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**DO MIGRANTS PROVIDE A DESIRABLE IMPACT ON COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC  
ADVANCEMENT?**

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**Abstract:** *The given paper is intended to analyze the migration effect on host countries economic wealth. Additionally, the core reasons for immigration of foreigners, the states with highest number of immigrants are discussed from different perspectives based on mainly researches done by Global Citizen, World Population Review and FWD.US and resorting to economists-researchers.*

**Key words:** *migration effect, economic wealth, war-weary population, high standards of living, environmental issues, World Population Review, high educational background.*

**INTRODUCTION**

Immigrants contribution is a large-scale issue that demands delving into analysis based on various reliable data. Contemporary debates pertaining to immigration reached its fever pitch globally. Migration is a critical phenomenon, caused and organized by strong economic and labor market forces. It is nothing new, but it has been around throughout human history. People have been leaving their birthplace for centuries. According to IOM, migrant is a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. An IOM 2022 report states that the estimated number of international migrants is currently around 281 million, which equates to 3.6 percent of the global population. (Walizada 2022). The research paper is intended to provide the primary roots of immigration process, examine the countries that most immigrants resort and discuss the influence of immigrants on the economy on the example of United States of America.

What sort of scenarios primarily serve as a springboard to immigration?

1. Chaos and war-weary population

One of the commonplace causes of immigration is craving for peaceful life. People living in war-torn countries, such as parts of the Middle East, feel the need to migrate to escape war and danger. Between 2000 and 2020, the number of people fleeing conflict, crisis, persecution, violence or human rights abuses doubled from 17 million to 34 million. ( "14 Reasons Why People Migrate", 2022). Countries such as Afghanistan, Syria and Somalia account for half the world's refugees, at 4.9 million, 2.7 million and 1.1 million. ("Unprecedented' 65 million people displaced by war and persecution in 2015 – UN", 2016)

2. Elude the indigence and high standards of living

People in countries like Syria, where joblessness is as high as 50%, are opt to migrate to abstain from indigence and non-availability of job opportunities. (“Why do people immigrate?-different causes of immigration”, 2021)

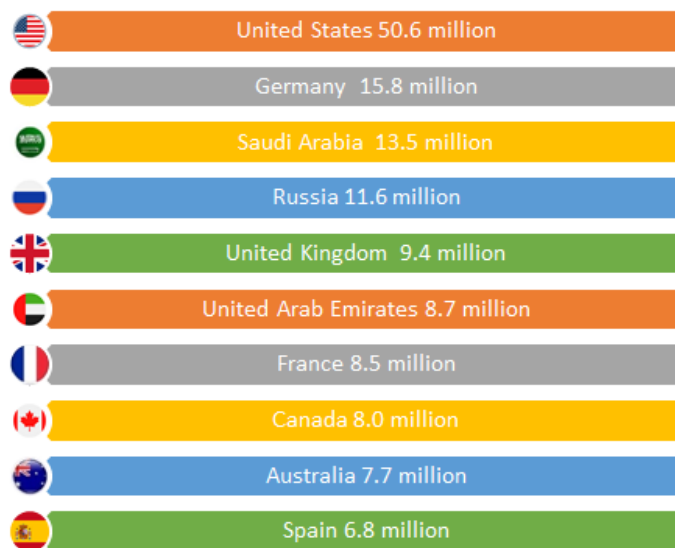
3. Environmental issues ( climate change, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes)

Normal catastrophes and extreme climate alteration are natural variables that excessively influence devastated families, particularly in less developed countries. Individuals that encounter customary events of surges, tropical storms, and earthquakes are most likely to move. Furthermore, climate change is anticipated to deteriorate climate events, driving to an uplifting in migration flow. Environmental migrants are inevitably have to outclass their place of origin, be it temporarily or for all time, and either move within their country or overseas to maintain a strategic distance from the misfortunes of nature. “According to the Christian Aid, in the next fifty years are anticipated to relocate as the ramification of climate change deterioration” (Nuñez & Sepehr, 2014).

Other factors that lead to resettlement can be devout, racial, ethnic and social abuse, instruction and wage disparity are common reasons for leaving the birthplace. Numerous people relocate to the United States from Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador out of fear of antitrust laws, group viciousness, and financial exploitation. Other foreigners are looking for refuge within the United States since of the extraordinary mishandle they have confronted for being LGBTQ+. (“Causes of immigration”, 2020).

Countries with the highest proportion of immigrants

The extent of population shifts impressively from country to country, and for a few reasons. A few countries are simple to move to—in truth, a few countries such as United States will really prompt foreigners — while for other countries are harder to move to by comparison. Here is the list of countries that account for the largest proportion of immigrants, according to World Population Review:



Source: Immigration by Country 2022. (2022)



According to World Population Review, the largest proportion of immigrants is concentrated in United States. It is estimated 50.6 million people within the United States—a bit more than 15% of the overall populace of 331.4 million—were born in a foreign country. The number of migrants within the U.S. has expanded by at least 400% since 1965. The population of migrants within the United States is incredibly assorted, with nearly every nation in the world represented among U.S. migrants. In the United States immigration has a critical role in forming the country. Probably the most unexpected country to see in pedestal is the United Arab Emirates. It account for 8.7 million immigrants make up nearly 89% of the country's total population. This offers the UAE one of the world's highest proportions of immigrant citizens in terms of the overall national population. (“Immigration by Country”, 2022)

#### Impact of immigration on the economy

Economic effect of immigration are often vague and influenced by political and ethical stances. Cultural change and assimilation can serve as an unfavorable repercussions, which stem from immigration. From economic perspective, immigrants can feasibly uplift the economy, as a proof, in the United States immigrants contribute to economy in many ways. Forecasts of economic theory and most academic research confirm that wages are unaffected by immigration in the long run and that the economic impact of immigration is mostly positive for natives and the broader economy. (“The effect of immigration on the United States’ economy”, 2016).

Major proportion of immigrants opt to work at high rates and complete undesirable job vacancies

Some sorts of works are hard to do for natives, owing to low wages and prestige of job, in this case, immigrants’ contributions serve as a source to uplift the US economy.

As of March 2018, immigrants with no college degrees made up 10 percent of all individuals (and 11 percent of all U.S. workers) in the United States, but they represented a large proportion of all workers in many necessary occupations and industries, according to Census data. (Table 1.) Roughly 36% of workers in agriculture, fisheries, and forestry are non-college-educated immigrants, as are 36 % of building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers. Additionally, immigrants who work in textile, accommodation and food manufacturing industries account for 29% and 27% respectively. Construction and support service industry constitute 24%. (“Immigrants Contribute Greatly to U.S. Economy, Despite Administration’s “Public Charge” Rule Rationale”, 2019)

TABLE 1

**Immigrants Without a Four-Year College Degree as a Share of All Workers in Selected Occupations and Industries: March 2018**

<b>Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations</b>	36%
<b>Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations</b>	36%
<b>Textile and apparel manufacturing industry</b>	29%
<b>Food manufacturing industry</b>	27%
<b>Accommodation (e.g., hotel) industry</b>	27%
<b>Construction industry</b>	24%
<b>Administrative and support services industry</b>	24%

Source: CBPP analysis of the March 2018 Current Population Survey

Immigrants can have a good command of diverse skills as well as may have high educational background.

There is stereotype that immigrants are not quite initiative and educated, however it is a fallacy, in fact, not all migrants are illiterate as it seemed to be. The American economy can serve as an example who underwent breakthrough due to foreigners. For example, (Apple) Steve Job's father – Abdul Fattah Jandali was from Syria. Alexander Graham Bell (telephone AT&T) from Scotland. Jeff Bezos (Amazon) son of a Cuban immigrant. Sergey Brin (Google) is a Russian immigrant. (“Pros and cons of Immigration”, 2022).

In contemporary economy, newcomers with high level of expertise complement high-skilled natives by working hand in hand in the science, technology, engineering, and math domains. They account for approximately 45 % of medical scientists and 37 % of computer programmers. These specialists fill positions in zones where native-born labor is moderately rare and positions that are frequently complementary to other STEM occupations. For illustration, Bill Gates has expressed in congressional testimony that Microsoft enlists four extra representatives to assist each high-skilled specialist contracted on a brief work (H-1B) visa. Additionally, high-skilled foreigners are proved to be more inventive than their native-born partners, which can boost efficiency and financial development over time. Exceedingly taught foreigners get patents at twice the rate of exceedingly taught native-born specialists. Moreover, migrants opt to be more entrepreneurial; investigate shows they are around 30 % more likely to begin a commerce than non-immigrants. In truth, foreigners established 25 % of the U.S. high-tech new companies between 1995 and 2005. (“The Economics of Immigration: A Story of Substitutes and Complements”, 2014).

Effect on Government's revenue through taxes and citizenship

Significant contribution is made through tax revenue. In 2018 immigrants in United States contribute \$458.7 billion to state, local, and federal taxes. This



incorporates undocumented foreigners, who contribute generally \$11.74 billion a year in state and local charges, including more than \$7 billion in sales and extract taxes, \$3.6 billion in property charges, and \$1.1 billion in individual wage charges. Due to billions of tax dollars coming from foreigners educational establishments, local institutions, medical centers were fund. Furthermore, the process of implementing citizenship appeared to be profitable. In case the U.S. given a pathway to lasting residency and citizenship, it would enhance Americans' income by \$791 billion and generate \$184 billion in additional state and local and federal charge income from presently undocumented migrants, and add more than 200,000 occupations to the U.S. economy annually. ("Immigration Facts: The Positive Economic Impact of Immigration", 2020).

According to Jaumotte, Koloskova and Saxena at the IMF and VoxEU: "migration, no matter how questionable politically, makes sense economically. Within the long term, both high and low-skilled newcomers who relocate bring benefits to their new home countries by expanding income per individual and living standards. High-skilled transients bring diverse talent and skill, whereas low-skilled transients fill basic occupations for which locals are in short supply and permit locals to be employed at higher-skilled occupations. Merits are broadly shared by the population, so it may be well-worth shouldering the short-term costs to assist integrate these new workers." ("Migrants Bring Economic Benefits for Advanced Economies", 2016).

#### Conclusion

Attitudes towards immigrants vary depending on era, area and citizens. Immigration is a commonplace and can be caused by numerous points ranging from personal needs to external factors. Immigration is two-sided issue and can be seen from different perspectives, thus it can be perceived as socioeconomic and ethno-cultural threats or socioeconomic and cultural contributions. In developed countries, in our case in United States this process has rather favorable impact on economic domain, complementing and substituting native-born workers or through various charges and taxations. Immigrants, whether high- or low- professed, legal or illegal, are doubtful to replace native- born workers or reduce their stipend over the long- term, though they may beget some short- term disruptions in labor requests. Indeed, the experience of the last many decades suggests that immigration may actually have significant long- term benefits for the native- born, pushing them into advanced-paying occupations and raising the overall pace of invention and productivity growth.

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