- Most immigrants are young and working age, so they are likely to have children (beneficial in terms of the US's ageing population and decline in crude birth rate).

Political

- US immigration policy favours highly skilled and well-qualified professionals (140,000 visas per year). In 2013, the main employment of immigrants from India and China was science.
- The US has strong relationships with other countries, creating bilateral flows of trade (e.g. through NAFTA).

Pros of immigration

- Entrepreneurs such as Amazon's Jeff Bezos (the son of a Cuban immigrant) and Steve Jobs (the son of a Syrian immigrant) benefit the USA through job creation and economic growth.
- The lump of labour fallacy describes the belief that immigrants take jobs from the native-born population. This assumes that there is a fixed amount of jobs, whereas in reality immigrants create jobs via the positive multiplier effect and their contribution to GDP.
- There are demographic advantages of migration - youthful workers counteract the ageing population and declining/low birth rates.
- Immigration boosts the size of the workforce and allows for a more flexible labour market.

Cons of immigration

- Low-skilled immigrants put downward pressure on wages because firms can fill vacancies more easily (and with people who can be paid lower wages).
- Structural unemployment could occur because native-born workers may be displaced by immigrants who will work for lower wages. Native-born workers therefore may find it hard to gain employment in higher-skilled jobs. However, this has not occurred in the US *(use H-2A North Carolina example from earlier).*
- An influx of migrants without a proportional increase in investment can lead to strain on public services.
- Migration puts an upward pressure on rents and house prices, especially in areas where there is a limited housing stock (and a high concentration of immigrants).