

Committee for Economic Development of the Conference Board
The Power of More Foreign-Born Workers:
How Raising Immigration Levels Can Boost US Economic Growth
Social Media Toolkit

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The American workforce is not growing—contributing to slower economic growth. Read more about immigration’s role in bucking this trend: <http://bit.ly/2DopW1D>

How can smart immigration policy spur economic growth? A new report from @CEDUpdate: <http://bit.ly/2DopW1D>

The annual human capital infusion arriving across our borders could pay for more than 60% of Medicaid spending. A new report: <http://bit.ly/2DopW1D>

Young immigrants entering the US each year provide human capital valued at \$314 billion. How can we continue to boost economic growth? <http://bit.ly/2DopW1D>

A new @CEDUpdate report debunks several common myths about immigration, including that it places downward pressure on native-born wages: <http://bit.ly/2DopW1D>

A new report from @CEDUpdate debunks the myth that most immigrants do not hold college degrees: <http://bit.ly/2DopW1D>

How to align immigration with economic growth? Prioritize workers who hold college degrees and work in occupations facing labor shortages: <http://bit.ly/2DopW1D>

Smart immigration policy can maximize human capital and fill critical gaps in the labor market. A new report from @CEDUpdate: <http://bit.ly/2DopW1D>

Boosting human capital and filling gaps in the US labor market? How smart immigration policy can do exactly that. Read more: <http://bit.ly/2DopW1D>

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Done right, immigration can improve productivity, fill critical gaps in the U.S. labor market, and contribute to greater competitiveness abroad—all of which increase economic growth in the long run. Learn how we can craft sound immigration policy in a new report from The Committee for Economic Development: <http://bit.ly/2DopW1D>

With the American workforce not projected to grow over the next decade, U.S. economic growth will decline. But boosting net immigration has the potential to increase both the quantity and the quality of available workers. Learn more about key elements of smarter immigration policy in a new report from the Committee for Economic Development: <http://bit.ly/2DopW1D>

Immigrants aged 18 to 35 entering the U.S. provide human capital valued at \$314 billion annually. The country gains workers who can augment stagnant labor supply, while at the same time forgoing the expenses of rearing, schooling, and housing them before they enter the workforce. Learn how the federal government can better design immigration policy so as to maximize these economic benefits in a new report from The Committee for Economic Development: <http://bit.ly/2DopW1D>

A new report from The Committee for Economic Development debunks several common myths about immigration, including that it places downward pressure on the wages of native-born workers and that most immigrants entering the U.S. do not hold college degrees. Learn more in the new report: <http://bit.ly/2DopW1D>

The infusion of human capital arriving annually across U.S. borders could pay for more than half of annual defense expenditures or more than 60 percent of Medicaid spending. Smart immigration policy can expand these benefits even further by prioritizing workers who hold college degrees and who work in occupations facing labor shortages. Read more in a new report from The Committee for Economic Development: <http://bit.ly/2DopW1D>

Immigration today is blamed for giving rise to a host of problems—including lower wages and higher unemployment. But a well-designed immigration policy can actually spur economic growth and fill critical gaps in the U.S. labor market, while at the same time ensuring that increased immigration serves to broaden rather than diminish opportunities for native-born workers. Read this new analysis from The Committee for Economic Development: <http://bit.ly/2DopW1D>

The human capital value of immigrants aged 18 to 35 clocks in at 1.9% of GDP annually. Preventing these individuals from entering the U.S. would cause economic growth rates to plummet. But prioritizing workers who hold college degrees and work in occupations facing labor shortages can help enhance the economic benefits of increased immigration. New research from The Committee for Economic Development: <http://bit.ly/2DopW1D>

Immigration policy should prioritize workers in occupations where the U.S. faces labor shortages—such as health care. Foreign-born workers currently make up large proportions of U.S. doctors, nurses, and home health aides; and the higher the skill level of incoming immigrants, the less likely they will drive down earnings for native-born workers. Check out this new report from The Committee for Economic Development: <http://bit.ly/2DopW1D>