ages, the cost of caring for its population will increase. The greatest risk factor for developing Alzheimer’s is old age. Health costs associated with Alzheimer’s disease alone will cost nearly $15 billion by 2025.\textsuperscript{22}

MICHIGAN IS ENTERING A NEGATIVE CYCLE

MICHIGAN IS LOSING YOUNG TALENT

BRAIN DRAIN (GAP IN PERCENT OF HIGHLY EDUCATED BETWEEN ENTRANTS AND LEAVERS)\textsuperscript{24}

NUMBER OF ALZHEIMER’S PATIENTS IN MICHIGAN (65+)\textsuperscript{23}

ALZHEIMER’S IN MICHIGAN: THE COMING STORM

JULY 29, 2019 TED ROELOFS

MICHIGAN RANKS #43
IMMIGRANTS CAN BREAK THE NEGATIVE CYCLE IN MICHIGAN

RECENT IMMIGRANTS ALREADY CONTRIBUTE $1.9 BILLION TO MICHIGAN EACH YEAR

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

NEW BUSINESSES

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

MORE THAN 33,000 IMMIGRANT ENTREPRENEURS HAVE CREATED 167,000 NEW JOBS

Immigrants are both more likely to have a degree in higher education and more likely to participate in the workforce.

IMMIGRANTS CAN HELP FILL THE HEALTH CARE LABOR GAP

Across the U.S., and in Michigan specifically, there is a shortage of doctors. By one estimate, Michigan currently needs 1,000 more health care professionals for areas representing 8.4 million residents. The demand is expected to increase as Michigan's population ages.

IMMIGRANTS MAKE UP A LARGE SHARE OF DOCTORS

Even though immigrants represent 6% of Michigan's population...

...they make up 30% of Michigan's doctors.

IMMIGRATION = DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MODEST AND SERIOUS POPULATION DECLINE

Between 2018 and 2025, Michigan will depend on 163,000 immigrants to prevent harmful population and workforce decline.

$1.9B MICHIGAN
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 -- but particularly in Michigan.31

TO APPRECIATE HOW RADICAL AND COSTLY RESTRICTIVE IMMIGRATION POLICIES ARE, COMPARE THEM TO WHAT MODERATE REPUBLICANS HAVE PROPOSED

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“TRUMP’S IMMIGRATION POLICIES THREATEN TO THWART ECONOMIC GROWTH”

“...[T]he Executive Orders... may have some impact on the work of Global Detroit to spark regional economic growth, job creation, and prosperity. They certainly send a signal to the global community that America may be wavering from its historic role as the world’s most open economy, an unparalleled place of refuge, and a welcoming culture open to people of every religion, color, and creed. Retreating from these positions will hurt our economy.”32

BY STEVE TOBOCMAN, DIRECTOR OF GLOBAL DETROIT
FEBRUARY 7TH, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONAL IMPACT (10 YEARS)</th>
<th>MICHIGAN IMPACT (10 YEARS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BRT PLAN</strong></td>
<td><strong>RESTRICTIVE PLAN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$+831B GDP</td>
<td>$-640B GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+8.4M JOBS</td>
<td>-6.9M JOBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BRT PLAN</strong></td>
<td><strong>RESTRICTIVE PLAN</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$+16.7B GDP</td>
<td>$-10.3B GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+177K JOBS</td>
<td>-114.6K JOBS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“TRUMP’S IMMIGRATION POLICIES THREATEN TO THWART ECONOMIC GROWTH”

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$1.5T DIFFERENCE IN GDP
15.3M DIFFERENCE IN JOBS
$27B DIFFERENCE IN GDP
292K DIFFERENCE IN JOBS

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$1.5T DIFFERENCE IN GDP
15.3M DIFFERENCE IN JOBS
$27B DIFFERENCE IN GDP
292K DIFFERENCE IN JOBS
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.\(^3\)

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.\(^4\)

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

**POPULATION GROWTH BASED ON UN ESTIMATES, 2019\(^{35}\)**

- **JAPAN**
  - Natural Population Growth: -0.3%
  - Population Growth Due to Migration: +0.04%

- **ITALY**
  - Natural Population Growth: -0.24%
  - Population Growth Due to Migration: +0.12%
Launched in 2009, Welcoming America supports communities by creating a network of governments, organizations, and individuals and providing them with the tools and resources they need to support immigrants. Welcoming Economies Global Network is a regional network of organizations across the Midwest.36

Global Detroit is a part of the Welcoming America network. Over the past decade, Global Detroit has advocated for immigrant-inclusive policies and programs by matching recent graduates with employment opportunities, facilitating the provision of loans and grants to immigrant-owned businesses, and attracting new investment into immigrant-dense communities such as Banglatown, East Davison Village and Southwest Detroit.37

Out of the 100 largest cities according to the NAE Cities Index, Detroit's rank as most welcoming to immigrants is #10.
ENDNOTES

18. Ibid.
26. Ibid.
27. Ibid.
34. Romi, Valentina. “How Japan’s aging population is shrinking GDP?” Financial Times, May 16, 2018. https://www.ft.com/content/7ce47b0d-5492-11e9-b6515a54c5b1
