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IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION ON LABOR MARKET

Abstract: immigration has profound effects on labor markets, shaping employment dynamics, wage levels, and economic growth. This paper explores these impacts using statistical analyses, focusing on employment trends and immigrants' contributions to global economies.

Keywords: immigration, labor market, employment

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ИММИГРАЦИИ НА РЫНОК ТРУДА

Аннотация: иммиграция оказывает глубокое влияние на рынки труда, формируя динамику занятости, уровень заработной платы и экономический рост. В этой статье эти влияния изучаются с использованием статистического анализа с упором на тенденции занятости и вклад иммигрантов в мировую экономику.

Ключевые слова: иммиграция, рынок труда, занятость

Immigration is a pivotal factor in global labour markets. While debates persist about its effects on native workers' employment and wages, evidence suggests immigration can address labour shortages, contribute to GDP growth, and foster innovation. This paper examines these multifaceted impacts using global data and studies.

Immigrants often fill gaps in labour markets, particularly in sectors like healthcare, agriculture, and construction. A steady increase in immigrant participation in these sectors has been observed globally over the last decade [1].

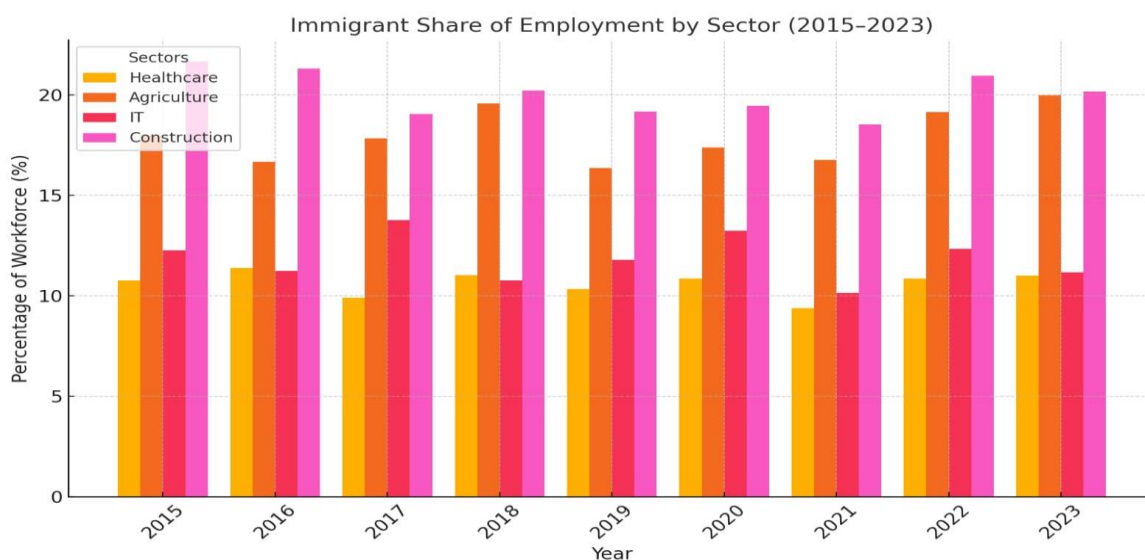


Figure 1 - Immigrant Share of Employment by Sector

The construction sector consistently had the highest immigrant share. Healthcare and IT sectors saw steady growth in immigrant participation, reflecting demand for skilled workers.

Agriculture remained reliant on immigrants, with 15–20% of its workforce being foreign-born.

Immigration affects wages differently across skill levels and regions. While high-skilled immigration boosts innovation, low-skilled immigration sometimes leads to minor wage suppression for native workers.

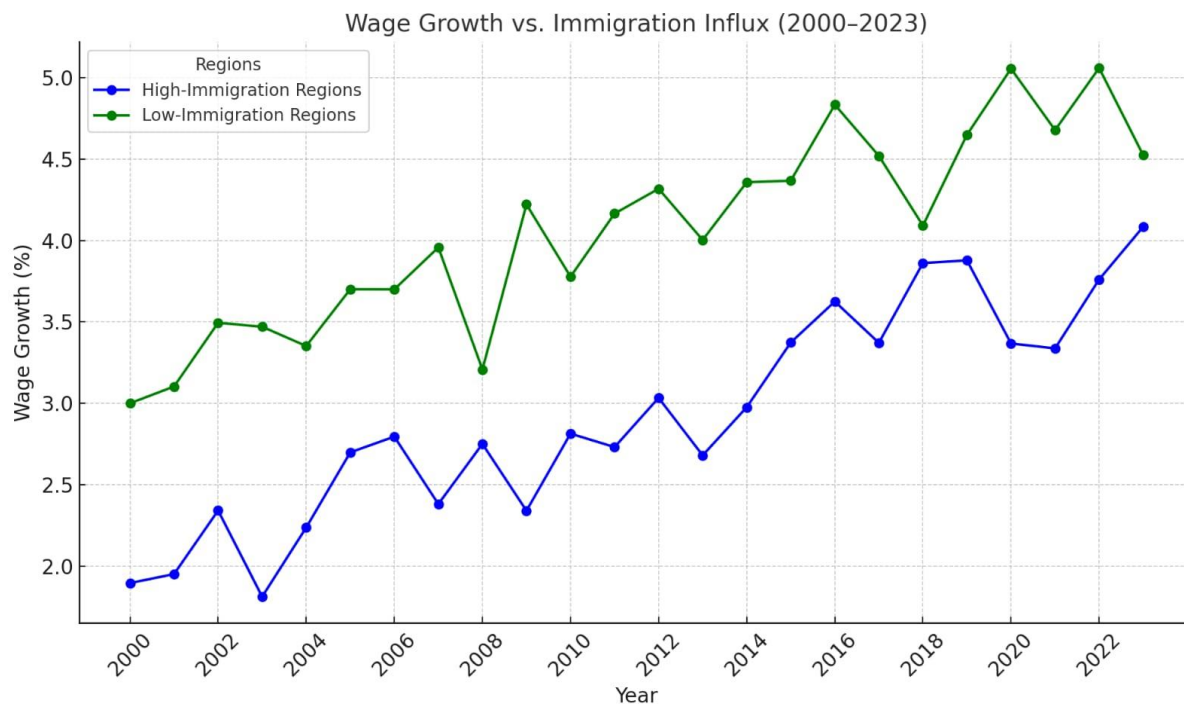


Figure 2 - Wage Growth vs. Immigration Influx

High-immigration regions witnessed slower wage growth for low-skilled workers compared to low-immigration regions. Conversely, wages in innovation-driven sectors like IT grew faster in high-immigration areas due to a workforce.

Immigrants significantly contribute to economic growth by increasing labour supply and consumption. For example: According to the OECD, immigrant households contributed \$4.2 trillion to the global economy in 2022.

Immigrants accounted for 28% of STEM jobs in the United States in 2022 [2].

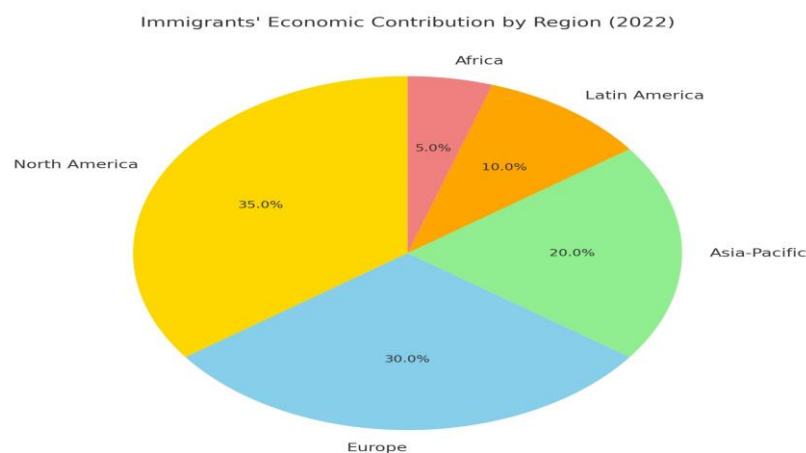


Figure 3: Immigrants' Economic Contribution by Region

Immigration is a double-edged sword in labour markets. While challenges like wage competition exist, the broader economic benefits—ranging from skill diversification to GDP growth—outweigh the drawbacks. Policymakers should focus on inclusive strategies that integrate immigrants into labour markets while addressing native workers' concerns [3].

References

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