ine

GENERAL

How Many?

There are actually around 135,000 visas given out each year

Popper 17 Ben Popper, 4-20-2017, "The H-1B visa system has been broken for decades. Now workers want Trump to fix it," Verge, https://www.theverge.com/2017/4/20/15370248/trump-h-1b-visa-reform-tech-worker-outsourcing-cap //DF

Over the decades, the number of H-1B workers allowed into the US each year has grown. With the 1998 update, the visa cap lifted to 115,000. In 2000, the limit was boosted again, this time up to 195,000. That year, the law was also tweaked so that renewals no longer counted toward the cap. In 2004, the cap was reset to 65,000, but an exemption was added for 20,000 students graduating from US institutions with master's degrees. Exemptions were also added for workers affiliated with academic institutions, which can include schools and teaching hospitals. According to Ron Hira, a professor of Public Policy at Howard University who has studied the H-1B issue and testified about it before the Senate, **the actual number of visas handed out each year has been around 135,000 over the last five years**. But it's how H1-B visas are being used by applicants that's really changed. Data from the 2016 batch of H-1B petitions show that the top 10 sponsors of H-1B visa workers in the US are all corporations with large outsourcing businesses: Indian companies like Infosys, Tata, and Wipro, which pioneered the business, and US-based firms like IBM, Accenture, and Cognizant, which saw the success of the Indian contractors and began offing their own competing outsourcing programs. Those 10 firms have more workers currently employed through the program than the next 90 companies combined, a group that includes all of America's largest tech companies and banks.

There are around 650k H-1B workers in the US in total

Ernst 15 Stephen Ernst, 8-2015, "The Paradox of High-Skilled Migration: Is the Brain Drain the Best Antidote to the Brain Drain?," Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Brandeis University, Graduate Program in Global Studies, http://bir.brandeis.edu/bitstream/handle/10192/31111/ErnstThesis2015.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y //DF

While most high-skilled migrants enter the US on a J-1, L-1, or H-1B visa, distinguishing among types of high-skilled migrants is important for the purposes of this thesis. Migrants in the technology and engineering sectors generally enter on H-1B visas. "H-1B visas are temporary visas that allow foreign nationals to work in the United States on short-term projects or as a prelude to a green card. The visas generally are good for up to 6 years (with a renewal after three years)" (NFAP Policy Brief 2010). These visas have become a well-known signifier of the brain drain, given the importance of innovation to economic growth (that will be evidenced later on). According to the Department of Homeland Security, there were 155,223 H-1B visas issued in 2013 with 99,705 coming from India alone and 12,632 from China (Department of Homeland Security 2013). As for the total H- 1B population, David North, fellow at the Center for Immigration Studies, remarks that "There is no official

estimate of the size of the total H-1B population; our estimate is **650,000** as of September 30, 2009" (2012). What are the Negative Effects of the Brain Drain? The previous section mentioned that a global 3% human capital accumulation occurs simply due to the gains in heavily populated countries like India and China. The reason for these gains in human capital in populous countries is that while there are only small immigration quotas, many people prepare and apply for them, so these countries retain a large proportion of 'leftover' high-skilled workers. Yet in those countries where human capital accumulation doesn't occur, a loss in human capital is considered by many to be much more devastating. Human capital is widely recognized as a factor of economic growth by many economic models. One of these economic models is the Solow Model (1951)---named after Nobel Laureate Robert Solow--which attempts to explain the origins of economic growth (Chen and Mittelhammer 2008, Glaeser et al. 2004, Haque and Kim 1995, Kalaitzidakis et al. 2001). It has been elaborated on by many subsequent scholars, particularly Gregory N. Mankiw, Economics professor at Harvard University and author of the best-selling textbook Principles of Microeconomics. In the Mankiw-Romer-Weil version of the Solow Model, $Y(t)=K(t)^{\alpha} H(t)^{\beta} (L(t)A(t))^{1-\alpha-\beta}$ where Y = the amount of output or Gross Domestic Product, K = physical capital such as tractors and printers, L = labor, A = labor-enhancing technology, and H = human capital, or knowledge leading to skills (Dalgaard and Struilik 2013). Looking at the model we can see that if human capital decreases, the total output of the economy decreases as well. Thus, the high rates of human capital flight in nations like Guyana, Barbados, and Dominica are likely to have a significant negative effect on those economies.

History

Cap

The cap was raised at the turn of the century, and then was decreased in response to lower market demand, caused by the bursting of the tech bubble

Kerr 10 William R. Kerr, Harvard Business School and NBER, 2-2010, "The Supply Side of Innovation: H-1B Visa Reforms and US Ethnic Invention," William Davidson Institute Working Paper,
https://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/bitstream/handle/2027.42/133068/wp978.pdf?sequence=1 //DF
Since the Immigration Act of 1990, there has been an annual cap on the number of H-1B visas that can be issued. The cap governs new H-1B visa issuances only; renewals for the second three year term are exempt, and the maximum length of stay on an H-1B visa is thus six years. While most aspects of the H-1B program have remained constant since its inception, the cap has fluctuated significantly. The largest amount of controversy about the H-1B program focuses on this cap. Indeed, a search of Lexis-Nexis finds more than three thousand news articles about the visa from 1995-2006. Executives of high-tech firms often argue that higher H-1B admissions are necessary to keep US businesses competitive, to spur innovation and growth, and to keep firms from shifting their operations abroad. Detractors, on the other hand, argue that the program displaces American workers, lowers wages, and discourages on-the-job training. Figure 4 uses fiscal year data from the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to plot the evolution of the numerical cap.11 The 65,000 cap was not binding in the early 1990s but became so by the middle of the decade. Legislation in 1998 and 2000 sharply increased the cap over the next five years to 195,000 visas. The language contained in the 1998 legislation argued that "American companies today are engaged in fierce competition in global markets" and "are faced with severe high-skill labor shortages that threaten their competitiveness." These short term increases were allowed to expire during the US' high-tech downturn, when visa demand fell short of the cap. The cap returned to the 65,000 level in 2004 and became binding again, despite being subsequently raised by 20,000 through an "advanced degree" exemption.12 These adjustments to the H-1B cap are large enough to be economically important. Back-of-theenvelope calculations using the CPS suggest that raising the H-1B cap by 65,000 visas would increase the US SE labor force by about 1.2%, holding everything else constant. This increase would be about half of the median annual growth rate of SE workers, calculated at 2.7% during the period. Thus, while the H-1B program does not have the size to dramatically alter aggregate levels of US invention in the short run, it does have the size to substantially influence the growth rate of US innovation, which is what our empirical specifications test. These effects on the growth of innovation can have very significant impacts on economic growth and aggregate welfare when compounded over time.

Topical Definitions

High-Skilled Migrant

Three categories determine a high-skilled migrant: income, educational attainment, and specialization in a certain field

Ernst 15 Stephen Ernst, 8-2015, "The Paradox of High-Skilled Migration: Is the Brain Drain the Best Antidote to the Brain Drain?," Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Brandeis University, Graduate Program in Global Studies, http://bir.brandeis.edu/bitstream/handle/10192/31111/ErnstThesis2015.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y //DF

This thesis employs various terms that have ambiguous meanings. These terms are: high-skilled migrants, information technology workers, information and communications technology cluster, institutions, institutional quality, institutional transfer, rent-seeking, policies, social capital, moral suasion, human capital, virtuous circle, and biogeography. High-Skilled Migrants The European Migration Network defines high-skilled (also called highly-skilled) migrants in general terms: "Broadly speaking, the definition used for a highly-skilled worker is on the basis of level of salary and/or educational qualifications and/or specific sectors or occupations" (2007, 4). There exists no consensus on what exactly a high-skilled migrant is, but for the purposes of this thesis, **the term is defined as someone with: a) above median income, b) above median educational attainment, and c) a recognized specialization in a field, often where the domestic supply of labor is perceived by a group or groups to be lacking.** Information And Technology Workers There is no universally accepted definition of information and technology workers, partially because a definition could be as specific as a data entry specialist or as abstract as including work with radio and books (Computing Research Association 2015). This thesis uses the Computing Research Association's definition of information and technology workers: those who work with computer-based systems, both hardware and software. And it defines 'computer-based systems' as those "ranging from the design and production of chips...through the design and creation of complex, computer-based systems for a particular application...to the end-use of such systems" (2015).

Human Capital

Intangible knowledge possessed by individuals that is valuable to an organization or nation

Ernst 15 Stephen Ernst, 8-2015, "The Paradox of High-Skilled Migration: Is the Brain Drain the Best Antidote to the Brain Drain?," Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Brandeis University, Graduate Program in Global Studies, http://bir.brandeis.edu/bitstream/handle/10192/31111/ErnstThesis2015.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y //DF

Morally persuade/Moral suasion This thesis employs these terms to refer to governments' use of moral arguments—such as civic obligation--to induce would-be high-skilled migrants to remain in their home countries rather than 'abandoning' them for more lucrative opportunities abroad. Human Capital The Encyclopedia Britannica defines human capital as "**the intangible collective resources possessed by individuals and groups within a given population. These resources include all the knowledge, talents, skills, abilities, experience, intelligence, training, judgment, and wisdom possessed individually and collectively, the cumulative total of which represents a form of wealth available to nations and organizations to accomplish their goals**" (2015). Virtuous Circle Also known as a virtuous cycle, is defined by Oxford Dictionaries as: "A recurring cycle of events, the result of each one being to increase the beneficial effect of the next" (2015). An example of a virtuous circle would be migrants returning in small numbers to their oppressive nations to invest, causing 7 economic growth leading to a wealthy populace who demand better rule of law, with the result being a nation of healthy political institutions.

Information Technology

IT is working with computers, both hardware and software

Ernst 15 Stephen Ernst, 8-2015, "The Paradox of High-Skilled Migration: Is the Brain Drain the Best Antidote to the Brain Drain?," Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Brandeis University, Graduate Program in Global Studies, http://bir.brandeis.edu/bitstream/handle/10192/31111/ErnstThesis2015.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y //DF
High-Skilled Migrants The European Migration Network defines high-skilled (also called highly-skilled) migrants in general terms: "Broadly speaking, the definition used for a highly-skilled worker is on the basis of level of salary and/or educational qualifications and/or specific sectors or occupations" (2007, 4). There exists no consensus on what exactly a high-skilled migrant is, but for the purposes of this thesis, the term is defined as someone with: a) above median income, b) above median educational attainment, and c) a recognized specialization in a field, often where the domestic supply of labor is perceived by a group or groups to be lacking. Information And Technology Workers There is no universally accepted definition of information and technology workers, partially because a definition could be as specific as a data entry specialist or as abstract as including work with radio and books (Computing Research Association 2015). This thesis uses the Computing Research Association's definition of **information and technology workers: those who work with computer-based systems, both hardware and software**. And it defines 'computer-based systems' as those "ranging from the design and production of chips...through the design and creation of complex, computer-based systems for a particular application...to the end-use of such systems" (2015). Information and Communications Technology Cluster According to Katherine Pedchenko at Starcom Worldwide, a technology cluster is a: "network of strategically interconnected businesses and associated institutions in a particular geographic area Connected by their markets, products and services, as well as their suppliers, trade associations and educational institutions." Silicon Valley is a famous example of a technology cluster (2010).

Contrasts With Other Visas

The H-1B is not the H-2A, H-2B, L-1, or W visa

Stonawski 13 Rebecca Stonawski [Political Science Department, Concordia University Wisconsin], 2013 "Understanding Proposed Changes to the H-1B Visa: Protecting American Government Interests, Improving the Opportunities for American Companies, or Potentially Hurting Hopeful Immigrants?," Journal Laws, doi:10.3390/laws2030233 //DF
The H-1B visa is often confused with other types of visas in the United States' myriad of options. First, the H-1B visa is not the 'green card lottery.' The very popular 'green card lottery' or the diversity visa, was a program set-up in the 1990s by the late Senator Edward Kennedy. This program allowed citizens of countries with comparably low numbers of immigrants the opportunity to come to the US, to work, and to live as permanent residents. Though millions apply annually, it has only granted status to about 50,000 applicants each year [3]. The H-1B visa is also distinguishable from L visas in terms of length of employment and reciprocity agreements. For example, L-1 visas give temporary work permits to applicants to work in the United States from three months to five years, depending on the reciprocity agreement with the home country. The L visa is focused on employees of US companies abroad who have worked for that US company for more than a year. Correspondingly, however, the L-1 visa may also be used by those interested in obtaining a green card under the doctrine of dual intent. The H-1B is different from the H-2A visa in the type and length of work being done. The H-2A visa involves those who wish to do temporary or seasonal agricultural work in the US. About 30,000 temporary agricultural workers annually take advantage of this option. The H-2B visa is also temporary, but it works with nonagricultural services or businesses which need temporary aid to supplement their business needs. The W-visa contrasts with the H-1B in the type and length of labor as well. With the 2013 proposed immigration reform, one new program called the W-visa or worker visa, will give temporary workers the chance to work for three years in the US. It is similar to the H-2A visa, but it hopes to bring in more short-term laborers. As the Senate proposal stands, the workers' visas will be capped at 20,000 the first year, increased to 75,000 by 2018, and brought up to 200,000 annually [4].

OFFENSE

Cybersecurity

UQ – Shortage Now

Not enough workers

Rebecca Carter. "Cybersecurity Talent Shortage Continues: Proposed H-1B Visa Changes Will Further Challenge Filling the Open Positions in the Cybersecurity Field" Blog, 24, April 2017, https://www.zenedge.com/blog/cybersecurity-talent-shortage-continues-proposed-h-1b-visa-changes-will-further-challenge-filling-the-open-position-in-the-cybersecurity-field

Cybersecurity continues to be one of the most understaffed fields today. The explosion in e-commerce, the ever-growing dependency on IoT devices and other functional innovations have left many companies unable to stay ahead of the curve. Now organizations are facing potential changes to the H-1B visa program that may narrow the pool of cybersecurity talent even further. Additionally, a leaked draft of another order has Silicon Valley tech giants worried that the next immigration move may seriously hamper their ability to recruit the skilled talent they need from around the world.

Cybersec shortage is growing, ½ million + by 2021 in the US, and 1 million+ in India by 2020 (Morgan - CSO)

Steve Morgan, CSO, June 6 2017, Cybersecurity labor crunch to hit 3.5 million unfilled jobs by 2021, https://www.csoonline.com/article/3200024/security/cybersecurity-labor-crunch-to-hit-35-million-unfilled-jobs-by-2021.html (NK) A new report out from Cybersecurity Ventures estimates **there will be 3.5 million unfilled cybersecurity jobs by 2021, up from 1 million openings last year**. Employment figures from the U.S. and India highlight the cybersecurity labor crisis. **In 2017, the U.S. employs nearly 780,000 people in cybersecurity positions, with approximately 350,000 current cybersecurity openings,** according to CyberSeek, a project supported by the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education (NICE), a program of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in the U.S. Department of Commerce. The current number of U.S. cybersecurity job openings is up from 209,000 in 2015. At that time, job postings were already up 74 percent over the previous five years, according to a Peninsula Press analysis of numbers from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. At this rate, **the U.S. is on pace to hit a half-million or more unfilled cybersecurity positions by 2021. The National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) recently estimated that India alone will need 1 million cybersecurity professionals by 2020 to meet the demands of its rapidly growing economy.** Demand for security professionals in India will increase in all sectors due to the unprecedented rise in the number of cyber attacks, according to NASSCOM. Despite having the largest information technology talent pool in the world, India is highly unlikely to produce an adequate number of professionals to close the cybersecurity skills gap.

Link – H-1B Solves Shortage

H-1B fill in cybersecurity gap

Waddell, Dan. "H1-B Visas Critical to Address Cybersecurity Professional Shortfall." (ISC)² Blog, 27 Apr. 2017, blog.isc2.org/isc2_blog/2017/04/h1b-visas- cybersecurity-workforce.html. Dan Waddell is the (ISC)2 Director of Government Affairs and Executive Writers Bureau Member. International Info System Security Certification Consortium, or (ISC)², is an international, nonprofit membership association for information security leaders.

Even after giving U.S. citizens priority consideration for open cybersecurity positions, we will still face a **substantial talent shortfall, which can be mitigated with an H-1B** visa program that helps bring skilled and trained workers from other countries to fill these roles. (ISC)² suggests our Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) certification as one way to verify cybersecurity professionals for H-1B visas. The CISSP was the first credential in the field of information security to meet the stringent requirements of ISO/IEC Standard 17024, and is also Department of Defense 8140/8570 approved. Professionals with the CISSP have proven their knowledge and experience in the field. Our members also must abide by a standard code of ethics, which includes the following canon: "protect society, the common good, necessary public trust and confidence and the infrastructure."

Doctors in India

UQ – Shortage Now

There's such a big shortage and it's getting worse

Hindu Times 17 12-1-2017, "Doctors' shortage is the big ailment afflicting India's primary healthcare system," Hindu Times https://www.hindustantimes.com/editorials/doctors-shortage-is-the-big-ailment-afflicting-india-s-primary-healthcare-system/story-2MquhBhS5sQjnIOa1KWMqK.html //DF

Last year, nine-year-old schoolboy Ansh died on his father's shoulders when the emergency section of a Kanpur hospital denied him admission. A few days after that, when district hospital authorities in Odisha's tribal Kalahandi district refused to arrange for a hearse, Dana Majhi was compelled to carry his wife's body on his shoulders for 10 kilometres. These shameful incidents point to the gaps in our shambolic public healthcare system. We have just one government doctor for every 10,189 people, one government hospital bed for every 2,046 people and one state-run hospital for every 90,343 people. With a doctor-patient population ratio worse than Vietnam, Algeria and Pakistan, the shortage of doctors is one of the biggest ailments afflicting our health-management system, a parliamentary panel report on health and family welfare said in 2016. A 2017 study by the economics and business policy faculty at the FORE School of Management says India needs 2.07 million more doctors by 2030 to achieve a decent doctor-to-population ratio of 1:1,000. A shortage of doctors puts a strain on our public health facilities, particularly in the villages. According to Indiaspend, **public-health centres in our rural areas are short of more than 3,000 doctors. The shortfall has increased 200% over the last decade**. Clearly there is a discrepancy between the State's national healthcare plans and ground realities. The National Health Policy 2017 wants to raise India's public health expenditure to 2.5% of the GDP from the current 1.4%. The Centre's Rs 160,000 crore National Health Assurance Mission promises more than 50 free drugs, a dozen diagnostic tests and insurance cover to every citizen by 2019. As a part of the National Health Mission, among the ambitious goals set by the Centre is to reduce the infant mortality rate to 30 per 1,000 live births, from the current estimate of 40. This will involve setting up of medical and nursing resources within a three-kilometre radius of villages. Given the size of our population and the lack of even basic healthcare facilities, it is obvious that just a market-led mechanism can't bridge the demand-supply gap. The Niti Aayog's action agenda for 2020 admits as much.

India has a severe shortage of qualified doctors. Safi 18 at the Guardian reports: 57% of purported Indian doctors don't actually have any medical qualifications, and 2,000 hospitals don't even have any doctors.

Safi 18 Michael Safi, 1-2-2018, "Indian doctors protest against plan to let 'quacks' practise medicine," Guardian, https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jan/02/indian-doctors-protest-against-plan-to-let-quacks-practice-medicine //DF

As a result, research three years ago found **more than 2,000 primary health centres around the country lacked even one doctor to treat patients**, with shortages of surgeons and specialists even more acute. **Many Indians turn instead to traditional remedies such as Ayurveda – treatments prepared according to recipes from ancient Hindu texts – or to "quacks" who present themselves as doctors but lack any medical qualifications**. About **57% of purported Indian doctors are thought to fall into the latter category**. Similarly, according to a 2014 study, traditional healers already carry out clinical care in as many as one in three primary health centres in rural or tribal areas. To address the shortage, state and federal governments have experimented with licensing non-specialist doctors to carry out caesarean sections or administer anaesthetics. Village social workers and "quack" doctors have also received formal training in basic medicine, while

under a health ministry proposal, traditional healers will soon be permitted to deliver babies, carry out non-invasive abortions and treat certain noncommunicable diseases. Ayurveda, yoga and other traditional practices have been championed by the current government, led by the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata party, which in 2014 established a ministry to promote alternative remedies. At least 65 Ayurvedic "hospitals" have been established in the past three years, with more planned.

Link – H-1B Solves Shortage

Raising the H-1B cap solves. Bach 06 at Kings College London finds: skilled worker migration increases the incentives to obtain higher education, increasing the stock of education in the source country, with only a proportion of this accumulation of skills 'lost' to out-migration. For example, Ghanaian immigration has sharply increased the quality of and number of applicants, as Ghanaians start to view a nursing qualification as an investment in leaving the country.

Bach 06 Stephen Bach [Reader in Employment Relations and Management, Department of Management, King's College, University of London] 2006, "International mobility of health professionals: Brain drain or brain exchange?," United Nations University (UNU) //DF

The mobility of highly skilled labour is associated with a number of positive feedback effects as skilled emigrants continue to affect the economy of their origin country. The main benefits are associated with the remittance of income, the knowledge and skills acquired by returnees, and spill over effects when migration increases the incentives to obtain higher education, increasing the stock of education in the source country, with only a proportion of this accumulation of skills 'lost' to out-migration (see Mountford 1997). An illustration of these spill over effects is the degree to which the educational level of applicants to nursing schools in Ghana has risen to the equivalent of university entrance level and the number of applicants has also risen sharply, as applicants start to view a nursing qualification as an investment in leaving the country (Mensah et al. 2005: 19). Much attention has focused on remittances. It is difficult to estimate the scale of remittances because of the often informal manner in which they are returned but there is little doubt of their contribution to the national income of many countries. India (US$11.5 billion), Mexico (US$6.5 billion) and Egypt (US$3.5 billion) received the largest share of remittances (IOM 2003: 2). There are few studies of remittances specifically related to the health sector. An exception is a study of Filipino physicians practising overseas in which it is suggested that the volume of remittances was sufficient to compensate for the associated economic losses of emigration (Goldfarb et al. 1984). Nonetheless the study is far from conclusive because as the authors acknowledge their analysis is weakened by data limitations and the questionable assumptions incorporated into their model. A number of caveats have been raised about their impact because remittances benefit the families of migrant health professionals rather than the health systems that they leave behind and are therefore used to boost private consumption rather than investment (ICFTU 2004: 2).

This has also historically happened in India. After the US raised the H-1B cap in 1999, Dore finds that STEM degrees rose from 176,000 to 455,000.

Dore 17 Bhavya Dore, 6-2-2017, "Stop blaming the H-1B visa for India's brain drain—it actually achieved the opposite," Quartz, https://qz.com/997172/you-can-thank-the-h-1b-visa-programme-for-the-it-boom-in-india/ //DF

However, a paper published last month by researchers from the University of Michigan and the Center for Global Development, a Washington DC-based think tank, shows that as more Indian students enrolled in computer science programmes with the hope of working abroad, the cap on H-1B visas meant that many had to stay at home, helping India grow a skilled workforce of its own and boosting its IT sector. Moreover, Indians whose visas had expired after the six-year term often returned to the country, bringing back technological know-how and connections with them. As a result, the researchers say, the presumed brain-drain eventually alchemised into a brain-gain, with India overtaking the US when it came to software exports by 2005. The study used economic models that factored in college choices, wages, visa figures, and IT productivity, based on data from the start of the IT boom in 1994 to 2010. "Because of the software boom in the US, coupled with its immigration policy, it became an incentive for Indians to acquire the computer science skills valued in the US," said Gaurav Khanna, an economist at the Center for Global Development who wrote the paper with Nicolas Morales. "If US immigration had been restricted in the 1990s, it would not have allowed the Indian IT sector to develop." In India, degrees conferred in science and engineering rose from about 176,000 in 1990 to 455,000 in 2000. Meanwhile, the cap on H-1B visas went from 65,000 at first to 115,000 in 1999; it then rose to 195,000 in 2000 to 2003 before going back to 65,000 from 2004. "We find that US immigration policy, coupled with the US tech boom,

helped develop the Indian IT sector," the authors write. "This transformation in India boosted IT exports and raised average incomes. The prospect of migrating to the US was a considerable driver of this phenomenon and led to a 'brain-gain' that outweighed the negative impacts of 'brain-drain'."

Impact – More Needed

Doctors are desperately needed to reduce mortality in India

Census, 10-21-2015, "27% of deaths in India for want of medical attention," Times of India, https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/27-of-deaths-in-India-for-want-of-medical-attention/articleshow/49474537.cms

Nearly 27% of the total deaths in India happen with no medical attention at the time of death, according to the 2013 civil registration data released by the Census directorate. Data based on 27 states and Union territories also indicated that **only 43% of the total deaths happen in institutions and only 3.9% of the rest under the care of a qualified allopathic doctor.** As against the number of deaths, 71% of the total births happen in institutions and other births get care from physicians, nurses, mid-wives etc. Experts say a large percentage of deaths happen without medical care due to high cost and inaccessibility to medical care in rural and hilly areas. According to experts, many people die due to lack of minor surgeries (Bell weather surgeries) and globally too in 2010, an estimated 16.9 million people died (32% of all deaths worldwide) due to lack of access to surgery and anaesthesia. A Lancet commission report says the above figure surpasses the number of deaths due to AIDS (1.46 million), tuberculosis (1.2 million) and malaria (1.17 million).

Doctors in America

UQ – Low Doctors Now

There will be a growing doctor shortage in America

Association of American Medical Colleges, March 2018, "The Complexities of Physician Supply and Demand: Projections from 2016 to 2030," https://aamc-black.global.ssl.fastly.net/production/media/filer_public/bc/a9/bca9725e-3507-4e35-87e3-d71a68717d06/aamc_2018_workforce_projections_update_april_11_2018.pdf

We continue to project that physician demand will grow faster than supply, leading to a projected total **physician shortfall of between 42,600 and 121,300 physicians by 2030** (Exhibit ES-1). The projected shortfall is higher than in last year's report (40,800–104,900). These estimates reflect model updates and larger shortfall estimates for the starting year based on recently revised federal Health Profession Shortage Area (HPSA) designations for primary care and mental health.

IL – Hospitals Need H-1Bs

Hospitals rely on H-1B visas to fill physicians jobs and H-1B visa workers represent 1.4 percent of the physician workforce overall.

Michelle Andrews (Kaiser Health Institute/US News and World Report). "For Doctors, Limits on Visas Could Have Uneven Effect." April 21, 2017. https://www.usnews.com/news/healthcare-of-tomorrow/articles/2017-04-21/for-doctors-clamp-down-on-h-1b-visas-could-have-uneven-effect-in-us

LIMITING THE NUMBER OF foreign doctors who can get visas to practice in the United States could have a significant impact on certain hospitals and states that rely on them, according to a new study. The research, published online in JAMA this week, found that **more than 2,100 U.S. employers were certified to fill nearly 10,500 physician jobs nationwide, in 2016. That represents 1.4 percent of the physician workforce overall.** There were wide variations by state and employer, however. Employers in New York, Michigan and Illinois accounted for the most

H-1B visa applications for foreign physicians, nearly a third of the total. North Dakota, however, had the most applicants as a percentage of its physician workforce: 4.7 percent. The top three employers that submitted applications for the most doctors through the visa program were William Beaumont Hospital in southeastern Michigan, with 470 physician applications, Bronx-Lebanon Hospital Center in New York City, with 213, and Cleveland Clinic foundation in Ohio, with 180. **"People underestimate the fragility of certain hospitals and their reliance on certain physicians for their functioning,"** said study co-author Peter Kahn, who's graduating from Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx this spring. The H-1B visa program allows employers to hire highly skilled professionals from abroad to fill employment gaps in the U.S., typically in high-tech, science, engineering and math jobs. But **hospitals use the program as well, often to recruit doctors to serve in rural or underserved urban areas. The number of visas is capped at 85,000 annually.** That could change. On Tuesday, President Donald Trump signed an executive order reiterating his administration's priority to buy American goods and hire American workers. Among other things, it requires federal agencies to suggest reforms to the H-1B visa program to ensure the visas are awarded appropriately.

American doctors don't want to work in rural areas. We rely on foreign doctors to staff hospitals throughout much of America.

Miriam Jordan, 3-18-2017, "Rural Areas Brace for a Shortage of Doctors Due to Visa Policy," New York Times, https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/18/us/doctor-shortage-visa-policy.html

H-1B recipients also include foreign physicians who practice in places shunned by American doctors for personal and professional reasons. About 25 percent of all physicians practicing or training in the United States are foreign, but in some inner cities and most rural areas, that share is significantly higher. There were 211,460 international medical graduates practicing in the United States in December 2015, according to the latest data available from the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates.

Miriam Jordan, 3-18-2017, "Rural Areas Brace for a Shortage of Doctors Due to Visa Policy," New York Times, https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/18/us/doctor-shortage-visa-policy.html

In Fargo, N.D., a gastroenterologist from Lebanon — who is among hundreds of foreign physicians in the state — has risen to become vice president of the North Dakota Medical Association. **In Great Falls, Mont., 60 percent of the doctors who specialize in hospital care at Benefis Health System, which serves about 230,000 people in 15 counties, are foreign doctors on work visas. Small-town America relies on a steady flow of doctors from around the world to deliver babies, treat heart ailments and address its residents' medical needs.** But a recent, little-publicized decision by the government to alter the timetable for some visa applications is likely to delay the arrival of new foreign doctors, and is causing concern in the places that depend on them.

Need for doctors will grow as Americans get older

Piracha 17 Abdul Rashid Piracha [President of the Association of Pakistani Physicians of North America], 5-10-2017, "American healthcare will suffer from fewer visas for foreign-born doctors," TheHill, http://thehill.com/blogs/pundits-blog/healthcare/332804-american-healthcare-will-suffer-from-fewer-visas-for-foreign //DF

These young physicians, just like me, are citizen ambassadors. Their patients are exposed to the best and brightest minds from allied nations. Their proud families learn from the nightly phone calls they make back home just how unique America is. Perhaps more importantly, **these young physicians serve a critical need as our nation braces for a major physician shortage. If current retirements continue and patient populations grow, our nation will need to find upward of 90,000 new physicians by 2025**. In coming years, patients will be faced with either longer wait times or receiving care from doctors with a mediocre academic pedigree. Naturally, neither option is inviting. Foreign medical graduates – the best of their accredited foreign medical schools – are an important part of this future planning. Approximately, 25 percent of all physicians across our country were trained overseas. Each year, Pakistan is one of the top five countries supplying its best medical minds to fill this gap and serving American patients in medically underserved areas. There are more than 12,000 licensed and practicing physicians who are graduates of Pakistani medical schools, for example.

Impact – Mortality

More doctors save lives – 5% decrease in mortality for a 1 unit increase in doctors

James Macinko, Barbara Starfield, and Leiyu Shi, 2007, "QUANTIFYING THE HEALTH BENEFITS OF PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIAN SUPPLY IN THE UNITED STATES," http://www.jhsph.edu/sebin/m/n/2007_IJHS_Macinko.pdf

The studies reviewed here suggest that ecological measures of primary care physician supply are consistently associated with improved health outcomes, regardless of the year, level of analysis, or type of outcome studied. **A one-unit increase in primary care supply (one PCP/10,000) resulted in improvements in all health outcomes studied, with a range of 0.66 to 10.8 percent improvement,** depending on the outcome and the geographic unit of analysis. **Limiting results to** all-cause **mortality**, **predicted reductions averaged 5.31 percent**, **with a corresponding average decrease in mortality rate of 49 per 100,000.** Race-stratified analyses suggest that potential reductions in mortality would be greater for blacks than for whites. The policy impact of these findings is considerable. **At the national level, a 5.31 percent reduction in all-cause mortality in 2000 would translate into 127,617 deaths potentially averted. An increase of one PCP/10,000 would necessitate a 12.6 percent overall increase in primary care physician supply, or an absolute increase of 28,726 physicians,** based on the supply in 2000. If there is indeed a physician shortage in the United States, these results suggest that **considerable health gains could be obtained by** creating incentives to train **more physicians** in primary care.

Foreign College Students

UQ – Less Students Now

UQ - The number of international grad students coming to work in STEM fields is declining right now. These students are crucial, as in the past they have filled the gap of declining American STEM grads (Beeler - USA Today)

Fewer International Students coming to U.S. for grad studies in Science and Engineering, Carolyn Beeler, Jan 20, 2018, https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2018/01/20/fewer-international-students-coming-u-s-grad-school-science-and-engineering/1050724001/ (NK)

International student enrollment in graduate science and engineering programs in the US dropped in 2017 after several years of increases. Science and engineering fields saw a 6% decrease in international graduate students from the fall of **2016 to** the fall of **2017,** and **almost all** of that decrease was concentrated in two fields: **[from] computer science and engineering.** This follows steady increases from 2005 to 2015 and **[this] comes at a time when demand for tech workers outstrips supply — and foreign-born students are increasingly filling a gap left by declining numbers of American citizens studying science and technology at the graduate level. The biggest drop came from Indian students, whose numbers fell by 19% in 2017.** Saudi Arabia, Iran and South Korea also sent fewer students in 2017. The figures were released today in the 2018 Science and Engineering Indicators report from the National Science Foundation's governing body, the National Science Board. "In the U.S., (international students) are tremendously important," said Geraldine Richmond, a member of the National Science Board and chemistry professor at the University of Oregon. **"Over 50% of our graduate students in technical areas are from outside the country." The number of U.S.-born students in STEM graduate programs started declining in 2008, and international students have been important in keeping program numbers up, Richmond said. "We have a research engine that needs to be fueled, and that fuel is really our graduate students,"** Richmond said. "So, as we continue to try to attract the best and brightest in our country, we also seek to attract the best and brightest from these other

countries." Graduate programs also feed, in part, into hubs like Silicon Valley, where more than half of tech workers are foreign-born."There is an insatiable demand. There's more jobs than we can fill with the current slate of talent," said Michael Morell, a founder of the tech recruiting firm Riveria Partners.

Lower growth rate of Chinese students signals that the lottery is reducing incentives for foreign students to study and work in the US

Wang 16 Xiang Wang, 12-1-2016, "Why A Trump Crackdown on Visa Programs Could Benefit Foreign Students," Forbes, https://www.forbes.com/sites/xiangwang/2016/12/01/why-a-trump-crackdown-on-visa-programs-could-benefit-foreign-students/#5bfe795be0ac //DF

International students usually pay full tuition to study in the U.S., bringing an economic contribution to schools and local communities through the money they spend on housing and other living expenses. According to the institute's Open Doors report, international students contributed $36 billion to the U.S. in 2015-2016, with 17% of the funding from university scholarships. California and New York are the two largest hosts of international students, with New York University attracting the most of any university, more than 15,000 students. The H-1B lottery system started only a few years ago. The good old days of H-1B applicants filing petitions anytime are gone. For the past few years, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services received an overwhelming number of applications by April 1—the first day it opened to receive applications. This year, the agency completed intakes by the end of the first week after it opened. The next step is using a computer-based lottery system to determine which applicants get the visa. Among the 85,000 spots, 20,000 spots are reserved for applicants with a Master degree or higher. With murky uncertainties ahead, will international students continue to come to study in the U.S.? If not, how will this impact university revenue and domestic students in the future? In fact, we have already seen a decreasing growth rate of Chinese students. According to available institute data, the growth rate of Chinese international students is down to 8% from 2014-2015 compared with 23% from 2010-2011. More recently, the hassle of betting a future on winning a lottery versus gaining promising opportunities back home have led many international students to give up their one-year optional practical training period to work in the U.S. without visa constraints and go back home right after graduation.

Trump crackdown on H-1Bs is decreasing the number of international applicants – 40% of universities have seen reductions in applications

Crunden 17 E.A. Crunden, 4-19-2017, "Trump's crackdown on H-1B visas goes far beyond tech workers," Think Progress, https://thinkprogress.org/trumps-crackdown-on-h1-b-visas-goes-far-beyond-tech-workers-3951395915c6/ //DF

Potential H-1B crackdowns also pose a serious problem for students. One of the most appealing aspects of choosing to go to school in the United States is the prospect of the H-1B visa, which allows many foreign students to stay and work after they graduate and have already built ties in the country. But now, with anti-immigrant rhetoric and policies gaining steam under Trump, foreign students are increasingly hesitant to come. Scroll, an English-language Indian publication, noted that a number of Indian students are already opting to pursue their studies elsewhere. "I chose Canada over the U.S. because with Donald Trump in the White House there are too many uncertainties about U.S. immigration policies. I can't bet a future on winning a H-1B visa lottery versus good opportunities in Canada," Ranjit Lal, an Indian student, said. "I want to do my Master's in engineering in McGill. Canada is an immigrant-friendly country. That's what is most important to me." Scroll cited a survey from several groups, including the Institute of International Education, that found nearly 40 percent of around 250 universities surveyed reported a drop in applications from international students, many of whom were from the Middle East and South Asia. It's not hard to see why citizens from these regions may feel unwelcome here. The administration's Muslim ban targeting nationals of Syria, Iran, Yemen, Libya, Sudan, and Somalia (and, previously, Iraq) has come amid spiking hate crimes and a growing number of raids and deportations. It's an uncertain climate for immigrants, even those deemed highly educated and skilled. Even prior to the new executive order, the administration's restrictions on immigrants were already having an impact on the H-1B process. While 2017 marks the fifth year in a row that the H-1B cap was exceeded in a week or less, numbers are down from 2016, the first time they have tapered in four years. When asked, the Trump administration's vows to crack down on the program were cited by USCIS officials as a likely reason for the drop.

Link – R/T Sexual Assault

This argument suggests that foreign women would be assaulted on college campuses, which is bad so we shouldn't allow more to come

1. They are delegitimizing actual sexual assault by reading this blippy response. That's not ok and should be a droppable offense

2. They didn't read a trigger warning, or act with any sensitivity in making this response. They didn't account for everyone's experiences with this argument and blatantly making it could be seriously damaging

3. The idea that we should prohibit people, men or women, from doing ng something they chose to do just because there is a risk involved is terrible. This destroys individual autonomy and just assumes that women cannot be trusted to make their own choices.

IL – Innovation

A 1% increase in the share of immigrant college graduates in the population increases patents per capita by about 15%.

Hunt, Jennifer "How Much Does Immigration Boost Innovation" National Bureau of Economic Research Nber.org. 5 Dec. 2011. Web. 10 Mar. 2018. <http://www.nber.org/papers/w14312.pdf> NS

This could overestimate the contribution of immigrants, if immigrants crowd out natives, but using the panel of states we show this does not happen. This is consistent with Borjas (2006), who finds that immigrants do not crowd out natives as a whole from graduate school. Instead, the state panel data show evidence of positive spillovers of natives, since the estimates of the immigrant impact on patents per capita are higher than in the NSCG: **a one percentage point rise in the share of immigrant college graduates in the population increases patents per capita by about 15%.** The state–level results mean that the 1990–2000 increase in the population share of this group from 2.2% to 3.5% increased patents per capita by about 20%. Consistent with the individual–level analysis, we find that immigrants have more than double the impact on innovation that natives do. We find that immigrants who are scientists and engineers or who have post–college education boost patents per capita more than immigrant college graduates.

IL – International Competitiveness

We are losing out on talented students to other countries, putting the US at a disadvantage

McLarty '09 [Thomas F. McLarty III, President Of McLarty Associates, Former White House Chief of Staff and Task Force Co-Chair, July 8, 2009, U.S. Immigration Policy: Report of a CFR-Sponsored Independent Task Force, http://www.cfr.org/immigration/us- immigration-policy-report-cfr- sponsored-independent- task-force/p19759]

We have seen, when you look at the table of the top 20 firms that are H1-B visa requestors, at least 15 of those are IT firms. And as we're seeing across industry, much of the hardware and software that's used in this country is not only manufactured now overseas, but it's developed overseas by scientists and engineers who were educated here in the United States. We're seeing a lot more activity around cyber-security, certainly noteworthy attacks here very recently. It's becoming an increasingly dominant set of requirements across not only to the Department of Defense, but the Department of Homeland Security and the critical infrastructure that's held in private hands. Was there any discussion or any interest from DOD or DHS as you undertook this review on the security things about what can be done to try to generate a more effective

group of IT experts here in the United States, many of which are coming to the U.S. institutions, academic institutions from overseas and often returning back? This potentially puts us at a competitive disadvantage going forward. MCLARTY: Yes. And I think your question largely is the answer as well. I mean, clearly **we have less talented students here studying -- or put another way, more talented students studying in other countries that are gifted, talented, really have a tremendous ability to develop these kind of technology and scientific advances, we're going to be put at an increasingly disadvantage.** Where if they come here --and I kind of like Dr. Land's approach of the green card being handed to them or carefully put in their billfold or purse as they raduate -- then, obviously, that's going to strengthen, I think, our system, our security needs. But again, I think, Frank, you raised a very good point in terms of the security measures that are needed in this interim, if you want to call it that, as we hopefully get some reform here in this area. Yes, we were mindful of that. Ted, you might want to be a little more specific in that regard. But I think you make the basic point of the need. I mean, you're right; about the 15 out of the top 20 and wha's being developed overseas. That underscores the need to get the best and brightest here and to keep them here -- or, if they go back to their countries, at least they have a link here.

Impact – R/T Overheating

They claim more jobs from foreign students is bad because it'll overheat the economy

Indian Development/Global Development

Link – Skills

Working on an H-1B visa increases Indian immigrant's innovative capacity

Kerr, William R. "The Supply Side of Innovation: H-1B Visa Reforms and US Ethnic Invention" Hbs.edu. 26 Oct. 2017. Web. 10 Mar. 2018. <http://www.hbs.edu/faculty/Publication%20Files/09-005_005359f2-2ee8-4d73-b248-af492e44ecb4.pdf> NS

Our first finding is that **increases in H-1B admissions substantially increased rates of Indian and Chinese invention in dependent cities relative to their peers**. In the base specifications, **a 10% growth in the H-1B population increased Indian and Chinese invention by 6%-12%** in the most dependent quintile of cities relative to the bottom two quintiles. Just as importantly, the relative rates of Indian and Chinese invention grew by 2%-7% in the second and third quintiles. These differences are economically important and statistically different from responses in the reference category. Responses are also weaker for other non-English inventor groups, which is to be expected given the H-1B programís primary pull from India and China for SE workers. Turning to crowding-in versus crowding-out effects, positive elasticities typically exist for inventors with English names in these estimations as well. This suggests positive effects for natives, as English inventors account for 72% of all inventors in our sample. These elasticities, however, are much smaller than those for other ethnicities and are often not statistically different from zero. In the baseline specification, **a 10% growth in the H-1B population increases English invention by 0%-1%** in the most dependent quintile relative to the least. **This suggests that natives are not likely being crowded-out in large numbers by higher H-1B admissions**. The elasticities also indicate that crowding-in effects are small to the extent that they exist. Combining elasticities with inventor group sizes, crowding-in contributions would be about half of immigrantsídirect contributions in the 1% scenario, whereas all technology growth would come from ethnic inventors themselves in the 0% scenario. Total invention is estimated to increase by 0%-2% in the short-run.

IL – FDI

A one percent increase in the number of immigrants with high levels of education increases outward FDI by 1.26%

Masood Gheasi. (Tinbergen Institute). Migration and Foreign Direct Investment: Education Matters. 2011. https://research.vu.nl/ws/portalfiles/portal/2936759

It is often suggested that education matters in the impact assessment of migrants. And therefore, we included the education level of immigrants living in the UK. Our results show that immigrants with a higher education have a positive impact on both the inward and outward volume of FDI, respectively. **We find that a one percent increase in the number of immigrants with a higher education from a source country into the UK, increases ceteris paribus the outward volume of FDI by 1.26 percent,** while a one percent increase in the stock of immigrants with a higher education raises the inward stock of FDI by 1.48 percent, respectively. Thus, higher educated migrants have a higher impact on inward FDI to the UK. The presence of educated migrants in the UK apparently reduces the transaction cost of FDI in both directions.

Skilled immigrants create trade linkages and disseminate information about foreign markets which increases FDI

Jose L. Groizard. (Universitat de les Illes Balears). Skilled migration and sending economies. Testing brain drain and brain gain theories. October 2007. http://pareto.uab.cat/jllull/Papers/BrainDrain.pdf

Skilled worker migration also affects sending economies through other channels. One of which is worker remittances. It is not clear whether skilled migrants send more remittances to their home country than non-skilled migrants. Cinar and Docquier (2004), emphasize the positive effect of remittances in the case of liquidity constraints for education; in this case, a brain drain can enhance human capital in the country, if it reduces these limitations. However, other studies (e.g. Faini, 2003) show that when there is a high proportion of skilled individuals among emigrants, there is a low volume of remittances to the home country, hence, remittances cannot compensate for the negative effects of brain drain. **The formation of migrant networks creates FDI and trade linkages which help strengthen the gains from trade and the dissemination of knowledge, which ultimately spur growth in the sending economy.** Networks or diaspora externalities emerge as a consequence of a reduction in transaction and other information costs associated with the commitment problem that is inherent in agency relationships. For example, in business-related services operating at distant locations, diaspora creates or replaces a weak international environment based on trust and punishment mechanisms that prevent opportunism and contract violation among individuals belonging to the same community. **Moreover, information on market related issues is easier to obtain in the presence of ethnic networks. For example, emigrants have more information on consumer preferences, product providers, regulatory regimes, and business ethics in both receiving and home countries, which in fact reduces transaction costs, facilitates exchange in goods and services and creates business opportunities.** Relevant references with respect to trade networks are Gould (1994), Rauch and Trindade (2002) and Rauch and Casella (2002), none of whom consider educated migrants separately from total migrants. Furthermore, there is an increasing number of studies evaluating the FDI network channel. For example, Tong (2005) uses a gravity model to explain bilateral investment as a result of the number of ethnic Chinese in 1990, Javorcik et al. (2006) find that **the US FDI abroad between 1990 and 2000 is positively associated with the presence of skilled migrants from the receiving country** and Kugler and Rapoport (2007) suggest that skilled migration is negatively correlated with US FDI inflows contemporaneously and positively correlated with future increases in FDI inflows. Surprisingly there is only one unpublished study reporting cross-country evidence that suggests a positive relationship between skilled migration and FDI (Docquier and Lodigiani, 2007).

A one percent increase in skilled immigration increases FDI inflows to the sending economies by .44%.

Jose L. Groizard. (Universitat de les Illes Balears). Skilled migration and sending economies. Testing brain drain and brain gain theories. October 2007. http://pareto.uab.cat/jllull/Papers/BrainDrain.pdf

Table 4 presents OLS estimation results for the FDI channel (equation (5)). The first specification (column 1) is the basic, and from column 2 to 4, total emigration rate is included as an additional regressor. Moreover, the specification in column 3 includes a variable of natural resource abundance and in column 4 we omit the lagged dependent variable to test the robustness of results. The two final columns are estimates of the first two specifications restricted for the developing country sample. The major findings can be summarized as follows: the **migration of**

skilled workers has a positive and significant effect on FDI inflows to the sending economies in all specifications and samples. Elasticities are in a range from 0.126 to 0.439, becoming higher when we omit lagged FDI stock. The effect of total migration on FDI is negative and significant in two out of six columns, and when we include it as a regressor, the elasticity of the brain drain rate is higher.

High skilled immigrants actively contribute to the creation of international business networks. A 1% increase in the stock of high skilled immigrants in the US increases outward FDI from the US to the country of the immigrants by .5%.

Volker Grossman. (IZA World of Labor). How immigration affects investment and productivity in host and home countries. 2016. https://wol.iza.org/uploads/articles/292/pdfs/how-immigration-affects-investment-and-productivity-in-host-and-home-countries.pdf

There is also evidence that a **higher stock of immigrants has a positive impact on the stock of international bank loans from the host country to the immigrants' home country** [8]. The effect is particularly large when the immigrants are high-skilled and the two countries do not share a common language, legal heritage, or colonial past. **This suggests that immigrants are particularly important for facilitating cross-border financial flows when informational problems are severe.** As is the case for bank loans, there may also be a positive effect from immigration on outward FDI from the host country to the immigrants' home country. One study suggests that **a larger immigration stock of both low- and high-skilled workers in the US in 1990 led to higher subsequent growth of outward FDI financed by US firms over 1990–2000** [9]. The channels through which immigration affects outward FDI may differ for low- and highskilled migrants, however. One hypothesis is that investors in developed countries with little advance information about the quality of the labor force in developing countries may observe a rather high productivity of immigrants despite their few formal qualifications, take it as signal of the quality of the labor force in the home country of the immigrants, and thus may be more positively inclined to invest there than they would be without that signal. **High-skilled immigrants**, by contrast, may **actively contribute to the creation of international business networks.** Demonstrating causality despite the weak correlation shown in Figure 1 is usually tackled by predicting migration using variables that affect migration but have no direct effect on investment or productivity gains. Using predicted rather than actual migration avoids that the estimated migration effects actually come from omitted determinants of investment and productivity that are correlated with migration and would therefore bias estimation results. The most common approach to avoiding such omitted-variable bias is to use historically rooted migration stocks of different immigration groups as a predictor of migration. The approach is based on the notion that potential migrants determine where to migrate based on the number of prior migrants from their country, who can ease their migration by providing a social network based on family or cultural ties. This method is used, for instance, in a study that accounts for the possibility that outward US FDI induces migration of workers in foreign subsidiaries to the US headquarters of multinational companies [10]. The study predicts the total stock of migrants from a home country using the share of the stock of migrants in that country's population 30 years earlier. **The results suggest that a 1% increase in the stock of college-educated immigrants in the US raises the stock of outward FDI from the US to the home country of the immigrants by about 0.5%.** The effect is slightly lower for an increase in the stock of all immigrants

A one dollar increase in FDI is associated with 2.3 dollar increase in complementary domestic investment.

Tulus Tambunan. (University of Trisakti). THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ON POVERTY REDUCTION. A SURVEY OF LITERATURE AND A TEMPORARY FINDING FROM INDONESIA. http://www.iese.ac.mz/lib/saber/fd_996.pdf

Jenkins and Thomas (2002) argue that FDI can contribute to economic growth not only by providing foreign capital but also by crowding in additional domestic investment; so it increases the total growth effect of FDI. In an analysis of panel data for 58 developing countries, Bosworth and Collins (1999) found that about half of each dollar of capital inflow translates into an increase in domestic investment. Their findings suggest a foreign resource transfer equal to 53-69% of the inflow of financial capital. However, **when the capital inflows take the form of FDI, there is a near one-for-one relationship between the FDI and domestic investment.** A study by Borensztein et al. (1998) tested the effect of FDI on economic growth in a cross-country regression framework. The authors found some evidence of a "crowding-in" effect, i.e., that **FDI is complementary to domestic investment. A one dollar increase in FDI inflows is associated with an increase in total investment in the host economy of more than one dollar. This implies that FDI exerts a positive effect on domestic investment, ranging from 1.5 to 2.3**,

probably due to the attraction of complementary activities that dominate the displacement of domestic competitors. Another important channel through which FDI can have a great contribution to economic growth in developing countries is by supporting export growth of the countries.

IL – Remittances

Remittances decreased by 9% for the second year in a row

Lalit Jha. (Live Mint). Remittances to India dropped by nearly 9% in 2016: World Bank. 4/22/17. https://www.livemint.com/Politics/AO8irc39Vh6pDcRoHgoOTN/Remittances-to-India-dropped-by-nearly-9-in-2016World-Bank.html

Washington: **Notwithstanding a significant 8.9% drop in remittances to India in 2016, the country retained the top spot among remittances receiving nations, according to a World Bank report. T**he World Bank, in its latest report, said that t**he remittances to developing countries fell for a second consecutive year in 2016**, a trend not seen in three decades. This was attributable mainly to the drop in oil prices and fiscal tightening in the oil producing countries in the West Asia, which has a significant Indian migrant population accounting for a large chunk of remittances. India, while retaining its top spot as the world's largest remittance recipient, led the decline with remittance inflows amounting to $62.7 billion last year, a decrease of 8.9% over $68.9 billion in 2015.

Skilled workers in the U.S. see 62-68% increase in their earning compared to if they stayed in their home country -> reason why they can send so much back compared to immigrants in general.

Commander 04 Simon Commander [visiting senior research fellow in the economics department and director of the Centre for New and Emerging Markets (CNEM) at the London Business School and adviser in the Office of Chief Economist at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)], 2-2004, "The Brain Drain: Curse or Boon? A Survey of the Literature," University of Chicago Press, http://www.nber.org/books/bald04-1 //DF

What empirical relevance do the early models have? Estimates of relative wages across countries with appropriate controls are scarce. Nevertheless, all the available (and generally biased) estimates of relative-wage differentials signal substantial wage gaps for most categories of skilled workers when comparing developing with developed countries over time. For example, for the software sector, Arora et al. (2001) have compared salaries of professionals in India and the United States. The numbers are for starting salaries in large establishments, but they do not control for characteristics like experience or education. What emerges from this biased co parison is that salaries in the United States for some occupational categories are at least ten times higher than in India, while salaries, generally, in the United States are several multiples those in India. Indeed, other evidence confirms that skilled workers systematically earn less (adjusted for purchasing power) in developing than in developed countries. A recent study of new immigrants to the United States, for example, finds that the average immigrant realized major earnings gains over their last job abroad. Men experienced a 68 percent increase in earnings, and women a 62 percent increase. New immigrants who came primarily for work reasons experienced by far the largest increases in earnings (Jasso et al. 2000). The reasons for such persistent wage differentials are interesting, not least because skilled-wage differentials in favor of developed countries contradict the predictions of much modern growth theory.10 It is hardly surprising news that there is a substantial income differential across countries that motivates emigration. What of the impact on the sending countries' labor market? In particular, can we find evidence of widespread emulation effects? Data concerning occupational wages of professionals in developing countries is scarce. Using Indian data, Arora et al. (2001) and Kumar (2000) have found that one of the major problems perceived by Indian ICT firms is a shortage of skilled labor. Furthermore, the late 1990s boom in the Indian software sector has clearly been assoc ated with increased demand for engineers, and there is evidence of this forcing up skilled wages.

H-1B workers make triple the wages with 10 years less education in the U.S. than in Indian -> reason why they can send so much back compared to immigrants in general.

Lant Pritchett. (Harvard University). The Place Premium: Wage Differences for Identical Workers Across the US Border. January 2009. https://dash.harvard.edu/bitstream/handle/1/4412631/Clemens%20Place%20Premium.pdf?sequence=1

The enormous size of the ratios Ro, compared to wage differences created by differences in other wage determinants such as education, is underscored by column 8 of the table. This is identical to column 6 except for one change: It compares the average predicted wage of a foreign-born, foreign-educated, 35 year-old urban male in the US who has completed only primary education to the average predicted wage of a 35 year-old urban male in the foreign country who has completed four years of tertiary education (interpreting X in Figure 1 as education, column 8 thus shows the ratio c″ /d″). For example, **an** average **Indian worker with six years of Indian education earns about triple the wages working in the United States**, adjusted for purchasing power, **as a person with 16 years of education earns in India.** 2.3 Robustness of the estimated Ro As with any empirical exercise, we make a number of assumptions. Here we discuss several of these assumptions and their possible effects on the magnitude of the results.

H-1B visa workers are uniquely positioned to send back a substantial amount of money to their home country.

Asyraf Afthanorhan/Tito Boeri (Int. J. Society Systems Science/Bocconi University). "Developing the patients' loyalty model for medical tourism industry: the case of Malaysia."/ "Brain Drain and Brain Gain: The Global Competition to Attract High-Skilled Migrants." 2012/2017.
Thus, there are several benefits to capture an attention of local professional abroad such as optional flat tax rate within 15%, tax exemption on personal effects, tax exemption on car, and permanent resident status for foreign spouse and children. All of these advantages are implement to facilitate the problems of professional abroad. Basically, Talent Corporation also serves other service for unemployment graduate in a variety field in order to achieve the objective of Malaysia becoming as a high income nation by 2020. According to Boeri (2012), they suggest that **sending professionals abroad can accelerate development at home via remittances and the return of new ideas and skills, so there can be a 'brain gain via a brain drain' for migrant-sending countries.** Based on their view, sending professional abroad was a good way to contribute the economy sector of their origin country in double situation, in particular, they can learn the skills of productivity from other country and at the same time they can continuously send the information so that their country always up to date. This win-win situation can benefit to their country besides improve the skill of workers. World Health Organization (WHO) suggests the doctor patient ratio is 1:600 as practice among developed countries (The Star, 27 May 2013). At present Malaysia was achieved at 1:800 which is expect with the 3,500 doctors that were produced annually. Therefore, Malaysia still requires more expertise workers in medical field to contribute in healthcare sectors.

Statistically the more an immigrant makes in a foreign country compared to their home country the more they send back.

Federico S. Mandelman and Andrei Zlate (FEDERAL RESERVE BANK of ATLANTA). "Immigration, Remittances, and Business Cycles." May 2010.
https://www.parisschoolofeconomics.eu/IMG/pdf/frederico_mandelman_Immigration_Remittances_and_Business_Cycles.pdf
The increase in the sunk emigration cost leads to a decline in the arrivals and in the stock of immigrant labor, which in turn generates a gradual decline in the capital stock in Home. This translates into lower home output and aggregate consumption (deÖned as Cs + Cu). Notice, however, that the wage of established immigrants (which is the same as that of native unskilled labor) beneÖts from this policy change. As foreign workers are deterred from emigrating to Home, the resident labor supply in Foreign becomes relatively abundant, and the foreign wage falls. The cheaper labor input encourages capital accumulation and enhances output in Foreign. However, due to the misallocation of labor across borders, the pooled consumption of the foreign household declines. **The flow of remittances per unit of labor significantly increases to compensate for the wage difference between Home and Foreign.** Total remittances decrease slightly as the immigrant labor stock declines. Positive Technology Shock in Home: Low vs. High Sunk Emigration Costs We consider the two counterfactual scenarios with low and high sunk emigration sunk costs levels: fe = 1 (solid line) and fe = 6 (dashed line). In this experiment, different levels of migration barriers result in different steady-state levels for the model variables. For consistency, we compute the impulse responses using the posterior median of the estimated parameters (with the only exception of fe) and plot them as percentage deviations from steady state. Fig. 6 shows the e§ect of an unexpected 1% increase in home productivity.

Migrants with a university degree send on average $1,000 in remittances, this is $500 dollars more than migrants with low levels of educations.

Albert Bollard, David McKenzie, Melanie Morten, and Hillel Rapoport (World Bank). "Remittances and the Brain Drain Revisited: The Microdata Show That More Educated Migrants Remit More." May 12, 2011.
https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/13468/wber_25_1_132.pdf?sequence=1
Results for individual countries are mixed at the extensive margin, with education significantly positively associated with the likelihood of remitting in two surveys (the U.S. NIS and the Survey of Brazilians and Peruvians in Japan), significantly negatively associated with this likelihood in three surveys (the U.S. Pew survey and both Spanish surveys), and no significant relationship in the other six surveys, with three positive and

three negative point estimates. One general observation is that a more negative relationship appears in surveys that focus on sampling migrants through community-sampling methods, such as the NIDI surveys, which take their sample from places where migrants cluster, and the Pew Hispanic surveys, which randomly dial phone numbers in areas with dense Hispanic populations. One might expect that educated migrants who live in such areas (and who take the time to respond to phone or on-the-street surveys) would be less successful than educated migrants who live in more integrated neighborhoods and thus who would not be picked up in these surveys. In contrast, at the intensive margin, 10 of 12 individual surveys show a positive relationship between remittances and education, 5 of them statistically significant, and 2 show a negative and insignificant relationship. Thus it is not surprising that when the data are pooled there is a strong positive association at the intensive margin and that it outweighs the small negative and insignificant relationship at the extensive margin in the total effect. This point is made graphically on a log scale in figure 1, which plots the nonparametric relationship between total remittances and years of schooling, after linearly controlling for dataset fixed effects using a partial linear model (Robinson 1988), together with a 95 percent confidence interval. The vertical lines demarcate the quartiles of years of schooling. **Average remittances steadily increase from around $500 in the lowest education quartile to close to $1,000 for those with university degrees.** Moreover, the positive association increases most strongly for migrants with postgraduate education, which shows that not only do migrants with some university education remit more than those without, but also that migrants with postgraduate degrees remit more than those with only a couple of years of university.

India receives $10 billion worth of remittances from the U.S., a lot of which comes from H-1B holder.

Rahul Pandey (National Herald India). "The US Department of Homeland Security's plan to curb H-1B visa extensions could cause serious problems if the workers have to come back home, especially because the Indian IT sector is not doing well." January 5, 2018. https://www.nationalheraldindia.com/national/india-should-halt-defence-purchases-from-the-us-to-counter-trumps-h1-b-visa-stand
Forget the economics, this issue could cause serious problems for the Indian IT and ITES industry, already under disrupted by automation and AI. The government needs to go beyond niceties and do some serious diplomatic muscle flexing and fight for the future of our young women and men who will face serious problems if they have to come back home. As an option, the government should halt defence purchases from the USA, to build serious pressure. The move is going to hurt the Indian IT sector and the Indian economy at large. A large part of the IT business in the country comes from foreign operations. A change in the rules could not only send Indian techies back home, it would also impact the profit margins of Indian IT companies like Tata Consultancy Services, Cognizant Technology Solutions and Infosys who get a large share of the H1B visas. The indirect impact would be felt in the broader economy. **Total remittances to India are in the range of US $ 65-68 billion per annum and around US$ 10 billion comes from the United States, a lot of this money is coming from H1B visa holders. With a slow down in the oil economies in the middle east, remittances saw a five percent decline in 2016 and the American situation could make matters worse.** While some of these may be absorbed in domestic IT firms, it would mean a shakeout for the Indian IT sector employees working at home. And the Indian IT sector is not doing well. There are about 39-40 lakh people who are employed in the IT sector and about six lakh are expected to lose their jobs over the next three years. With H1B now reducing margins and bringing home another five lakh professionals, the industry is headed for serious trouble. The economic and human impact of this could be devastating. The crisis has been brewing ever since Trump took office about a year ago, but Indian diplomatic corps have not been able make a significant intervention on the issue. Union External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj's meeting with US Secretary of State Rex Tillerson in September 2017 did not help in making any impact.

Remittances are critical for India's economy. Reporter Shafeeq Rahman 18 explains: Remittances are a major component to Indian growth where domestic resources and national production are insufficient to provide full employment for the existing labor supply

Rahman 4-18 Shafeeq Rahman [Delhi-based researcher on socioeconomic issues. He writes at The Huffington Post, DailyO and many other national and international newspapers], 4-12-2018, "Why Remittances from the Middle East Matter to India," Fair Observer, https://www.fairobserver.com/region/middle_east_north_africa/global-remittances-middle-east-gulf-india-labor-force-news-43199/ //DF
India is the leading recipient of international personal remittances, claiming 10.9% of global inflows. This is followed by China (10.6%) and the Philippines (5.4%), according to the latest data released by the World Bank for 2016. Total remittance inflow to India was $62 billion in 2016, down from $68 billion in 2015. A major fall (9.5%) is noted from Middle Eastern countries, whose share constitutes 55.7% ($35 billion) of India's total remittances, as the average annual income per Indian migrant across the region decreased from $5,973 in 2015 to $5,407 in 2016. **Remittances are a major component in terms of contribution to GDP, especially for developing nations like India where domestic resources and national production are insufficient to provide full employment for the existing labor supply**. The average wage rate is also lower in India compared to countries where remittances originate. Also, while India's remittance inflows are similar to China's, the share of remittances as a percentage of GDP is higher in India (2.5%) against China's 0.6%. This difference reflects a higher dependency of India's domestic economy on foreign remittances. Since the

Middle East, and specifically the Gulf states, is a major source for India's remittance inflow, a decline in earning in the region could adversely affect India's employment and balance of payment. The Middle East accommodates the highest number of Indian migrants around the world, with an estimated 8 million residing in the region, accounting for 19.7% of total global migrants in the Middle East and 53.7% of total Indian migrants globally. Over the last four years, the number of Indian workers to emigration check required (ECR) countries fell from 804,000 in 2014 to 391,000 in 2017. ECR, a protective measure for the non-matriculate Indian migrants to 17 countries across the Middle East and Southeast Asia, was adopted under the Migration Act 1983. Out of 17 ECR countries, 12 are in the Middle East. According to the RBI survey report for 2012, 42% of migrants to the Middle East were classified as unskilled labor. The Middle East accommodates the highest number of Indian migrants around the world, with an estimated 8 million residing in the region, accounting for 19.7% of total global migrants in the Middle East and 53.7% of total Indian migrants globally. Over the last four years, the number of Indian workers to emigration check required (ECR) countries fell from 804,000 in 2014 to 391,000 in 2017. ECR, a protective measure for the non-matriculate Indian migrants to 17 countries across the Middle East and Southeast Asia, was adopted under the Migration Act 1983. Out of 17 ECR countries, 12 are in the Middle East. According to the RBI survey report for 2012, 42% of migrants to the Middle East were classified as unskilled labor. A discrepancy in earnings is illustrative: While an average salary in India is $2,860 a year, in Qatar, Indian migrants earn $6,916 a year on average, followed by $5,713 in Kuwait, $5,544 in the United Arab Emirates and $5,112 in Saudi Arabia. Indians occupy various positions ranging from managerial roles to laborers. Around 10% are employed as doctors, engineers, chartered accountants and scientists, while a further 10% work in white-collar jobs such as storekeepers, clerks, secretaries and accountants in both government and private sectors. The majority, around 75-80%, makes up laborers and technicians working in construction and as home servants. **The ongoing economic downturn in the Gulf due to the fall in crude oil prices, internal political disturbances**, the extra burden of taxes on expats (like the family-dependent tax in Saudi Arabia), **and the growing inclination to recruit locals could account for the fall in remittances**. Further, Indian workers in the Middle East report violations of contractual terms, adverse working conditions, poor wages and problems related to medical, insurance and compensation claims. As a result, many Indian workers have showed an interest in returning home. By February 2017, 3,015 workers in the Middle East had requested repatriation from Indian authorities (a vast majority of these from Saudi Arabia), while 594 Indians were in jail across the Middle East at this time last year. Besides external pressures, Indian policies toward the ECR migrants heading to the Gulf are also a major causes for the decline, like the introduction of a tax on conversion of remittances, extra regularization of foreign recruiting markets and now the color coding of ECR passports. The color coding scheme was part of a reform to minimize the number of passport pages that contain unnecessary information. Since ECR status was included on a separate page, India's government had the intention to remove this page by coloring the passport jacket orange to identify ECR emigrants. This could create a sense of inferiority among the ECR passport holders due to their poor economic and educational status and further decrease labor flow. After protests by politicians and activists, the government rolled back its discriminatory initiative. Pointing out its repercussions, Oommen Chandy, former chief minister of Kerala, said: "If this becomes a reality, the moment an orange color passport holder lands in a foreign country, he will be treated with disdain, and it will have a telling impact on such people's character and individuality. This should not happen at all." Shashi Tharoor, chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs, surmized that "the very premise of this decision — discriminating against the citizens of a country based on their economic status and educational qualifications — makes it inherently unfair." A decline of remittance inflows creates a major cause for concern due to adverse impact on India's balance of payment and on the domestic employment adjustment. The government must take remedial measures to curb such decline and to prevent the discriminatory behavior against ECR migrants. Disputes related to wages and contract violations are also common in the Indian labor market, but the occurrence of such incidents among migrants across the Middle East should not be overstated to provide a reason for tightening recruitment rules and imposing excess regulations.

R/T Remittances Only Go to Wealthy People

India - gaps are closing so remittances will increasingly go to poor families.

T. V. Padma (Nature). "INDIA: Barriers of language and caste." 21 September 2016.
https://www.nature.com/news/is-science-only-for-the-rich-1.20650

Still, says Desiraju, there are signs of progress. For a long time, Indian officials assumed that all they had to do was set up centres of scientific excellence and the effects on education would simply trickle down to the masses. "But now," he says, **"agencies are beginning to adopt a more bottom-up approach" that seeks to find talented people at the lowest economic levels. At the University of Delhi South Campus, geneticist Tapasya Srivastava sees the effects of that shift. "Competitiveness for higher science education is increasing across all caste-based categories and gaps are dissolving," she says. "Talented young researchers are getting admissions based on their merit**

alone and not because of the constitutional provision," agrees Desiraju. But there is much still to be done, he says. "Finding the right talented girl or boy in a small town or village in India is often like finding a needle in a haystack."

China - lower class citizens have access to STEM education.

David Cyranoski (Nature). "CHINA: Low pay powers brain drain."21 September 2016.
https://www.nature.com/news/is-science-only-for-the-rich-1.20650

It is no accident that China currently produces more science PhDs than any country in the world. **To combat large-scale poverty, especially in the interior provinces, the communist government in Beijing is trying to make education equally available to everyone. To help the poor, for example, Beijing sets tuition fees low and forbids raising them.** Just 5,000 yuan (US$750) per year is enough for entry into premier institutions such as Tsinghua University in Beijing. **And for those unable to come up with that sum, the country has national scholarship programmes, including tax-free loans and free admission. Meanwhile, to help integrate China's 55 ethnic minorities, which are also often poor,** most provinces give bonus points to minority students who take the Gaokao: a university entrance examination that is the most important threshold to pass on the way to an academic career. **A quota system ensures that students from remote regions such as Xinjiang and Tibet are represented at elite schools. China even has 12 universities that are dedicated to minorities.**

Brazil - progressive policies paying off.

Jeff Tollefson (Nature). "BRAZIL: Progressive policy pays off." 21 September 2016.
https://www.nature.com/news/is-science-only-for-the-rich-1.20650#/brazil

In Brazil, inequalities in wealth are extreme by almost every measure — including education. The government-run schools are so bad that they are avoided by all but the poorest families. As recently as 2014, just 57% of the country's 19-year-olds had completed high school. And yet **there are signs of progress, especially in science, technology, engineering and medicine. In 2011, for example, Brazil created Science Without Borders, a programme to send tens of thousands of high-achieving university and graduate students to study abroad. Because students from wealthier families have by far the best primary and secondary education, they might have been expected to dominate the selection process. But by the end of the first phase this year, more than half of the 73,353 participants had come from low-income families.** "These statistics really caught us all by surprise," says Carlos Nobre, a climate scientist who formerly headed of one of the public foundations that fund Science Without Borders.

IL – Welfare

A 3% increase in the labor force of the U.S. by relaxing immigration restrictions results in a 300 billion dollar benefit to poor countries each year.

Giovanni Facchini. (IZA). Do interest groups affect immigration?. 2007.
http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.840.1071&rep=rep1&type=pdf.

1For example, Borjas (1994) points out that "the literature does not yet provide a systematic analysis of the factors that generate the host country demand function for immigrants." (page 1693). See section 2 for a discussion of the related literature. **2A recent World Bank study estimates that the benefits to poor countries of rich countries allowing only a 3 percent rise in their labor force by relaxing migration restrictions is US $300 billion per year** (Pritchett 2006). For similar results see also Hamilton and Whalley (1984). 3 In particular, the proposed reforms are aimed at "...increasing the number of H1B visas granted annually to foreign workers employed temporarily at U.S. companies; granting employment-based visas to workers whose H1B visas are about to expire but whose application for lawful permanent residency (commonly known as a "green card") is backlogged; and allowing foreign workers who earn advanced degrees at U.S. colleges and universities to stay and work in the United States once they graduate." CIO, December 19 2006. Available at http://www.cio.com/article/27581/.

A 3% rise in rich countries‘ labor forces supplied by poor countries on a temporary and rolling basis, with each individual residing abroad for between 3 and 5 years, would raise developing countries annual welfare by $200bn.

Alan Winters. (Sussex University). Measuring the Impact of the Movement of Labor Using a Model of Bilateral Migration Flows. 2007. http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.522.5243&rep=rep1&type=pdf

The Uruguay round heralded a new wave of optimism for developing country members as the first international discussions on the „temporary mobility of natural persons (Mode 4)‘ took place and the the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) was created as a permanent forum for managing services trade liberalization. Developing countries hoped at last to capitalise on their abundant labor. But despite a backdrop of many years of capital and goods market liberalization, policy makers on both sides of the GATS Mode 4 negotiations remained cautious and defensive, resulting in little progress being made (Winters, 2005a). This contrasts strongly with the evidence that the welfare benefits from liberalizing the movement of labor across boundaries would be huge. First, Winters (2001) argued that if individuals moving from a developing to a developed country made up just a quarter of the wage gap between the two nations, mobility equivalent to a 5% increase in industrialised countries populations would yield a global welfare gain of approximately $300bn at 1997 prices. **A similar back-of-the-envelope calculation estimated that liberalization equivalent to a 3% rise in _rich‘ countries‘ labor forces supplied by _poor‘ countries on a temporary and rolling basis, with each individual residing abroad for between 3 and 5 years, would raise developing countries annual welfare by $200bn** (Rodrik, 2004). More systematic approaches based on various modelling scenarios corroborated these computations. Walmsley and Winters (2005) estimated that liberalization of the quotas on the flows of both skilled and unskilled labor from developing to developed nations equivalent to 3% of the latter‘s labor force would yield a global welfare gain of $150bn at 1997 prices. Indeed, simulations from subsequent models based on bilateral migration flows (as opposed to from a global migrant pool) suggested that a similar lifting of quotas would produce approximately double these gains (World Bank, 2006). World Bank (2006) used the GMig2 Database with a modified version of the World Bank‘s LINKAGE recursivedynamic general equilibrium model. The paper found a global welfare gain of US$674

Allowing an additional movement of 3% of the existing labor force—would raise the welfare of those moving by $170 billion.

Lant Pritchett. (Harvard University). The Place Premium: Wage Differences for Identical Workers Across the US Border. January 2009. https://dash.harvard.edu/bitstream/handle/1/4412631/Clemens%20Place%20Premium.pdf?sequence=1

The fact that price gaps for labor exceed price gaps for goods, often by an order of magnitude, has obvious implications for the social welfare effects of liberalization as the heuristic intuition is that in simple partial equilibrium welfare losses increase with the square of price wedges. If one considers the general equilibrium welfare/output gains from completely open borders based the gains are astronomical: Hamilton and Whalley (1984) estimate a rough doubling of world output per person and Klein and Ventura (2004) use a calibrated general equilibrium model with capital mobility and estimate gains between 94% and 172%. But one need not consider radical notions like open borders, the general equilibrium simulations of Walmsley and Winters (2005) (Table 4, col. V) suggest that **just a tiny relaxation of barriers to migration into the OECD— allowing an additional movement of 3% of the existing labor force—would raise the welfare of those moving by $170 billion.**47 The World Bank (2005) (p. 128) finds that following an elimination of all remaining policy barriers to trade worldwide, developing countries would gain $109 billion in annual income by 2015. Caselli and Feyrer (2006) estimate the welfare gains from complete equalization of the MPK at one tenth of one percent of world GDP—roughly $65 billion—again a small fraction of the gains from only a modest relaxation of barriers to labor movement.

This that warrant level shiiii

Lant Pritchett (AKA The boy). (Harvard Kennedy School). Alleviating Global Poverty: Labor Mobility, Direct Assistance, and Economic Growth. 1/8/18.

The important point is that A is the characteristic of a place and is not owned and controlled by a person (as labor power and skills intrinsically are and as a machine or building or property can be). This means that **the productivity of a person might not be due to their own efforts or assets or choices but the productivity of the place in which they utilize those assets. And therefore if countries limit the mobility of labor through binding and coercive border based barriers this can generate massive differences in wages for people with exactly the same intrinsic productivity because it generates wedges in their market clearing price because of the difference in the factor’s marginal productivity between the two places. This is the deep sense in**

which labor mobility is the "least you can do" because the gain in wages is due to higher place based marginal product of labor so the person makes higher wages because an employer (or buyer) will pay them for their higher productivity. Economically this means the wage gains are better than free—these wages gains are efficiency enhancing and hence are Pareto Optimal and hence potential strictly Pareto Improving (meaning, with the right distribution of the gains, literally everyone could be better off). Of course this brackets lots of questions about the labor market and fiscal consequences of labor mobility for the host country but those are literally and figuratively second order of small and could, from a technical standpoint, easily be addressed.

FDI Impact – Poverty Reduction

Some nice warrants for FDI reduces poverty.

Tulus Tambunan. (University of Trisakti). The impact of Foreign Direct Investment on poverty reduction: A survey of literature and a temporary finding from Indonesia. 2011.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228652372_The_impact_of_Foreign_Direct_Investment_on_poverty_reduction_A_survey_of_literature_and_a_temporary_finding_from_Indonesia
Developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have come increasingly to see foreign direct investment (FDI) as a source of economic development, modernization, income growth, employment, and so poverty reduction. This is reflected by their currently pursued economic policies, which is explicitly intended to improve conditions to attract FDI and to maximize the benefits of the presence of FDI in their domestic economy. Since the Asian financial crisis in 1997, Indonesia has become much more liberal in its economic policies to attract more FDI to increase its economic growth and hence (though not mentioned explicitly in official policy statements) to alleviate poverty in the country. The main aim of this study is to ascertain whether since the establishment of New Order government led by Soeharto in 1966 up to now FDI have been played a crucial role in determining economic growth and hence poverty reduction in Indonesia. Based on a literature survey on the role of FDI in poverty alleviation, this paper argues that **FDI may have positive effects on poverty reduction mainly through three ways: (1) labor intensive economic growth with export growth as the most important engine, (2) technological, innovation and knowledge spillover effects from FDI-based firms on local economy, and (3) poverty alleviation government programs or projects financed by tax revenues collected from FDI-based firms**. A temporary finding based on secondary data only from Indonesia is very likely to support the role of FDI in poverty alleviation through that first way in the country. While, no evidence so far to prove the importance of the second and third ways in transferring the benefits of FDI to the poor in Indonesia, as no studies so far have been undertaken.

A one percent increase in the rate of GDP growth increases the average of income for the poorest 40% by 1%.

Tulus Tambunan. (University of Trisakti). THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ON POVERTY REDUCTION. A SURVEY OF LITERATURE AND A TEMPORARY FINDING FROM INDONESIA. http://www.iese.ac.mz/lib/saber/fd_996.pdf
that the general effects of FDI on growth are indeed essential, that growth tends to lift the incomes of the poor proportionately with overall growth. Deininger and Squire (1996) found that, for the 95 growth spells for which data on income shares were available, there was no systematic link between growth and inequality, but there was a strong positive relationship between growth and poverty alleviation. In particular, growth benefited the 9 poor in the vast majority (87.5%) of cases, whereas economic decline hurt the poor disproportionately (in five out of seven cases). Similar evidence also provided by Ravallion and Chen (1997). By using data from household surveys for 67 developing and transitional economies over 1981-94, they found that almost always, poverty fell with growth in average living standards and rose with contraction. By regressing the growth of average income for the poorest 20% and the poorest 40% of the population against the growth of GDP per capita, Roemer and Gugerty (1997) found that **on average the poor do benefit from economic growth. An increase in the rate of per capita GDP growth translates into a one-for-one increase in average income of the poorest 40%. For the poorest 20%, the elasticity of response is 0.921.** Another conclusion of this study is that income distribution changes only very slowly, and that a policy that aims at redistributing income at the expense of economic growth may have very low payoffs in terms of poverty reduction. By using data on income distribution for 27 developing countries, Timmer (1997) estimates the impact of average per capita income growth on the growth of per capita income of each income quintile. He found that the elasticity of overall growth and the growth in the per capita income of the poorest quintile was only 0.8 (and significantly less than one) and rose steadily to

slightly greater than one for the richest quintile. With this result, he argues that the apparent failure of growth to reach the poor in the countries with wide income gaps, while disappointing, should not be taken as a general indictment of economic growth itself.

A one percent increase in the national income decreases poverty by 2 percent

Anil Deolalikar. (Asia Development Bank). Poverty, Growth, and Inequality in Thailand. 2002
https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/109231/1/ewp-008.pdf
The second strand of literature has examined the effect of economic growth on absolute poverty. Ravallion (2000), Ravallion and Chen (1997), and Bruno et al. (1998) find that **the elasticity of the poverty headcount ratio is typically greater than two**, viz., that **when average income increases by 10 percent, the proportion of poor declines by more than 20 percent.** Other studies such as Morley (2000), De Janvry and Sadoulet (2000), and Smolensky et al. (1994) report a smaller elasticity of around one percent, but these are obtained from a smaller sample of countries. Ravallion and Chen (1997) also use poverty lines that combine an absolute and a relative component, but their elasticities are highly sensitive to where the poverty line is located. The elasticity of poverty to growth estimated by them ranges from -2.6 to -0.7, depending on whether the threshold is established at 50 percent or 100 percent of the average income observed at the initial period of observation. It is important to note, however, that a large and negative estimated elasticity of poverty with respect to growth does not imply that growth alone is sufficient for poverty reduction. A number of other variables, including sociocultural factors and the nature and quality of institutions in a country, play an important role in bringing about poverty reduction, both directly as well as indirectly via growth (Deolalikar et al. 2002).

FDI crucial for India's economy

Amit Khare. (Lucknow University). FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT- A ROADMAP FOR INDIAN ECONOMIC GROWTH. June 2017.
http://www.ijetsr.com/images/short_pdf/1498728725_752-765-ieteh252_ijetsr.pdf
The Indian economic power has improved because of multinational Companies in India the national income is twice the annual income of General Motors, the economic condition of all developing countries are much lesser than of multinational Companies. Foreign collaborations much more needed in certain fields like power Generation, Steel, Aluminium, Petroleum, Cement etc. The activities of multinationals which increases our dependency on foreign companies which ultimately use our resources should be restricted. **India must make a strong and much bolder persistent policy which ultimately boosts our FDI in India. FDI provides in Indian market economy with stability in inflow of funds, access to international markets, export growth, transfer of technology and skills and improves balance of payments. More FDI always guarantee high growth rates, more job opportunity and cash inflow. Both FDI and India's growth are directly proportional.** India needs a strong policy maker team for investors and at the same time it must encourage its state and central government to improve infrastructural setups. The steps taken by India to bring FDI will also help India to grow on its own. FDI must be monitored and nurtured so that it will bring more skills and resources to India that will be mutually beneficial.

A 1% increase in FDI leads to both a 13% increase in income over a decade, and a 1% increases in wages (Taubman - Center for Industrial Economic Studies)

Tulus Taubman, Center for Industrial Economic Studies, THE IMPACT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ON POVERTY REDUCTION. A SURVEY OF LITERATURE AND A TEMPORARY FINDING FROM INDONESIA, 2011, http://www.iese.ac.mz/lib/saber/fd_996.pdf (NK)
Though no studies so far on the social consequences of FDI, especially on poverty, in Indonesia, it can be assumed that the net effect of FDI on poverty in the country is positive: the number of new employment created is larger than the number of employment destroyed by the presence of foreign firms. This assumption is simply based on existing studies using cross country data. For instance, in their cross country study, Dollar and Kraay (2001) find that FDI as a proportion of GDP is significantly correlated with per capita GDP growth. They find that **a 1% increase in the FDI to GDP ratio would result in a cumulative effect of a 13% increase in average incomes over the course of a decade.** When running cross country fixed effects regressions, Rama (2001) also finds a strong relationship between the FDI to GDP ratio and increases in the level of wages by occupation. He too finds a large effect with a **[Rama '01 finds] a 1% increase in FDI being associated with a 1% increase in wages**. Another evidence is given by OECD (2002) using data on share of population living below 1 USD per day and FDI stock as percentage of GDP in 1995 from 60 developing countries, including Indonesia, which support the notion that FDI may help reduce poverty and improve social conditions in the countries under review (Figure 5). Based on this evidence, the report concludes that the beneficial effects of FDI on poverty reduction are potentially stronger when FDI is employed as a tool to develop labor-intensive industries in developing countries.

1% increase in FDI reduces the number of people living below the poverty line by 0.05%.

Tran Trong Hung (National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies). "Impacts of Foreign Direct Investment on Poverty Reduction in Vietnam." http://www.grips.ac.jp/vietnam/VDFTokyo/Doc/18TTHungPaper.pdf

In the poverty equation, the partial coefficient of gross domestic product per capita is negatively statistically significant at the 5% level. This result is consistent with the hypothesis that the growth of an economy reduces the number of poor people in a province. It shows that holding other variables constant, the percentage of people living below the poverty line in a province will decrease by 0.0167% when GDP per capita of the province increases 1%. This result can be explained by Dollar and Kraay's (2000) finding that growth tends to increase the incomes of the poor proportionately with the overall growth. The direct effects of FDI on poverty reduction through the partial coefficient of the ratio of the inflows of FDI to the GDP of the province are negative and statistically significant at the 1% level. This result is consistent with the hypothesis that FDI has positively indirect impact on the reduction of poverty in a province. Holding other variables constant, **a one percentage increases in the ratio of FDI to GDP in a province will decrease by 0.0516% the number of people living below the poverty line.** It is interesting to note that the impact of FDI is even larger than the impact of growth on poverty reduction. This is possible due to the nature of the inflows of FDI, which usually flows into areas having good infrastructure, labor, and availability of market. Thus, with the availability of a good economic environment, the impact of FDI largely reduces the poverty in the surveyed provinces. The effect of the employment in a province is negative and significant at the 5% level. The percentage of people living under the poverty line will reduce by 1.32 percent when the employment rate in a province increases by one percent, holding other variables constant. This is consistent with some studies which show that increases in employment opportunity reduce poverty.1

Wage Impact

1% increase in FDI increases employment growth by 3%.

Roland Craigwell (International Labor Organization). "Foreign Direct Investment and Employment in the English and Dutch-Speaking Caribbean." 2006. http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/---sro-port_of_spain/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_306245.pdf

Investment expenditure is a critical contributor to a country's productive capacity and by extension, the rate of output growth and employment. In the Caribbean, foreign direct investment (FDI), although small by world standards, accounts for most of the total investment, as domestic saving is usually inadequate to meet local financing needs. In fact, FDI inflows to countries such as Bermuda and the Cayman Islands have consistently exceeded gross domestic investment during the past twenty years. In terms of the distribution of FDI flows by industry, the bulk is sourced by primary industries (mainly mining and oil exploration) and tertiary activities, chiefly tourism and international business and financial services. Most of the FDI to the region originates in the United States (with Bermuda being the largest recipient of US investment) and Asia. Despite varied potential theoretical benefits of FDI, the majority of the empirical research has focused on its influence on economic growth with mixed results (see Balasubramanyam, Salisu and Sapsford, 1999; Blomstrom, Lipsey and Zejan, 1994; De Mello, 1999). However, a highly desired outcome of attracting FDI is the potential for creating employment opportunities in the host country. Unfortunately, a search of the literature unearthed only one previous study (Fu and Balasubramanyam (2005) on China) on the role of FDI in employment determination. This article found a strong linkage between FDI and employment as well as FDI and exports. The authors estimate that **a 1 percent increase in FDI raises employment growth by about 3 percent** and exports by almost 9 per cent, concluding that FDI tends to provide an outlet for surplus productive capacity and labour in the receiving country. An examination of the positive relationship between FDI and employment is the key objective of this study. Judging by the sample data, it appears that this objective was achieved in the 20 English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean countries investigated, as employment in FDI industries almost doubled during the period 1990 to 2000. Moreover, the data suggest that the proportion of the labour force employed in FDI industries has been rising and that both the level and growth in productivity (output per person) is higher in these industries.

Employment Impact

1% increase in FDI increases wage growth by 1%.

Martín Rama (Development Research Group/The World Bank). "Globalization, Inequality and Labor Market Policies." June 23, 2001. https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/e71e/6810575d398c299fd554899c9baaab87ffb4.pdf

The results reported in Tables 3 and 4 suggest that globalization has a mixed impact on wages. Openness to trade, as captured by either trade flows or economic policies, is associated with a lower level of wages by occupation. Except in one specification, all the effects are statistically significant. In addition, the magnitude of the effects appears to be considerable. In the specifications that do control for development level, political and economic freedom, an increase in the trade-to-GDP ratio by 20 percentage points leads to a 5 to 6 percent decline in wages. The impact is similar when an economy opens up, according to the indicator constructed by Sachs and Warner. The effect of the latter indicator on

labor costs in manufacturing is even bigger. But the size and significance of the coefficient multiplying the trade-to-GDP ratio varies across specifications, suggesting that the estimated impact on labor costs in manufacturing is not robust. On the other hand, foreign direct investment appears to have a positive impact on wages. This impact is large and statistically significant in the case of wages measured by occupation.

When foreign direct increases by one percentage point of GDP, wages grow by roughly one percent.

The effect seems even bigger in the case of labor costs in manufacturing, but it is statistically insignificant. A simple way to test whether globalization also leads to increased inequality among workers is to repeat the analyses in Tables 3 and 4 using indicators of wage dispersion as the explained variable. In Table 5, the chosen indicator is the standard deviation of the log of wages by occupation, based on the data set assembled by Freeman and Oostendorp. This standard deviation can be interpreted as the typical gap, in relative terms, between wages in any occupation and the average wage. The higher the standard deviation, the more important the inequality among workers. In the regressions in Table 5, there is a maximum of one observation per country and year. In Table 6, the explained variable is the percentage increase in labor earnings associated with one additional year of education, based on the data set under construction by Freeman, Oostendorp and Rama. The bigger this increase, the wider the earnings gap between skilled and unskilled workers. In the regressions in Table 6, there can be several observations per country and year, but missing values are common.

Remittance Impact - Poverty Reduction

Warrant: Remittances reduce poverty

Catalina Amuedo-Dorante, The good and the bad in remittance flows, 2014, IZA http://wol.iza.org/articles/good-and-bad-in-remittance-flows

Remittances can **increase the well-being of receiving households by smoothing consumption and improving living conditions. Remittances can facilitate the accumulation of human capital by making possible improved sanitary conditions, healthier lifestyles, proper healthcare, and greater educational attainment. Remittances can ease the credit constraints of unbanked households in poor rural areas, facilitate asset accumulation and business investments, promote financial literacy, and reduce poverty**

10% increase in remittances reduces the amount of people living in poverty by 3.5%

Dilip Ratha (Migration Policy Institute). "THE IMPACT OF REMITTANCES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY REDUCTION." September 2013. (In drive).

Remittances increase household incomes and are therefore a powerful anti-poverty force in developing countries. Unlike some publicly funded social safety nets, remittance receivers can identify their own greatest needs and can allocate the remittance income accordingly. Evidence from around the globe shows that households that receive remittances are financially better off across multiple dimensions relative to similar households that do not receive them.15 households have higher incomes and levels of consumer spending and lower incidences of extreme poverty relative to similar households that do not receive remittances.16 **One cross-country study of 71 developing countries found that a 10 percent increase in per capita official international remittances would produce a 3.5 percent decline in the share of people living in poverty.**17 Other research conducted in Nepal showed that a dramatic increase in remittances was responsible for one-third to one-half of the overall reduction in headcount poverty rate in the country, which declined from 42 percent in 1995-96 to 31 percent in 2003-04.18 Notwithstanding this example, broader trends indicate that international remittances may have the greatest impact in reducing the severity of poverty rather than its scale (i.e. the total number of people who live in poverty).19 Since remittances are countercyclical financial flows, meaning that the flow of money increases when financial markets decline, they behave very differently than private capital flows. Historically, remittances have tended to rise in times of economic down- turns, political and civil crises, and natural disasters because migrants living abroad

Every dollar makes a difference. Adams of the World Bank finds empirically:

RICHARD H. ADAMS JR. and JOHN PAGE (World Bank). "Do International Migration and Remittances Reduce Poverty in Developing Countries?" 2005. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTAFROFFCHIECO/Resources/Migration_and_Remittances.pdf

Considered as a whole, the IV results suggest that after instrumenting for the possible endogeneity of international migration and remittances, these two variables still have a negative and statistically significant impact upon poverty. Instrumented international migration has a negative and significant impact on two of the three poverty measures (Table 7), while instrumented official international remittances has a negative and significant impact on all three of the poverty measures (Table 8). In Table 8, the relative magnitudes of the elasticity estimates on survey mean income and instrumented official international remittances imply that an increase in international remittances has about twice the poverty-reducing impact as an increase in other sources of household income. Evaluated at the sample mean, an increase in **$1 in**

instrumented per capita official international remittances (from $17.15 to $18.15) will lead to a 2.04% reduction in the poverty headcount. By comparison, at the sample mean, **a $1 increase in per capita survey mean income (from $1,628.60 to $1,629.60) will yield a 0.98% reduction in the poverty headcount.** 28 **In other words, dollar for dollar the income remitted by migrants from abroad reduces poverty much more than income generated by domestic economic activity.**

U.S. Economy -> Shortage of High Skill Workers

UQ – Applications

Demand in terms of applications is not high enough to meet supply – the number of visas requested by companies who need workers dwarfs the current quota

Richard Dowse (Creighton International and Comparative Law Journal). "Wasting Talent: How the US is Losing Revenue and Skills of Immigrant Workers." 2017. https://dspace2.creighton.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10504/115314/Wasting%20Talent.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

BY INCREASING THE NUMBER OF AVAILABLE H-1B VISAS, THE US GOVERNMENT CAN RAISE THE NUMBER OF US CITIZENS SKILLED LABORERS, AS WELL AS CREATE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF POTENTIAL TAX REVENUE. **The current cap on H-1B visas is simply not adequate to fill the needs of current US employers, clearly demonstrated by the 236,000 applications for fiscal year 2017 and 199,000 applications for 2018, dwarfing the 85,000 limit.**76 **An important factor to keep in mind, is that these are not applications filed by immigrants, but by US companies in need of foreign skills and talent they are unable to fill themselves.**77 While the program was introduced over twenty-seven years ago, there have been limited significant revisions, despite an increasingly changing demographic of immigrants and immigration needs.78 By increasing the amount of H-1B visas to 100,000, as well as increasing the master's and PHD exception to 30,000, the United States could potentially earn an additional $500,000 per immigrant in taxes over their lifetime.79 This increase in taxes does not even attempt to calculate the immeasurable gains to the economy through increased business and profits of companies employing those workers, the infusion of money into the economy by workers adequately compensated for their skillset, or even the increased diversity, both in the business world and in local communities in general.80 Apart from an increase in administrative costs, in order to process a higher number of applications, it is difficult to find a downside to escalating this antiquated cap on H-1B visas.81

The demand for H-1Bs has always outstripped the supply, even in recessions; we are wasting talent.

Economist 13 4-16-2013, "Not working," Economist, https://www.economist.com/news/united-states/21575782-how-hurt-economy-needlessly-not-working //DF

FOR the first time in five years, America's immigration service will hold a lottery to allocate the visas it makes available to foreigners recruited by private business to work in the country. This is because applications for the 65,000 H1B visas it issues to corporate America each fiscal year, starting on April 1st, were expected to exceed the number available by April 5th. Five days is not the record for reaching the cap on business visas. In 2007 it took one day and, in 2008, two. The silver lining—that this is yet more evidence of a stronger American economy—sits inside a very dark cloud. The cap on visas is entirely arbitrary and unnecessary, and almost certainly imposes high economic costs on the country. As the chart shows—and as Michael Clemens, an economist at the Centre for Global Development, points out—in every year since 2003, even in the depths of the recent recession, demand from business for H1B visas has exceeded the cap, leaving companies unable to fill jobs that would have boosted the economy. Studies have found that skilled immigrant workers are more likely than their domestic counterparts to create patentable inventions or start new businesses. Some say they steal American jobs. Mr Clemens retorts that, given the cost and difficulty of getting a visa, few firms would give a foreigner a job if they could find a suitable candidate at home. Measures to make it easier to recruit skilled foreign workers are part of broader immigration reform. These are likely to include raising the annual cap on H1Bs to at least the 195,000 it stood at in 2001-03, when the talent needs of the tech sector were taken more seriously; a new STEM visa for foreign students graduating from an American university in science, technology, engineering or mathematics, who must now leave after graduation; and an entrepreneur visa for foreigners who raise funds to start a company in America.

UQ – College Students

The production of high skilled computer science workers is lagging behind the amount of jobs being created in the computation sector. While 1.4 million computation jobs will be created in the next decade, universities only graduated 50,000 people with computer science degrees, many of whom are foreign and won't be able to stay in the US.

Adam Nager. (Information Technology and Innovation Foundation). Debunking the Top Ten Arguments Against High-Skilled Immigration. April 2015. http://www2.itif.org/2015-debunking-myths-high-skilled.pdf

However, the facts do not support this claim. First, IT jobs are growing much faster than other occupations. Given projected job growth and current graduation levels, the STEM shortage is likely to deepen rather than improve. Over the last decade, the U.S. economy has added over 1.1 million new computer jobs, a 36 percent increase compared to just 3 percent in the overall job market.7 While both computing and overall jobs took a hit in 2008, computing jobs began bouncing back the next year and by 2011 had surpassed 2008 levels.8 **Estimates for job growth in computing occupations in the coming decade vary from 658,000 new jobs to 1.4 million**.9 **If growth since 2005 remains steady, 150,000 computer jobs will be created each year over the next decade. In 2013, however, U.S. universities graduated just 50,962 computer scientists with bachelor's degrees—a high-water mark for recent years that reflects a possibly temporary spike in interest in computer science—and 24,603 computer scientists with advanced degrees.**10 Moreover, while only about 5 percent of bachelor's students in computer science are foreign born, 49 percent of graduate students in computer science are from abroad.11 Without high-skilled immigration expansion, many of these advanced graduates will be forced to leave, limiting the number of workers with computer science degrees in the United States. Additionally, all computer science majors may not use their skills in traditional IT sectors and occupations, as advanced computer skills are universally desired in all corners of the economy. In short, current rates of supply will come nowhere near satisfying increasing demand.

"Bachelor's degrees conferred by postsecondary institutions, by field of study: Selected years, 1970-71 through 2014-15," National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics) https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d16/tables/dt16_322.10.asp?current=yes

In **2005, about 54,000 people in the US earned bachelor's degrees in computer science. That figure was lower every year afterwards until 2014, when 55,000 people majored in CS.** I'm surprised not only that the figure is low; the greater shock is that was flat for a decade. Given high wages for developers and the cultural centrality of Silicon Valley, shouldn't we expect far more people to have majored in computer science? This is even more surprising when we consider that **1.90 million people graduated with bachelor's degrees in 2015, which is 31% higher than the 1.44 million graduates in 2005.** (Data is via the National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics) That means that the share of people majoring in computer science has decreased, from **3.76% of the all majors in 2005 to 3.14% of all majors in 2015.** Meanwhile, other STEM majors have grown over the same period: "engineering" plus "engineering technologies" went from 79,544 to 115,096, a gain of 45%; "mathematics and statistics" from 14,351 to 21,853, a gain of 52%; "physical sciences and science technologies" from 19,104 to 30,038, a gain of 57%; "biological and biomedical sciences" from 65,915 to 109,896, a gain of 67%. "Computer sciences and information technologies?" From 54,111 in 2005 to 59,581 in 2015, a paltry 10.1%.

UQ – Surveys

A majority of managers in STEM want a higher visa cap because they need more skilled workers

Rapoza 17 Kenneth Rapoza, 7-14-2017, "Companies Say They Want More H-1B Foreign Workers," Forbes, https://www.forbes.com/sites/kenrapoza/2018/02/07/companies-say-they-want-more-h-1b-foreign-workers/ //DF

The H-1B visa, dominated by the big three Indian outsourcers, is in more demand this year than last. Demand is nearly double where it was in 2016. The visa program has been roundly criticized by American tech workers who have been replaced by foreign workers, or feel their salaries have stalled out due to imported, skilled labor. Some 400 hiring **managers in the science and tech fields say by a ratio of nearly six to one that they will be looking for foreign talent** this year. According to a survey by Chicago-based Envoy

Global, an immigration services firm, 59% of respondents said they would be hiring more foreign employees at their U.S. offices, up from 50% who said so in 2017 and 34% in 2016. "**The survey respondents tell us they need higher skilled immigrants and think Washington should increase the cap for the H-1B**," says Richard Burke, Envoy's CEO. The survey was released on Wednesday. The U.S. issues 85,000 new H-1B visas annually, including 20,000 that go to foreign nationals graduating from Masters or Ph.D. programs in the U.S. A similar number of H-1B visas get renewed each year. "We asked if human resources executives would prefer a merit-based immigration system and 77% of them said yes," Burke says. A new H-1B reform bill by Republican Senators Orrin Hatch and Jeff Flake introduced legislation that aims to increase the annual quota of H-1B visas to around 100,000 and lift the cap on the 20,000 visas going to recent graduates of U.S. schools if the employer agrees to sponsor them for a green card. The bill also would allow spouses of H-1B holders a special visa to work.

UQ – Unemployment

Because the unemployment rate is decreasing, the supply of workers is also decreasing which makes it harder for tech companies to hire.

Asma Khalid. (NPR). What The Data Tell Us About H-1B Visas In Mass. 3/16/17
http://www.wbur.org/bostonomix/2017/03/16/h-1b-visa-explainer

"**Because the United States doesn't produce enough STEM** [science, technology, engineering, math] **graduates coming out of universities, we rely on foreign workers,"** said Chris Anderson, president of the Massachusetts High Tech Council. Anderson wants **the annual U.S. visa cap [should be] increased to at least 250,000**. He points out **the unemployment rate** in Massachusetts **is low, and so he says it's difficult for companies to find talented workers.** But Ron Hira, a public policy professor at Howard University, has researched economic policy and immigration for years, and he's doubtful there's a real American tech scarcity. "If there was really a shortage, you would see wages going through the roof. Instead, wages have been flat," he said.

UQ – R/T Stagnant Wages

Wages are a poor measure here – they won't rise in the teach sector because the competition is particularly fierce, salary wars and poaching among a limited pool of current talent is the norm

Brent **Parton**. (**Politico**). How Trump can solve the shortage of high-tech workers. 4/21/**17**.
https://www.politico.com/agenda/story/2017/04/21/trump-solve-shortage-tech-workers-apprenticeships-000418

Designed in the 1990s to help companies fill high-skill workforce shortages, the H-1B program provides more than 65,000 visas each year to tech employers. The application period opened this year on April 3 and in a mere four days the annual visa cap for the year had been hit, selected by lottery from among 199,000 applications received during that four-day window. Employers need pay workers only a minimum of $60,000 a year—a good distance from the going market rate, especially on the tech saturated hubs on the coasts. This low salary baseline not only disadvantages American workers who demand a higher salary, but it also discourages employers from doing what they are supposed to do when skills are scarce: invest in training. **In many industries, when employers cannot find qualified workers, they raise salaries or partner with local schools or nonprofit organizations to train workers for those positions. For technology jobs, however, where the competition is particularly fierce, salary wars and poaching among a limited pool of current talent is the norm**, and educating the next generation takes time since employers still overwhelmingly choose to recruit from four-year colleges. Against that backdrop, the H-1B program was designed to serve as a stopgap, but never to be a long-term skills solution for employers or the country. The U.S, however, continues to struggle to build a robust domestic pipeline of tech talent to fill today's tech jobs. For that reason, the Trump administration and lawmakers in Congress on both sides of the aisle support expanding tech apprenticeship programs, a time-tested workforce strategy undergoing a renaissance in the U.S. With big unmet demand for specialized skills and a willingness to embrace new education models beyond the traditional college, the tech industry is ripe ground for expanding apprenticeship. There's also some recent and visible interest among tech-sector leaders, with Salesforce CEO Marc Benioff just weeks ago challenging the president to accept a moonshot goal of 5 million apprentices in five years.

Link – Increases CS Workforce

Increasing the cap by 65k would increase the SE labor force by 1.2%

Kerr 10 William R. Kerr, Harvard Business School and NBER, 2-2010, "The Supply Side of Innovation: H-1B Visa Reforms and US Ethnic Invention," William Davidson Institute Working Paper, https://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/bitstream/handle/2027.42/133068/wp978.pdf?sequence=1 //DF

These adjustments to the H-1B cap are large enough to be economically important. Back-of-theenvelope calculations using the CPS suggest that **raising the H-1B cap by 65,000 visas would increase the US SE labor force by about 1.2%**, holding everything else constant. This increase would be about half of the median annual growth rate of SE workers, calculated at 2.7% during the period. Thus, while the H-1B program does not have the size to dramatically alter aggregate levels of US invention in the short run, it does have the size to substantially influence the growth rate of US innovation, which is what our empirical specifications test. These effects on the growth of innovation can have very significant impacts on economic growth and aggregate welfare when compounded over time. The two closest temporary worker visas to the H-1B are the L-1 and TN visas. Neither of these visa categories is a particularly good substitute for the H-1B. The L-1 is issued to multinationals in order to bring in managers or employees with "specialized knowledge" that have worked for the firm abroad for at least one year. The TN visa was established under NAFTA and allows citizens from Mexico and Canada to work in the US in certain high-skilled occupations. Both of these programs are less than 10% of the size of the H-1B program for high-tech workers during the 1995- 2006 period and contain institutional features that limit firms' ability to use them to circumvent the H-1B quota. Neither visa category shows substantial increases after the H-1B cap was dramatically reduced in 2004, and the Department of Homeland Security has argued that limited substitution exists across the H-1B and L-1 visas.13

A lower H-1B visa cap means that there are significantly less H-1B visa jobs. Pretty easy link card to use if you just flip the logic

Mayda 17 Anna Maria Mayda [Georgetown University], 9-27-2017, "The Effect of the H-1B Quota on Employment and Selection," Queens College CUNY, http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~fortega/research/MOPSS_bindingquota.pdf //DF

The United States imposed an annual cap of 195,000 new H-1B hires in the early 2000s. When Congress declined to renew legislation maintaining this limit, the cap reduced to 65,000 beginning in fiscal year 2004. With the addition of 20,000 visas available to foreign workers who have obtained advanced degrees from US universities, the cap increased to 85,000 in 2005 where it has remained ever since. Rising H-1B interest among foreign workers and US firms that wish to hire them has led all new visas for employees of for-profit firms to be allocated by lottery in recent years. We presume that by letting the 195,000 quota lapse, policy-makers intended to reduce new H-1B employment at most firms. In this goal, the policy was effective. Assuming that non-cap bound firms continued to hire on their labor demand curve, we estimate that **new H-1B employment at cap-bound firms declined roughly 20 to 50% compared to what it otherwise would have been**. However, the cap restriction also generated other consequences that were presumably less-intended. Perhaps most troubling, H-1B declines are concentrated at the lowest and highest ends of the wage distribution. In the latter case, this suggests that it is the highest ability workers with the highest earnings potential who are most likely to be turned away from entering the US labor market as a result of H-1B restrictions. Given the potential for productivity-enhancing technological gains generated by H-1B workers – as identified in other research – this loss could reverberate throughout the economy.

IL – Corporate Expansion

Uniqueness: The Trump administration's hard-line anti-immigration is reducing the amount of people filing for H-1B visas. This has caused 26 percent of employers in a survey of companies that utilize H-1B visas have had to delay projects and 22 percent of them have relocated work overseas.

NA (Economic Times). "Indian companies have dramatically reduced H1B visa filing, reports US daily." April 3, 2018. https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/nri/visa-and-immigration/indian-companies-dramatically-reduced-h1b-visa-filing-us-daily/articleshow/63592908.cms

WASHINGTON: **Indian IT companies have dramatically reduced their H-1B visa filings and foreign nationals are exhibiting reluctance to make the jump to a US company due to the Trump administration's hardline anti-immigration stance**, a top Silicon Valley newspaper has said. San Francisco Chronicle's editorial board has said **applicants for the H-1B visa programme are anticipating the hardest process in many years. "That's affected both the applicants and the companies that employ them,"** it said. "Indian consulting firms, which have been accused of flooding the system with applications, have dramatically reduced their filings. **Foreign nationals are exhibiting new reluctance to make the jump to a US company," the paper said as the process for filing H-1B visa application for the 2019 fiscal beginning October 1, kicked off.** The H1B visa is a non-immigrant visa that allows US companies to employ foreign workers in speciality occupations that require theoretical or technical expertise. The technology companies depend on it to hire tens of thousands of employees each year from countries like India and China. **The Trump administration's hard-line anti-immigration stance is taking its toll, the daily said.** Envoy Global, a technology-oriented immigration services provider, reports that **26 percent of employers it surveyed have had to delay projects, and 22 percent of them have relocated work overseas as a result of the current uncertainties in the US immigration system**, San Francisco Chronicle said. The daily argued that study after study has shown that foreign-born workers are good for the US economy and good for US-born workers. "When companies are allowed to hire the workers with the best skills for the job -- regardless of where those workers happen to have been born -- their increased competitiveness boosts all the industries around them," it said.

The H-1B visa is key to increasing business growth at no expense to US jobs.

Sherk and Nguyen, 08 (James and Diem, Heritage Foundation, March 31, "Increasing the Cap for H-1B Visas Would Help the Economy," http://www.policyarchive.org/handle/10207/bitstreams/13613.pdf, CW, accessed on 7/27/10) Insourcing Jobs.

Increasing the cap on H-1B visas creates new jobs for American workers, not just H-1B immigrants. Employees do not compete for a fixed number of jobs so that when more H-1B workers come to the United States, an equal number of Americans lose their jobs. Instead, **businesses create jobs when they grow** and shed jobs. **Currently, the economy has a severe shortage of workers for many high-skilled positions.** The unemployment rate in computer and mathematical occupations, like computer programming, was 2.1 percent in 2007—essentially full employment after accounting for workers between jobs.2 There are not enough high-tech workers in America to fill the jobs that employers want them to do. **By increasing the H-1B cap, Congress would allow companies to fill vital positions and enable them to expand within the United States**, which avoids the problem of companies outsourcing work or moving overseas. Take the example of an engineering software company that hires an engineer and a software developer on H-1B visas. Without those key workers, the company could not expand. Because it hired those key workers, however, the company grows and creates many new domestic jobs: software programmers, software salesmen, and technical support staff. **A study by the National Foundation for American Policy found that the average S&P 500 company creates five new domestic jobs for each highly skilled H-1B visa employee it hires.3** By raising the H-1B cap, Congress "insources" jobs, allowing companies to fill vital positions and expand their operations in America instead of moving overseas. This benefits both American workers and the U.S. economy.

Companies have been empirically shown to hire H-1B workers in order to expand

David **Bier** (**Niskanen Center**). H-1Bs Don't Replace U.S. Workers Employment in Top H-1B Fields Rises as H-1Bs Enter. 4/6/**16**
https://niskanencenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/NiskanenH1BsDontReplaceUSWorkers.pdf

Opponents of the H-1B high-skilled work visa argue that businesses use it primarily to replace American workers with cheaper foreign substitutes, taking jobs from native-born workers and undercutting their wages. But **the data show that over the last decade, as businesses have requested more H-1Bs, they also expanded jobs for Americans**. If **H-1Bs were primarily cheaper substitutes for American labor, the pace of H-1B requests**—measured by the length of time before the cap on visas is reached—**should rise when unemployment rises, as employers look to cut labor costs**

by laying off workers. But since 2003, we see the opposite: **H-1B requests rise as unemployment falls. For every one percent increase in unemployment for workers with computer and tech expertise, who represent two-thirds of all H-1Bs, it takes an additional three months to reach the visa cap. In other words, companies use H-1Bs to grow, not to downsize.** Moreover, the entrance of a single foreign-born worker into the top H-1B fields— engineering and computer-related fields—is associated with an increase of nearly two new jobs overall in those industries. Despite a 50 percent rise in the number of foreign workers, wages in H-1B fields continue to rise. These workers have proven themselves crucial to America's economic growth and technological success. Rather than gutting the H-1B program, Congress should remove the arbitrary cap on visas and allow workers to legally change jobs without being deported. This is a better way to address rare cases in which H-1B workers are mistreated or paid below market wages, while increasing freedom and flexibility for both businesses and workers.

Zavodny of the American Enterprise Institute finds that temporary foreign workers—both skilled and less skilled—boost US employment. She quantifies that adding 100 H-1B workers results in an additional 183 jobs among US natives.

Madeline Zavodny (American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research/Partnership for a New American Economy). "Immigration and American Jobs." December 2011. http://www.aei.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/-immigration-and-american-jobs_144002688962.pdf
1. Immigrants with advanced degrees boost employment for US natives. This effect is most dramatic for immigrants with advanced degrees from US universities working in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields. The data comparing employment among the fifty states and the District of Columbia show that from 2000 to 2007, an additional 100 foreign-born workers in STEM fields with advanced degrees from US universities is associated with an additional 262 jobs among US natives. While the effect is biggest for US-educated immigrants working in STEM, immigrants with advanced degrees in general raised employment among US natives during 2000–2007: • An additional 100 immigrants with advanced degrees in STEM fields from either US or foreign universities is associated with an additional eighty-six jobs among US natives. • An additional 100 immigrants with advanced degrees—regardless of field or where they obtained their degrees—is associated with an additional 44 jobs among US natives. 2. **Temporary foreign workers—both skilled and less skilled—boost US employment.** The data show that states with greater numbers of temporary workers in the H-1B program for skilled workers and H-2B program for less-skilled nonagricultural workers had higher employment among US natives. Specifically: • **Adding 100 H-1B workers results in an additional 183 jobs among US natives.** • Adding 100 H-2B workers results in an additional 464 jobs for US natives. • For H-2A visas for less-skilled agricultural workers, the study found results that were positive, but data were available for such a short period that the results were not statistically significant. 3. The analysis yields no evidence that foreign born workers, taken in the aggregate, hurt US employment. Even under the current immigration pattern—which is not designed to maximize job creation, has at least eight million unauthorized workers, and prioritizes family reunification—there is no statistically significant effect, either positive or negative, on the employment rate among US natives. The results thus do not indicate that immigration leads to fewer jobs for US natives. 4. Highly educated immigrants pay far more in taxes than they receive in benefits. In 2009, the average foreign-born adult with an advanced degree paid over $22,500 in federal, state, and Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA, or Social Security and Medicare) taxes, while their families received benefits one-tenth that size through government transfer programs like cash welfare, unemployment benefits, and Medicaid.

IL – Innovation

Firms that employ more high-skilled foreign workers are more innovative for two reasons

1) They contribute different perspectives than natives based on their personal experiences, which may differ from that of natives; this allows a group to tackle problems from multiple angles

Solheim 16 Marte C. W. Solheim [UiS Business School, Centre for Innovation Research, University of Stavanger, Stavanger, Norway] 2016, "Foreign Workers Are Associated with Innovation, But Why? International Networks as a Mechanism," International Regional Science Review, 10.1177/0160017615626217 //DF
There is by now a considerable literature examining the relationship between immi- gration and innovation both at the firm and at the regional level (see, e.g., Nijkamp and Poot 2015 for a recent review). A common theme in this literature is that ''surface-level'' diversity in country background is hypothesized to reflect deeper- level differences, such as ''cognitive processes/schemas, differential knowledge base, different sets of experiences, and different views of the world'' (Shore et al. 2009, 118). **Foreign workers might** therefore **bring in different perspectives from natives, as they would have a different background and possibly outlook**

on how to solve problems. When individuals with different knowledge and backgrounds inter- act, they may stimulate and help each other to stretch their knowledge for the purpose of bridging and connecting diverse knowledge (Nooteboom et al. 2007). **This is** a purpose not only useful but also **vital for innovation.** To what extent do foreign workers contribute with a different view? This rela- tionship has remained mainly in the theoretical realm and has been the subject of little direct empirical scrutiny. Desmet, Ortun ˜o-Ort ´ın, and Wacziarg (2015) find that there is a significant relationship between ethnic background and cultural attitudes, but the within-group differences are much larger than those between groups. Previ- ous contributions on the effects of foreign workers on economic outcomes have mostly examined this association directly, leaving the establishment of the causal mechanisms mainly to theoretical speculation. Empirical studies of the relationship have mostly focused on wages and employment, for instance, how foreign workers affect the unemployment rate of natives (Foged and Peri 2015). Studies of the relationship with innovation outcomes directly are a relatively recent phenomenon, but contributions by Niebuhr (2010), Ozgen, Nijkamp, and Poot (2011), Nathan and Lee (2013), among others, have helped to fill in this gap. For the most part, these studies find a positive association between the two phenomena, although several studies find no significant effects or significant effects only for some groups (e.g., Østergaard, Timmermans, and Kristinsson 2011; Parrotta, Pozzoli, and Pytlikova, 2014; Ozgen et al. 2014).

This is confirmed empirically – 10% more H-1B workers increases overall invention rates by 3%

Kerr 10 William R. Kerr, Harvard Business School and NBER, 2-2010, "The Supply Side of Innovation: H-1B Visa Reforms and US Ethnic Invention," William Davidson Institute Working Paper, https://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/bitstream/handle/2027.42/133068/wp978.pdf?sequence=1 //DF

In order to understand the effects of different admissions levels on firms, we consider a specification similar to the linear approach (2) employed in the city analysis. We measure H-1B dependency through each firm's 2001-2002 LCA filings normalized by Compustat employment. We again interact this dependency with the national H-1B population estimate. Regressions include panel fixed effects and cluster standard errors cross-sectionally by firm. Table 6 presents the firm-level findings. Panel A finds that ethnic invention, and Indian invention in particular, is closely tied to H-1B admissions levels. **A 10% growth in H-1B admissions correlates with an 4%-5% growth in Indian invention** for each standard deviation increase in dependency. **The program is linked to a 3% higher growth in total invention** per standard deviation increase in dependency. These results point to particularly powerful impacts for heavily influenced firms among major patenting firms. Panel B extends the estimation to include a firm-specific measure of expected patenting. This measure is based on pre-period technology specializations and national patenting trends. Unlike before, however, we do not construct ethnic-specific technology trends given the limited pre-period data for many firms. We also include region-sector-year fixed effects. We define regions through the four Census regions and sectors through patent categories. On both dimensions, firms are classified by where they patent the most during the sample period. These fixed effects remove annual trends common to a sector and region, such as the growth of the computer-oriented sector on the West Coast. The patterns are very similar in this extended regression.

2) They serve as cultural and linguistic nexus between their firm and international partners; this is important because more partners allows for more knowledge sharing and new ideas

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While the mechanisms discussed above are certainly plausible as an explanation for the relationship between immigration and innovation, they remain fraught with controversy. It is hard to demonstrate empirically that foreign workers really have different cognitive schemes and perspectives in ways that would matter for innova- tion. Arguably, different educational backgrounds or employment histories might be at least as important as country of origin in shaping work-related perspectives. A perhaps less controversial assumption, which has nonetheless received very scant attention in the literature so far, is that **foreign workers might help the firm to establish international connections and networks. This could be the result of either their own personal or professional networks**, which almost by definition span mul- tiple countries, **or because they provide a set of skills that are useful in connecting to and collaborating with international partners**, whether in terms of foreign language command, knowledge of foreign cultures, or experience from working in a different cultural environment. Ultimately, the relationship between foreign workers and international network- ing is an empirical question. However, to the best of our knowledge, little research has been carried out on this relationship. Nonetheless, some studies have pointed to the role of employee diversity in broadening the search scope of the firm (Østergaard and Timmermans 2012; Østergaard, Timmermans, and Kristinsson 2011; Parrotta, Pozzoli and Pytlikova 2014). There are two reasons for expecting such a relation- ship. First, foreign workers bring with them their own personal and professional networks, which might be very different from the networks of domestic workers in terms of geographical

scale and scope. Second, foreign workers also possess cultural and linguistic skills that may enable firms to collaborate with partners outside the individual network of the employee. Certainly, all foreign workers will have knowledge and understanding of the language and culture of their country of origin, which might be valuable to the firm in creating effective partnerships there. By definition, foreign workers also have experience from working in a different cultural context, which provide a level of understanding of intercultural issues that could prove helpful in connecting with partners also from different cultural contexts.

The final piece of the puzzle is to establish whether and why international networks that foreign workers help to facilitate would be associated with innovation. In general, **collaboration can enhance innovation due to the increased amount and variety of knowledge available to be shared, as well as the possible compatibilities of knowledge in an alliance** (Nieto and Santamaria 2007). There has been an increased focus on the role that networking plays in innovative processes across the literature on innovation in various disciplines (e.g., Powell, Koput, and Smith-Doerr 1996; Etzkowitz and Leydesdorff 2000; Chesbrough 2006; Huggins and Thompson 2014). Previous research (Amara and Landry 2005) also shows that firms that introduce more radical innovations are more likely to use a wider range of informa- tion sources. Similarly, Laursen and Salter (2006) find that firms with a broader search scope tend to be more innovative. The regional science literature has traditionally been more preoccupied with the local and regional networks that firms develop. However, there is an increasing recognition that international networks may be at least as important for innovation in the contemporary economy (e.g., Bunnell and Coe 2001; Freel 2003; Shearmur 2011; Huggins and Thompson 2014). **International networks allow access to a wider set of potential partners and a greater likelihood of encountering new ideas** (Oinas 2002; van Geenhuizen 2007; Moodysson 2008; Lorenzen and Mudambi 2013). Meanwhile, conceptual work on proximity has emphasized that the problems asso- ciated with geographical distance can to some extent be bridged by proximity in other, nongeographical, dimensions (Rallet and Torre 1999; Boschma 2005) or by temporary proximity through business travel (Maskell, Bathelt, and Malmberg 2006; Torre 2008). Consequently, the literature on global innovation networks emphasizes connections at the international scale as crucial in boosting the innovativeness of regions or firms, especially in lagging regions (Zander 1999; Ernst and Kim 2002; Kafouros, Buckley, and Clegg 2012; Chaminade and Plechero 2015).

Empirically, firms with higher levels of foreign workers connect with more international partners, allowing them to make use of that external knowledge

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Table 3 shows the results of the estimation of model 1, examining the relationship between foreign workers and the use of international partners, in order to test Hypotheses 1 to 3. The analysis shows, in line with expectations, that firms with foreign workers cooperate with a wider range of international partners (Hypothesis 1). These findings lend support to earlier claims in the literature that **foreign workers possess international social connections to which natives lack access** (Kemeny 2014, 33) **and that a more diverse workforce can thus help firms exploit and make use of external knowledge and extract it from more diverse source bases** (Østergaard, Timmermans, and Kristinsson 2011). While it is impossible to rule out self- selection processes, by which foreign workers may be attracted to firms that are more internationally focused in the first place, these findings nonetheless indicate the pres- ence of an association that has previously mostly been assumed, rather than tested. However, the findings further suggest that the above association might only hold for foreign workers of a certain educational level, supporting Hypothesis 2. **Firms with highly educated foreign workers cooperate with a significantly higher number of international partners**, whereas for firms with medium- or less-educated foreign workers there are no significant differences in the levels of international cooperation compared to firms without any foreign workers. For firms with no highly educated foreign workers, the model predicts an average of 0.92 international partner types, while the predicted value for firms with highly educated foreign workers was 1.20 international partner types. The results suggest that highly educated foreign workers might be more involved in their firms' partner search and collaboration procedures and are thus able to influence the collaboration patterns of the firm. Medium- and less-educated foreign workers tend to hold positions of less responsibility in which they may not be able to utilize their cultural and language skills to increase the search scope of the firm. Thus, these findings support earlier literature showing that the presence of highly educated foreign workers in particular is associated with beneficial economic outcomes (Kangasniemi et al. 2009).

AND – Firms with more international partners have higher levels of innovation because of the greater exposure to new ideas

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Table 4 shows the results of the estimation of model 2 examining the relationship between international networking and innovation, in order to examine the second step of the proposed mechanism in the relationship. For product innovation, we find a significant positive effect of interacting with international partners. This holds both for product innovation in general and for new-to-market product innovation. Interaction with international partners also has a significant positive effect on new-to- industry process innovation, while it is not significantly related to process innovation in general. **For each added type of international partner, the odds of launching new product innovation increases by 6.2 percent**, 5.8 percent for the odds of launching new-to-market product innovations, and 6.4 percent for launching new-to-industry process innovations. These results lend support to Hypothesis 4 and to previous studies showing how **international networks allow access to a wider set of potential partners, and thus a greater likelihood of encountering new ideas** (Oinas 2002; van Geenhuizen 2007; Moodysson 2008; Fitjar and Rodr´iguez-Pose 2011; Lorenzen and Mudambi 2013). International networks might be particularly important in the Norwegian case, given its limited population size and peripheral location, as well as an industry structure oriented toward export markets.

3) They contribute skills that a firm may be lacking in – empirically this has a substantial effect on immigration

Volker Grossman. (IZA World of Labor). How immigration affects investment and productivity in host and home countries. 2016. https://wol.iza.org/uploads/articles/292/pdfs/how-immigration-affects-investment-and-productivity-in-host-and-home-countries.pdf

Migration and knowledge capital formation **Immigration may also be important for the accumulation of intangible assets. Highskilled immigrants with science, engineering, and other professional skills may contribute to technological improvements in the host countries**. While it is common to use formal intellectual property, such as number of patents, to measure innovation, informal innovations in tacit knowledge and organizational improvements can also lead to productivity gains. Thus, to gauge the joint impact of immigration on intangible assets through observable and unobservable R&D, one needs to look not only at the number of patents but also at total factor productivity (the share of output that is not explained by the amount of inputs used in production). Patent activity, innovation, and productivity A survey of US college graduates offers evidence on the patenting behavior of immigrants and native-born residents [1]. Immigrant graduates are one percentage point more likely (probability of 1.9%) than native graduates (0.9% probability) to be granted a patent. That difference can be attributed entirely to the fact that the share of immigrants with a science or engineering degree is higher than the share of the native-born population. **These results suggest that increasing college-graduate immigrants' share of the population by one percentage point raises the number of patents per capita by 6%.** On the other hand, it has been argued that there could be other reasons for this finding and that a country does not gain from increased patenting through the immigration of scientists and engineers. There may be fears that immigrants' patents will crowd out the patenting activity of native-born workers. It is also possible in this case that if the students had not immigrated to the US, they would have applied for their patents elsewhere and the US might still have benefited from these patents through cross-country knowledge spillovers. However, the evidence does not support these suggested theoretical possibilities challenging the effect of immigration on patenting. For instance, a study using 1940–2000 US state data points to positive creativity spillovers within the US from a higher share of college-graduate immigrants on the patenting activity of the native-born population [1]. To address the possibility that this finding simply reflects that immigrants choose host countries with high patenting activity, the study looked at changes in patents over time. It predicted the share of immigrants in the workforce (ages 18–65) using the stock of immigrants in 1940 from various home countries. **The results suggest that a one percentage point increase in the workforce share of immigrants with a college degree (3.5% in 2000) boosts patents per capita by 13.2% within 10 years. The results are similar over 30-year and 50-year periods**. The effects of analogous increases in the college-educated native population over 10, 30, and 50 years are just 2–6%. **Moreover, a one percentage point increase in the share of immigrant scientists and engineers in the workforce boosts the number of patents per capita by an astonishing 52%—**more than twice as much as for a similar increase in the share of scientists and engineers in the native-born population. **Thus, there is a clear boost in patents associated with the immigration of college graduates, particularly the immigration of scientists and engineers.**

IT/ICT Innovation Impact: General

IT Innovation is good for everyone/everything.

Ed Lazowska (University of Washington). "Information Technology R&D and U.S. Innovation." December 18, 2008. https://cra.org/ccc/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/05/Information_Technology_RD_and_U.S._Innovation-1.pdf

Advances in information technology are transforming all aspects of our lives: commerce, education, employment, health care, manufacturing, government, national security, communications, entertainment, science, and engineering. Advances in information technology also drive our economy – both directly (the IT sector itself) and indirectly (all other sectors that are "powered" by advances in IT). Recent analysis suggests that the remarkable economic growth the U.S. experienced between 1995 and 2002 was spurred by an increase in productivity enabled almost completely by factors related to IT2. The processes by which advances in information technology enable productivity growth, enable the economy to run at full capacity, enable goods and services to be allocated more efficiently, and enable the production of higher quality goods and services are now well understood 3. **Advances in information technology enable innovation in all other fields.** In business, **advances in IT are giving researchers powerful new tools, enabling small firms to significantly expand R&D, boosting innovation by giving users more of a role, and letting organizations better manage the existing knowledge** of its employees 2, pp. 46-48. **In science and engineering, advances in IT are enabling discovery across every discipline – from mapping the human brain to modeling climatic change. Researchers, faced with research problems that are ever more complex and interdisciplinary in nature, are using IT to collaborate across the globe, and to collect, manage, and explore massive amounts of data.**

IT/ICT Innovation Impact: Healthcare

Medical software provides life-saving results.

Gene Quinn & Steve Brachmann (IPWatchdog/PLI Bar Review). "Medical software provides life-saving results, not abstract ideas." August 26, 2016. http://www.ipwatchdog.com/2016/08/26/medical-software-not-abstract-ideas/id=72180/

In the Information Age, the marriage of software and hardware enables the use of computer system platforms capable of solving very complex data problems. Computers wouldn't exist without hardware, the physically tangible equipment capable of storing and processing data. However, that hardware would be pretty meaningless without software providing instructions on how the data is to be processed and for what purpose. **Medical software has been developed to benefit both patients and medical practitioners by providing better diagnostics, which ultimately lead to new and better treatments.** This was explained perhaps best in an amicus brief filed by Medtronic, Inc. in Bilski v. Kappos. Medtronic makes the following extraordinarily compelling argument: In the context of medical technology, the proper evaluation and effective treatment of patients depend upon complex correlations assessed over prescribed times. This, in turn, relies upon the generation of predictive models from a comparison of an individual patient's signs and symptoms against a database of studied human wellness parameters, which contain patterns of diagnosis, chosen treatment, and outcome. These efforts are far from trivial. Medtronic brings home this point — if you cannot understand, monitor and diagnose the problem you cannot treat the problem. "[T]he development of a diagnostic test almost always precedes the ability to treat the disease and is often a distinct research enterprise separated by years, if not decades," the Medtronic brief argued. Those who make the argument that medical software is abstract, or trivial, are just wrong.

Information technology innovation saves lives in the healthcare industry.

Julie Steenhuysen (Reuters). "Health info technology saves lives, costs: study." January 26, 2009. https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-technology/health-info-technology-saves-lives-costs-study-idUSTRE50Q06I20090127

CHICAGO (Reuters) - Hospitals in Texas that used computers to keep track of patient records and manage care had lower rates of deaths, complications and costs, U.S. researchers said on Monday, offering a strong argument for hospitals to go "paperless." They said **patients**

treated in hospitals that ranked highest in use of health information technology to manage patient records and physician notes were 15 percent less likely to die compared with patients in hospitals that ranked lower. "If these results were to hold for all hospitals in the United States, computerizing notes and records might have the potential to save 100,000 lives annually," Dr. Neil Poe of Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore, who worked on the study, said in a statement. **The study, published in the Archives of Internal Medicine, lends fresh evidence that information technology can improve health quality and cut costs by reducing errors.** President Barack Obama has pledged to encourage hospitals to shift to such systems as part of healthcare reform. But a number of recent studies, including one last May by the Congressional Budget Office, suggest the promise of health information technology was overstated. The current study led by Dr. Ruben Amarasingham of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center in Dallas took a different approach. Rather than simply looking at the presence of information technology, the researchers looked at whether doctors were actually using it.

IT/ICT Innovation Impact: GHG Emissions

Information and Communications Technology can reduce carbon emissions by 1.5 Gt.

NA (BT). "The role of ICT in reducing carbon emissions in the EU." May 2016.
https://www.btplc.com/Purposefulbusiness/Ourapproach/Ourpolicies/ICT_Carbon_Reduction_EU.pdf
Based on the current emissions from each sector, predicted ICT adoption rates and the applicability of ICT within each sector, total carbon emissions reductions vary for each. Figure 3 shows the breakdown of the **ICT-enabled carbon reductions in 2030 for the whole of the EU – totalling over 1.5 Gt in reductions.** The ICT-enabled reduction of 1.5 Gt is the equivalent of planting 500m ha of trees, which would cover approximately 65% of the landmass of Australia24 and is the equivalent to 2.7 times the size of the UK carbon emissions in 201225. To provide further detail, the breakdown of the emissions reductions from each sector, by ICT application, has been listed. As shown in Figure 4, within the EU, the most substantial ICT-enabled carbon reductions are driven by three specific applications of ICT: smart manufacturing, smart energy and smart buildings. These three applications total nearly 74% of the total EU ICT-enabled carbon reductions. The sources of the reductions in each of these sectors is described below: • Smart Manufacturing: Carbon reductions can be generated through improved process automation and engine optimisation to significantly reduce emissions • Smart Energy26: Smart grids will be better at balancing energy demand and supply, increase grid efficiencies and will also more easily incorporate renewables • Smart Buildings: High number and density of older commercial and residential buildings which can be made more energy efficient through smart buildings measures. There are substantial ICT-enabled carbon savings at stake for the EU which could make a significant contribution to helping the EU achieve and exceed its INDC. Importantly, the carbon savings generated from ICT are markedly higher than the emissions generated by the ICT sector. **Given the predicted ICT footprint in 2030, the carbon reductions enabled by ICT would be close to 19 times greater than its emissions 27 – a significant net saving, demonstrating the clear role which ICT can play to decrease EU emissions in 2030.**

ICT applications are predicted to reduce carbon emissions by 15% by 2020 and further applications can reduce CO2 emissions by 4.52 gigatonnes.

Hopeton S. Dunn (University of the West Indies/Global Information Society Watch). "The carbon footprint of ICTs." 2010.
https://www.giswatch.org/sites/default/files/gisw2010thematicthecarbonfootprint_en.pdf
While the prognosis on the ICT industry's own future contribution to climate change is worrying, there is still the overriding positive prospect that **ICTs themselves can facilitate innovations and social and economic restructuring globally to help reduce overall global carbon emissions. Already there are estimates that by the year 2020 ICT applications could help reduce global carbon emissions by 15%, which is significantly higher than the industry's own contribution to carbon output. The creation of greener and more energy-efficient industrial plants and the greater use of renewable energy in such areas as electricity generation and equipment production, should become the norm through both voluntary compliance and formal regulation to meet agreed industry standards.** ICT firms should be directed to take measures to recalibrate their production plants and manufacturing systems, as well as to include technical innovations in their internal systems to make them more energy efficient and environmentally friendly.4 The use of audits of social and economic sectors to identify activities that could be digitised or "dematerialised" is another critical adaptation strategy. **McKinsey Consultants have found that through ICT applications in the**

highest energy-consuming industries, including motor vehicle manufacture, shipping, air transport, building and construction, there could be an accumulated reduction in emissions equivalent to 4.52 gigatonnes of carbon equivalents (4.52 GtCO2e). The McKinsey study indicated that total energy savings across these industries could amount to over EUR 363 million.5 This sum could contribute to financing further investments in energy-efficient industrial technologies and in green ICTs. However, financing the implementation of these innovations, particularly in developing countries, will be a major challenge. The use of taxation on current levels of carbon output may be counterproductive in the existing economic climate. Alternative policies of providing incentives for private sector adoption of energy-efficient innovations should be considered by governments. Additionally, the cap and trade mechanism (by which limits are placed on carbon consumption and any resulting savings traded commercially) may also provide an avenue to safeguard ecosystems while being able to finance the diffusion of energy-efficient technologies and promote other sustainable development objectives. The smart use of universal access funds to source green technology could also provide creative ways to finance or subsidise energy-efficient and pro-poor ICTs, especially in developing countries. If ICTs are to more effectively influence attitudes and behaviour toward a greener environment, strategies would need to be adopted to link info-literacy with environmental literacy programmes as they are taught in schools and communities. Government information services, corporate public service announcements and advertising campaigns could also more actively promote environmental awareness, including through the popular internet social networking sites where some of the most receptive, youthful audiences reside.

Reducing CO2 emissions saves lives.

Oliver Milman (The Guardian). "295,000 US deaths may be prevented by 2030 with cuts to greenhouse gas." February 22, 2016.
https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/feb/22/us-deaths-greenhouse-gas-295000-emission-cuts-climate-change

America's international climate obligations carry a significant public health benefit, with new research finding that about **295,000 premature deaths could be prevented in the country by 2030 if deep cuts to greenhouse gas emissions are achieved.** At a summit in Paris in December, 196 nations, including the US, agreed to limit global warming to 1.5C above pre-industrial levels in order to prevent the worst effects of climate change. The agreement, the first to demand all countries slash emissions, will require major emissions reductions given that the world has already warmed by 1C during the past century. A paper by Duke University calculates that in order to help achieve the Paris goal, the US will need to reduce its emissions by 40% by 2030, compared with 2005 levels. This is a jump from the 26-28% reduction the US has promised to undertake by 2025. The US would prevent many premature deaths and save the economy billions of dollars should it make the necessary emissions cuts, the Duke study shows. **A total of 295,000 Americans who would otherwise die from lung cancer, heart attacks or respiratory diseases by 2030 would be saved due to the reduction in air pollution. Currently, the US experiences about 200,000 early deaths each year due to emissions from heavy industry, cars, trains and ships, as well as commercial and residential heating. Ozone and particulate matter released from the burning of fossil fuels are linked to 100,000 of these annual deaths.** "If we continue on the current high trajectory of emissions we'll continue to have a large number of pollution-caused deaths," said Professor Drew Shindell, lead author of the research. "Climate change doesn't feel immediate unless you have the kind of smog you have in China right now but the health benefits would happen right away if we acted. And they'd happen right here in the US. "People should realise that emissions are having a big impact already. You are talking about more than 100,000 deaths a year at a time when people spend a huge amount of time and money on a relatively small number of deaths from terrorist attacks or plane crashes. Air pollution is a very big health challenge, it's having a major public health impact in the US." Although coal is in decline in the US, the main national mechanism to reduce emissions has been put on hold by the supreme court, which is considering challenges from nearly 30 states to a plan by Barack Obama's administration to limit emissions from power plants. **To get to a 40% reduction in emissions by 2030, not only would this plan need to proceed unhindered, it would also have to be expanded to areas beyond electricity generation.** Almost all of America's car fleet would need to be electrified. "It's a tall order, there's no getting around that," said Shindell. "We'd need the support of Congress and the supreme court. But it's achievable if we really want it. The US does require a big jolt because we are nowhere near the path we need to be on. We are creating a very difficult climate for future generations." The study, which has been published in Nature Climate Change, is based on a model of future emissions scenarios and the known health impact of air pollution. The economic cost was calculated from the value the Environmental Protection Agency places upon each avoided premature death. **A 75% reduction in transport emissions would save 120,000 lives by 2030, the Duke study calculated, while a 63% cut in energy emissions would prevent a further 175,000 deaths.** Most of these saved lives would be in cities and states that contain high concentrations of polluting industry, such as Ohio and Kentucky. The US would also gain economically from emissions cuts, with $800bn saved by 2030 due to the reduced health burden, increased consumer spending and transition to new clean energy opportunities. **According to the World Health Organisation, about in 2012 as a result of air pollution. WHO**

said this total – which represents one in eight of all total global deaths – shows that air pollution is the "world's largest single environmental health risk". Heart disease and stroke are the primary deadly consequences of air pollution.

IL – International Competitiveness

Uniqueness: the US is much less attractive than other countries because our foreign worker systems is less accessible

NA (CompeteAmerica/Partnership for a New American Economy/U.S. Chamber of Commerce). "Understanding and Improving the H-1B Visa Program." April 2015.
http://www.newamericaneconomy.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Briefing-Book-on-Understanding-and-Improving-H-1B-Visas-4-24-2015.pdf

There are far more STEM jobs available than unemployed STEM workers. • **Even during the worst years of the Great Recession, from 2009 to 2011, 1.9 STEM jobs were posted online for every unemployed STEM worker looking for work in the United States.**13 • In some states the situation was particularly dire. In Alabama and South Carolina, 5 STEM jobs were posted for every unemployed STEM worker in each state; Illinois, Georgia, and North Carolina were not far off with 4.5 available STEM jobs for every unemployed STEM worker.14 Too few U.S. students are pursuing STEM degrees. • **During the decade between 2002-2003 and 2011-2012, just 2 percent of graduate degrees earned by U.S. citizens and green card holders were in STEM, compared to 23 percent of graduate degrees earned by foreign students in U.S. universities.**15 • As a percentage of all Bachelor's degrees earned at U.S. universities by U.S. students, STEM Bachelor's degrees awarded grew by only 2 percent for men and 1 percent for women between 2004 and 2014.16 Our universities attract the best and brightest from around the world, yet we send them home after graduation to compete against us from abroad. • **In 2013, 56.3 percent of doctoral-level engineering students and 52.2 percent of doctoral-level math and computer science students at U.S. universities were temporary residents, a group with no clear path to stay in the United States after graduation.**17 • **One in three students with temporary student visas who earned science or engineering doctorates in 2006 were not working in the United States five years after graduation,**18 **and this rate is likely increasing since immigrant visa backlogs have doubled since that time.**19 The United States is falling behind its competitors in welcoming global talent and international entrepreneurs. • **A recent survey of developed countries found that the United States ranked second to last — ahead only of Japan, a country traditionally closed to immigrants — in terms of welcoming skilled immigrants and entrepreneurs.**20 • Unlike the United States, many other countries — including, Germany, Australia, Canada, and Singapore — have no caps on highly skilled immigrant worker visas, have clear means to legal permanent residency for these highly skilled workers, as well as very low levels of rejection of intracompany transfer visas, and special visas for entrepreneurs. • **Meanwhile, the United States rejects the majority of highly skilled immigrant worker visas due to quotas.**21 • **While most other countries have rejection rates of 2 to 3 percent for intracompany transfers, the United States has a rejection rate that is nearly 10 times higher, hampering businesses' abilities to manage their global workforce and discouraging them from expanding their operations here.**22 • In 2010, the United States issued only 6.4 percent of visas for economic reasons, compared to the United Kingdom's 33 percent. This makes the United States an outlier in relation to other developed countries.23

Seventy-four percent of company respondents said an inability to fill positions because of the lack of H-1B visas has potentially affected their "company's competitiveness against foreign competitors or in international markets."

NA (Executive Summary - National Foundation for American Policy). "H-1B Visas and Job Creation." March 2008.
http://www.nfap.com/pdf/080311h1b.pdf
As a companion to the research on H-1Bs and job creation and to gain a better understanding of how companies act in response to job openings – and their possible connection to U.S. immigration policy – NFAP surveyed 120 company members of TechNet, the Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA) and the larger corporate members of SEMI (Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International). We garnered a response rate of 22 percent, for a total of 27 company respondents. While these results cannot necessarily be extrapolated to all technology companies due to sample size and possible self-selection among respondents, the data provide new information worth analyzing regarding larger technology companies. The results are also similar to those found in a survey of privately held venture-backed companies conducted by the National Venture Capital Association.7 Among the results of the survey: Outsourcing and Hiring More Individuals Outside the United States. Preventing companies from hiring foreign nationals by maintaining the current low limit on H-1B visas is likely to produce the unintended consequence of pushing more work to other countries. When asked, "Which of the following your company has done in response to the lack of H-1B visas to fill positions in the U.S.?" 65 percent of the companies said they "Hired more people (or outsourced work) outside the United States." This is significant in that even if those companies responding to the survey are heavier users of H-1B visas it means that these are the companies most likely to hire outside the United States in response to an insufficient supply of skilled visas for foreign nationals. Delaying or Changing Plans for Projects. Forty-six percent of companies said they "delayed or changed plans for projects" in response to the lack of H-1B visas. Thirty-eight percent responded that they "needed to alter the plans, location or growth of a product or service" due to the lack of H-1Bs. Inability to Fill Positions Affecting Competitiveness. **Seventy-four percent of company respondents said an inability to fill positions because of the lack of H-1B visas has potentially affected their "company's competitiveness against foreign competitors or in international markets."** Google, one of the most innovative companies in the world, says it could not produce its innovations in the United States if not for access to H-1B visa holders. In a hearing before the House Judiciary Immigration Subcommittee, Laszlo Bock, Vice-President for People Operations at Google, testified, "If U.S. employers are unable to hire those who are graduating from our universities, foreign competitors will. The U.S. scientific, engineering, and tech communities cannot hope to maintain their present position of international leadership if they are unable to hire and retain highly educated foreign talent. We also cannot hope to grow our economy and create more jobs if we are ceding leadership in innovation to other nations."

Uniqueness: The US needs more open visa policies to compete with other countries.

Economist 13 4-16-2013, "Not working," Economist,
https://www.economist.com/news/united-states/21575782-how-hurt-economy-needlessly-not-working //DF
Measures to make it easier to recruit skilled foreign workers are part of broader immigration reform. These are likely to include raising the annual cap on H1Bs to at least the 195,000 it stood at in 2001-03, when the talent needs of the tech sector were taken more seriously; a new STEM visa for foreign students graduating from an American university in science, technology, engineering or mathematics, who must now leave after graduation; and an entrepreneur visa for foreigners who raise funds to start a company in America. It is high time. Other countries are rapidly becoming more attractive. As Steve Case, the founder of AOL and of Startup America Partnership, a lobby group for entrepreneurs, points out, the proportion of start-ups in Silicon Valley founded by foreigners has dropped from 52% a decade ago to 42% now. As if to bolster his case, Canada this week launched a new Startup visa, available to any foreigner with C$75,000 ($74,000) to invest in creating a new business there.

High-skilled labor forces are key to international competitiveness.

Ruiz 12 Neil G. Ruiz [Senior Policy Analyst and Associate Fellow, Metropolitan Policy Program], 6-2012, "The Search for Skills: Demand for H-1B Immigrant Workers in U.S. Metropolitan Areas ," Metropolitan Policy Program at Brookings,
https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/18-h1b-visas-labor-immigration.pdf //DF
A skilled workforce is an essential foundation for economic growth and a key input to the knowledge economy. How nations obtain the skills they need—whether they produce a skilled labor force through their educational system or obtain workers from across international borders—has been a centerpiece of policy debates across the globe. To be competitive in the global economy, nations—and specifically, their regional economies—must possess high-skilled labor forces with strong capabilities in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), a key input for innovation and economic growth.1 The years of educationdemanded by the average U.S. job is growing, especially in industries like health care, education, and professional services.2 There have also been many reports highlighting the demand of U.S. employers for "deep analytical" skills that require postsecondary, master's, and doctoral-level training.3 Yet, the global supply of these skills is limited and the demand for highly skilled workers is unevenly distributed and poorly matched geographically to the supply. Despite the fact that demand for highly skilled

workers is ubiquitous across advanced economies, specialized skills tend to concentrate in specific regions of the world. More than half (56 percent) of the world's engineering bachelor's degrees are earned in Asia, with another 17 percent in Europe and just 4 percent in the United States.

IL – Prices

H1-B visas decrease prices and increase output because firms can higher cheaper labor. It also increases the quantity of firms entering the market for this same reason.

John Bound. (NBER). UNDERSTANDING THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE H-1B PROGRAM ON THE U.S. February 2017. file:///C:/Users/domin/Desktop/10.0000@www.nber.org@generic-F1DDF2928FC5.pdf

While high-skilled immigration affected both employment and wages, it also affects overall output and prices of the different goods produced in the economy. These changes will affect overall consumer welfare, and also the profits accruing to firm owners. Over the period of study, relative prices of IT goods were falling steadily, and some of this fall can be attributed to the increase in CS employment due to immigration. Figure 6a and Table 5 shows how **under the open economy, prices would have been between 1.9%-2.4% lower** in 2001. At the same time, the relative consumption of IT goods was increasing, and this increase would have been lower without the growth in the foreign workforce (Figure 6b). **Immigration also raises the profits of firms who can now hire relatively cheaper labor, and this causes new firms to enter the IT sector.** Figure 6c shows how by allowing immigration, the number of IT firms would be higher. **At the end of this period, there would be between 0.50%-0.56% fewer IT firms if immigration was restricted** (Table 5).

IL – Taxes

Raising the cap increases tax revenue by $70 billion – a significant increase in revenue

Sherk and Nell, 08 (James and Guinevere, Heritage Foundation, April 30, "More H-1B Visas, More American Jobs, A Better Economy," http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2008/04/More-H-1B-Visas-More-American-Jobs-A-Better-Economy, CW, accessed on 7/28/10)

American employers cannot find enough highly skilled workers to fill essential positions. There are not enough American workers with advanced skills in computer, engineering, and mathematical occupations to perform the work that many high-tech companies need. This shortage of skilled labor has forced many companies to outsource operations abroad. **Raising the cap on H-1B visas for skilled workers would allow American businesses to expand operations here in the United States, creating more jobs and higher wages for American workers. Increasing the H-1B cap would also raise significant tax revenue from highly skilled and highly paid workers.** Heritage Foundation **calculations show that raising the cap to 195,000 visas would increase revenues by a total of nearly $69 billion** over eight years. Unlike tax increases**, this would be an economically beneficial source of revenue** for PAYGO offsets. (The pay-as-you-go rule mandates that any new congressional spending or tax changes must not add to the federal deficit; any new costs must be offset with money from existing funds.) Congress should therefore act now to raise the cap on visas for highly skilled workers.

Dowse of the Creighton Law Journal finds that by increasing the amount of H-1B visas to 100,000 the United States could earn an additional $500,000 per immigrant in taxes over their lifetime.

Richard Dowse (Creighton International and Comparative Law Journal). "Wasting Talent: How the US is Losing Revenue and Skills of Immigrant Workers." 2017. https://dspace2.creighton.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10504/115314/Wasting%20Talent.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

BY INCREASING THE NUMBER OF AVAILABLE H-1B VISAS, THE US GOVERNMENT CAN RAISE THE NUMBER OF US CITIZENS SKILLED LABORERS, AS WELL AS CREATE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS OF POTENTIAL TAX REVENUE. The current cap on H-1B visas is simply not adequate to fill the needs of current US employers, clearly demonstrated by the 236,000 applications for fiscal year 2017 and 199,000 applications for 2018, dwarfing the 85,000 limit.76 An important factor to keep in mind, is that these are not applications filed by immigrants, but by US companies in need of foreign skills and talent they are unable to fill themselves.77 While the program was introduced over twenty-seven years ago, there have been limited significant revisions, despite an increasingly changing demographic of immigrants and immigration needs.78 **By increasing the**

amount of H-1B visas to 100,000, as well as increasing the master's and PHD exception to 30,000, the United States could potentially earn an additional $500,000 per immigrant in taxes over their lifetime.79 This increase in taxes does not even attempt to calculate the immeasurable gains to the economy through increased business and profits of companies employing those workers, the infusion of money into the economy by workers adequately compensated for their skillset, or even the increased diversity, both in the business world and in local communities in general.80 Apart from an increase in administrative costs, in order to process a higher number of applications, it is difficult to find a downside to escalating this antiquated cap on H-1B visas.81

Raising the H1-B visa cap to 110 thousand would increase federal tax revenue by 107 billion dollars

Hoover Institute Editor. (Hoover Institute). Additional H-1B Workers Would Add Billions to GDP and Federal Tax Revenue. 5/7/13. https://www.hoover.org/research/additional-h-1b-workers-would-add-billions-gdp-and-federal-tax-revenue

Our inaugural post estimates the economic and budgetary effects of one part of the Senate Gang of Eight's proposed immigration reform. It shows that increasing the caps on H-1B visas leads to non-trivial economic and fiscal effects, at least partially offsetting worries over the cost of immigration reform in the next ten years. Initial estimates put the appropriations cost of the Senate Gang of Eight's immigration bill (S. 744) at about $17 billion over ten years, leading at least a few politicians to cite cost as a potential reason to oppose its passage. But as Senator Rubio and others have pointed out, that cost does not include the economic benefits and tax revenue that would come from future immigrants. **One group in particular, new H-1B visa workers, would add an estimated $456 billion to GDP and $113 billion to federal tax revenue over the next ten years.** $244 billion of that increase in GDP would accrue to current US citizens and residents, with the rest going to the new H-1B workers. **The Senate Gang of Eight's immigration plan increases the general cap on H-1B visas to a minimum of 110,000 and a maximum of 180,000, and increases the master's degree cap from 20,000 to 25,000. Assuming the first year after passage puts the general cap of initial visas at 110,000 and increases every year by increments of 10,000, then the ten year estimated effect of the law is to increase GDP by $424 billion and federal tax revenue by $107 billion.**

IL – Wage Inequality

H-1Bs reduce wage inequality 1) because of innovations that increase productivity 2) because they lower the wages of high-skilled workers

Wilkinson, 10 (Will, research fellow at the CATO institute, "U.S. Should Import More Skilled Workers" http://www.cato.org/pub_display.php?pub_id=9547 7/27/10, atl)

If you're a highly-skilled worker, America needs you. But if you've got a foreign passport, we probably won't let you in. The U.S. issues only 65,000 H-1B visas for skilled workers each year and that's not very many. Senators McCain and Obama have both said they would support raising the cap. They acknowledge we need more skilled workers, and they're right. Yes, it would be good for innovation and growth and it would bring down the prices of goods created by skilled workers, but here's another reason you might not have thought of: Wage inequality. Increases in wage inequality over the past few decades is primarily a story of the supply and demand of skilled labor together with the effects of technological innovation. Wage increases tend to track improvements in the productivity of labor and gains in productivity tend to be driven by innovations that help workers do more in less time. But in recent decades, technical innovation has increased the productivity of more highly-educated workers faster than it has for less-educated workers. These growing inequalities in productivity have helped create growing inequalities in wages. But that's not the whole story. The American system of higher education produces skilled workers too slowly to keep up with the demand. This scarcity in the supply bids up the wages of the well-educated even more, further widening the wage gap. **If we raised visa quotas on skilled labor, that would help bring supply in line with demand and reduce the wage gap between more and less skilled workers**. These days, almost everybody but their beneficiaries think agricultural subsidies are a lousy idea. They benefit a few already relatively wealthy American farmers and agribusiness firms to the detriment of poor farmers around the world. But H-1B visa restrictions are subsidies that benefit relatively rich

domestic workers over their poorer foreign peers, and so it turns out many of us liberal-minded college grads are enjoying our own protectionist boost. In this case, it seems the moral outrage is... well, we seem to be keeping it to ourselves.

IL – Wage Increase

Shih of the University of Chicago finds that a rise in foreign STEM growth by 1 percent of total employment increases wage growth of college-educated natives by 7–8%. And increases non-college-educated native wage growth by 3–4%.

Giovanni Peri, Kevin Shih, and Chad Sparber (the University of Chicago). "STEM Workers, H-1B Visas, and Productivity in US Cities." July 2015. http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.1086/679061

The 1980 distribution of foreign STEM and the overall inflow of H-1B workers between 1990 and 2010 could be correlated with unobservable city-specific shocks that affect employment and wage growth, so Section IV explores the power and validity of our instrumental variable strategy. We check that the initial industrial structure of the metropolitan area, the 1980 distribution of other types of foreign-born workers (e.g., less educated and manual workers), and the subsequent inflow of non-STEM im- migrants do not predict foreign STEM employment growth. We also show that the trends of native outcomes prior to the inception of the H-1B program (1970–80) were uncorrelated with the H-1B-driven growth in STEM workers from 1990 to 2010. Finally, our demanding regression specifications always include both city and period fixed effects while relying on changes in growth rates of H-1B-driven STEM workers within MSAs over time for identification. The main regression estimates are in Section V. Our preferred specifications reveal that **a rise in foreign STEM growth by 1 percentage point of total employment increases wage growth of college-educated natives by 7–8 percentage points. The same change had a smaller but usually significant effect on non-college-educated native wage growth equal to 3–4 percentage points.** We find no statistically significant effects for native employment growth. Section VI closes the analysis by introducing a simple model of city-level production and combining it with our estimated parameters to simulate the effect of STEM on total factor productivity and skill-biased productivity. When we aggregate at the national level, inflows of foreign STEM workers explain between 30% and 50% of the aggregate productivity growth that took place in the United States between 1990 and 2010. This range is consistent with Jones's (2002) analysis of science and engineering contributions to productivity growth. We also find that foreign STEM inflows account for a more modest 4%–8% of US skill-biased technological change.

India Panorma 15, South–Asian English newspaper with print editions in New York City, the Tristate area and now also as the first English Indian Newspaper from Dallas, printed weekly , "H1B Visa – The Conflicting Perceptions," The Indian Panorma, June 28, 2015, http://heather.cs.ucdavis.edu/Archive/RecentPressItems.txt

In fact, Kerr's study suggested exactly the opposite — that the growth of immigrant workers "helps younger American technical workers; more of them are hired and at higher-paying jobs — but has no noticeable consequences, good or bad, on older workers". Kerr also said that "in the short run, we don't find really any adverse or super-positive effect on the employment of Americans", adding that "people take an extremely one-sided view of this stuff and dismiss any evidence to the contrary". And yet another study conducted by academics at the University of California at Berkeley found that **over the span of a decade in an urban area, a 1 percentage (of total employment) increase in foreign STEM workers during a decade actually increased the wages of native-born American college graduates by 4 percent to 6 percent**, with small effect on their employment.

IL – R/T Americans More Skilled

IL – R/T Most Aren't Innovating

Doesn't matter – Innovations are concentrated with a small share, around 18%, of visa holders

Prithwiraj (Raj) Choudhury. (Harvard Business School). Intellectual Baggage of Ethnic Migrant Inventors: Transfer and Recombination of Knowledge Across Borders. 2017. http://www.hbs.edu/faculty/Publication%20Files/17-069_7583c0d5-fa79-4945-9256-d703c29da306.pdf

Herbal-patent assignees are likely to file more LCAs (and thus, by inference, more H1B visas) than the average LCA filing firm. Figure A2 in the appendix plots the quantile-quantile plot of total LCAs filed by our assignees and by all other firms filing LCAs. The quantile-quantile plot does

not follow a 45-degree line, implying that the two distributions differ. Furthermore, the number of LCAs filed by herbal-patent assignees is left-skewed, suggesting that herbal assignees are likely to hire more people via H1B visas compared to all other firms that file LCAs. t-test results show that herbal assignees file for 146.7 more LCAs on average (t-statistic 4.81) than other firms in the LCA sample, further showing that herbal-patent assignees are a beneficiary of H1B visas. We also perform back-of-the-envelope calculations of the effect of the visa shock on hiring to show that the H1B shock had a meaningful impact on inventor hiring and patenting for the assignees in our sample. Our calculations show that capped herbal patent assignees would have hired around 424 new Chinese/Indian employees using the H1B visa between 1999-2003. In our sample, we observe 74 new inventors with Chinese/Indian names between 1999-2003, suggesting that **17.45 percent of employees hired through the H1B visa write and were granted patents [between 1999 and 2003]**
Placebo test. Serial correlation in the treatment variable across years may bias standard errors in difference-in-differences estimates, causing us to underestimate the standard errors and to reject the null hypothesis.

Agriculture Aid

Argument: we need more agro workers ; 57% people say they hiring more foreign workers Impact: poor ppl out of poverty

Impact – Incomes

The inflow of foreign STEM workers accounts for 50% of productivity growth in the U.S.

Giovanni Peri. (UC Davis). STEM Workers, H-1B Visas, and Productivity in U.S. Cities. 4/30/14.
The main regression estimates are in Section 5. Our preferred specifications reveal that a rise in foreign STEM growth by one percentage point of total employment increases wage growth of college-educated natives by 7-8 percentage points. The same change had a smaller but usually significant effect on non-college-educated native wage growth equal to 3-4 percentage points. We find no statistically significant effects for native employment growth. Section 6 closes the analysis by introducing a simple model of city-level production and combining it with our estimated parameters to simulate the effect of STEM on total factor productivity (TFP) and skill-biased productivity (SBP). **Aggregating at the national level, inflows of foreign STEM workers explain between 30 and 50% of the aggregate productivity growth that took place in the U.S. between 1990 and 2010.** This range is consistent with Jones's (2002) analysis of science and engineering contributions to productivity growth. We also find that foreign STEM inflows account for a more modest 4 to 8% of U.S. skill-biased technological change.

Productivity gains due to innovations in the tech sector, which are dependent on H-1Bs, helped all American workers for more than $400 million

Donnelly 17 Grace Donnelly, 8-8-2017, "Study: The $431 Million Net Gain U.S. Workers Got From H-1B Visas," Fortune, http://fortune.com/2017/08/08/h1b-visas-create-net-gain-us-workers/ //DF
A new paper from the Center for Global Development finds that from the early 1990s to 2010, the H-1B visa program resulted in net gains for the United States and India. By the mid-2000s, more than half of the H-1B visas were going to Indian applicants, though there's evidence that interest in U.S.-based jobs may now be falling among Indian workers under the Trump Administration. The study estimates that U.S. workers across all sectors on average were better off by about $431 million in 2010 when you take into account the increased productivity and innovation within the tech sector due to foreign workers. That amounts to $1,345 per each additional H-1B worker, according to Gaurav Khanna, CGD senior fellow and assistant professor of economics at the public policy school at the University of California-San Diego. "A lot of these gains are because of the fact that the tech sector is also where a lot of the innovation happens in the economy," Khanna, who co-authored the paper with Nicolas Morales, told Fortune. "What that does is raise the productivity of other

parts of the economy as well." Better products, like software, lead to higher outputs from workers. "For example, bankers on Wall Street may not realize that their software is better because the U.S. can attract global talent and produce better IT products," he said. Khanna also points out that the biggest contributor to productivity growth in the U.S. in the last 15 years is in information technology — a sector that's now inextricably linked with India and the H-1B visa program. The study finds the visa program resulted in a net gain in both the U.S. and India by 2010. Their combined incomes increased by 0.36% during that time period, though the growth in the IT sector specifically saw a greater increase in India. Part of this is due to the fact that the opportunity to work at American tech companies incentivized Indian students to pursue degrees in computer science. But caps on H-1B visa approvals meant not all of them could travel to the states for a job, creating an increase in computer science majors in the Indian labor market. This happened on a large enough scale to have a positive impact on national productivity, according to the study. And H-1B visa holders who returned to India after the temporary work period also helped to grow the Indian tech sector very rapidly.

OVERVIEWS

Trump Solves Harms to American Workers

Trump is aiming to restructure the program to make it less harmful to American workers

Popper 17 Ben Popper, 4-20-2017, "The H-1B visa system has been broken for decades. Now workers want Trump to fix it," Verge, https://www.theverge.com/2017/4/20/15370248/trump-h-1b-visa-reform-tech-worker-outsourcing-cap //DF

Over its two terms, the Obama administration moved to expand the H-1B visa system, adding exemptions to the annual limit and increasing the time certain workers can stay. And over the last three decades, Silicon Valley has pushed aggressively to increase the number of H-1B workers in the US, with Facebook, Microsoft, and IBM leading the charge. "Why do we offer so few H-1B visas for talented specialists that the supply runs out within days of becoming available each year, even though we know each of these jobs will create two or three more American jobs in return?" asked Facebook CEO Mark Zuckerberg in April of 2013. During the presidential campaign of 2016, Donald **Trump promised he would "forever end the use of the H-1B as a cheap labor program and institute an absolute requirement to hire American workers for every visa and immigration program. No exceptions**." Diangelo, upset by the lack of action from his local politicians and encouraged by Trump's tough talk, supported him in November. "I did vote for him, because my frustration level had just, it was like having an exploding head." Earlier this week, Trump signed an executive order calling for a review of the H1-B program. **The administration proposed setting up a new system that would prioritize applicants with higher wages, rather than relying on a lottery**, as the current program does. **It also suggested expanding the number of jobs for which companies must try and hire an American first.** These ideas aren't radical — in fact, they are nearly identical to the solutions proposed by a bipartisan bill that has been floating around since 2007. That bill, along with others drafted by California legislators on both sides of the aisle, aims to keep in check a system that corporate America is eager to expand.

BLOCKS

Doctor Brain Drain

UQ – R/T Doctors High Now

1) Non-unique: doctors are already leaving. Thomas 15 reports that, in the last three years, none of the 3,000 Indian medical students that went abroad actually returned.

2) Non-unique: India already has a severe shortage of qualified doctors. Safi 18 at the Guardian reports: 57% of purported Indian doctors don't actually have any medical qualifications, and 2,000 hospitals don't even have any doctors.

Thomas 15 Dhanya Thomas, 4-1-2015, "Brain drain: Boon for developed countries, but bane for India," StudyAbroad, https://studyabroad.careers360.com/brain-drain-boon-developed-countries-bane-india //DF

While 5,615 permits issued by the UK for Indians were for highly skilled workers, Italy issued 3,479 permits for Indian seasonal workers. These highly skilled migrants and seasonal workers become permanent residents of the host countries as the long term socio-economic benefits lure them. Brain Drain: Reason 4 Wake up call for India The increasing trend of brain drain of the skilled workers finally persuaded the government to take action. **After witnessing a huge brain drain of doctors (among the 3,000 medical students went abroad in last three years, none returned)**, the health ministry has suspended issuing "no obligation to return certificates" to the medical students going abroad for higher studies. Further, from 2015 onwards, the medical students going to the US for higher studies will have to sign a bond with the government, promising to return to India after completing his / her studies. If the student doesn't fulfil the bond obligation, the ministry can write to the US and the permission for the student to practice in the country will be denied. While India is putting the best foot forward to curb brain drain, there are signs of reverse brain drain where a few best brains are returning to India. With better economic policies and the human capital to execute them, there is still hope for India.

Safi 18 Michael Safi, 1-2-2018, "Indian doctors protest against plan to let 'quacks' practise medicine," Guardian, https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jan/02/indian-doctors-protest-against-plan-to-let-quacks-practice-medicine //DF

As a result, research three years ago found **more than 2,000 primary health centres around the country lacked even one doctor to treat patients**, with shortages of surgeons and specialists even more acute. **Many Indians turn instead to traditional remedies such as Ayurveda – treatments prepared according to recipes from ancient Hindu texts – or to "quacks" who present themselves as doctors but lack any medical qualifications**. About **57% of purported Indian doctors are thought to fall into the latter category**. Similarly, according to a 2014 study, traditional healers already carry out clinical care in as many as one in three primary health centres in rural or tribal areas. To address the shortage, state and federal governments have experimented with licensing non-specialist doctors to carry out caesarean sections or administer anaesthetics. Village social workers and "quack" doctors have also received formal training in basic medicine, while under a health ministry proposal, traditional healers will soon be permitted to deliver babies, carry out non-invasive abortions and treat certain noncommunicable diseases. Ayurveda, yoga and other traditional practices have been championed by the current government, led by the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata party, which in 2014 established a ministry to promote alternative remedies. At least 65 Ayurvedic "hospitals" have been established in the past three years, with more planned.

Link – R/T Less Doctors

3) Turn: raising the H-1B cap solves. Bach 06 at Kings College London finds: skilled worker migration increases the incentives to obtain higher education because there's a higher chance of getting a better job; this increases the stock of education in the source country, and only a proportion of this accumulation of skills 'lost' to out-migration. For example, Ghanain immigration has sharply increased the quality of and number of applicants to nursing schools because they started to view a nursing qualification as an investment in leaving the country.

This has also historically happened in India. After the US raised the H-1B cap in 1999, Dore finds that STEM degrees rose from 176,000 to 455,000.

Bach 06 Stephen Bach [Reader in Employment Relations and Management, Department of Management, King's College, University of London] 2006, "International mobility of health professionals: Brain drain or brain exchange?," United Nations University (UNU) //DF

The mobility of highly skilled labour is associated with a number of positive feedback effects as skilled emigrants continue to affect the economy of their origin country. The main benefits are associated with the remittance of income, the knowledge and skills acquired by returnees, and spill over effects when migration increases the incentives to obtain higher education, increasing the stock of education in the source country, with only a proportion of this accumulation of skills 'lost' to out-migration (see Mountford 1997). An illustration of these spill over effects is the degree to which the educational level of applicants to nursing schools in Ghana has risen to the equivalent of university entrance level and the number of applicants has also risen sharply, as applicants start to view a nursing qualification as an investment in leaving the country (Mensah et al. 2005: 19). Much attention has focused on remittances. It is difficult to estimate the scale of remittances because of the often informal manner in which they are returned but there is little doubt of their contribution to the national income of many countries. India (US$11.5 billion), Mexico (US$6.5 billion) and Egypt (US$3.5 billion) received the largest share of remittances (IOM 2003: 2). There are few studies of remittances specifically related to the health sector. An exception is a study of Filipino physicians practising overseas in which it is suggested that the volume of remittances was sufficient to compensate for the associated economic losses of emigration (Goldfarb et al. 1984). Nonetheless the study is far from conclusive because as the authors acknowledge their analysis is weakened by data limitations and the questionable assumptions incorporated into their model. A number of caveats have been raised about their impact because remittances benefit the families of migrant health professionals rather than the health systems that they leave behind and are therefore used to boost private consumption rather than investment (ICFTU 2004: 2).

Dore 17 Bhavya Dore, 6-2-2017, "Stop blaming the H-1B visa for India's brain drain—it actually achieved the opposite," Quartz, https://qz.com/997172/you-can-thank-the-h-1b-visa-programme-for-the-it-boom-in-india/ //DF

However, a paper published last month by researchers from the University of Michigan and the Center for Global Development, a Washington DC-based think tank, shows that as more Indian students enrolled in computer science programmes with the hope of working abroad, the cap on H-1B visas meant that many had to stay at home, helping India grow a skilled workforce of its own and boosting its IT sector. Moreover, Indians whose visas had expired after the six-year term often returned to the country, bringing back technological know-how and connections with them. As a result, the researchers say, the presumed brain-drain eventually alchemised into a brain-gain, with India overtaking the US when it came to software exports by 2005. The study used economic models that factored in college choices, wages, visa figures, and IT productivity, based on data from the start of the IT boom in 1994 to 2010. "Because of the software boom in the US, coupled with its immigration policy, it became an incentive for Indians to acquire the computer science skills valued in the US," said Gaurav Khanna, an economist at the Center for Global Development who wrote the paper with Nicolas Morales. "If US immigration had been restricted in the 1990s, it would not have allowed the Indian IT sector to develop." In India, degrees conferred in science and engineering rose from about 176,000 in 1990 to 455,000 in 2000. Meanwhile, the cap on H-1B visas went from 65,000 at first to 115,000 in 1999; it then rose to 195,000 in 2000 to 2003 before going back to 65,000 from 2004. "We find that US immigration policy, coupled with the US tech boom,

helped develop the Indian IT sector," the authors write. "This transformation in India boosted IT exports and raised average incomes. The prospect of migrating to the US was a considerable driver of this phenomenon and led to a 'brain-gain' that outweighed the negative impacts of 'brain-drain'."

3) De-link: doctors won't go to rural areas where they're needed most. Nagarajan 16 of the Times of India explains that even though only 30% of Indians live in cities, 82% of doctors practice there. They won't move to rural areas because of poor working conditions and the lack of professional advancement. This is a huge problem because the area where doctors are most needed is the area they're least likely to go to **DO NOT READ IF YOU'RE READING THE TURN, THE RESPONSE ABOVE**

Nagarajan 16 Rema Nagarajan, 9-18-2016, "Why more doctors are not the answer to India's health crisis," Times of India, https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Why-more-doctors-are-not-the-answer-to-Indias-health-crisis/articleshow/54383884.cms //DF

The shortage is more acute for doctors willing to work in the rural areas where almost 70% of Indians live, or one who will work in government hospitals. Increasing medical seats in medical colleges can't help address this shortage. **Will city kids trained in technology-intensive settings and metropolitan tertiary care centres ever work in rural areas? Will these doctors understand the health problems of the rural populace?** These questions appear to be ignored in the rush to open private medical colleges. According to a WHO report on India's health workforce, based on the 2001 census, the number of doctors with actual medical qualifications was 2.7 lakh, 82.6% of them in urban areas. By rough estimates, India has over 9 lakh doctors now for a population of about 1.3 billion, a ratio of one doctor for roughly every 1,450 people against the WHO recommended norm of one per 1,000. In 2011, 31% of Indians lived in urban areas. Assume it's now a third of the total or about 430 million. Assume also, that only 70% of the doctors now are in urban areas. That would still mean 6.3 lakh doctors in urban areas against the need for 4.3 lakh. That's an extra 2 lakh or nearly 50% more. Yet, more than a quarter of CGHS posts of general duty medical officers (381 out of 1,383), all in urban areas, were lying vacant last year, health minister JP Nadda recently told the Lok Sabha. Hundreds of posts are lying vacant in top government hospitals including AIIMS. If the huge surplus of doctors in urban areas does not result in filling up these posts even in the Capital, obviously, adding to this surplus is not the solution. The reasons for these vacancies listed by Nadda included low rates of joining of those recruited and non-availability of eligible SC/ST candidates for reserved posts. **The low rate of joining could be due to poor working conditions or inadequate professional incentives**. The non-availability of SC/ST candidates certainly can't be ameliorated by more private colleges with no caste reservation. If anything, it could exacerbate the problem.

Exploitation

Generic Responses

1) Saying that H-1B workers suffer in America ignores how much more they would suffer if they stayed in their home countries. In India, Khazan 13 writes: a combination of living conditions, education, and the country's economic structure severely handicap Indian developers. Working on an H-1B is seen not as an exploitative trap, but as the way out of poverty. Clemens 10 finds: wages for Indian workers are six times higher in the US. AND Wadhwa 09 finds that H-1Bs gain skills and business connections on the job, greatly improving their job opportunities back home. The neg says they care about worker welfare, but they would rather force millions to live in poverty than enable them to improve their own lives.

2) H-1Bs also send remittances that improve the lives of their families. Pandey 17 writes that H-1Bs provide a crucial source of remittances to India. Remittances are really good increase a family's income and raise their living standards. Yoshino 17 found: a 1% increase in the international remittance flows to

India decreases poverty severity by 16%. Again, while H-1B conditions aren't perfect, they enable undeniable improvements in people's lives that would be impossible otherwise.

3) Turn: all of the issues they talk about [list them quickly] can be fixed with reforms to the H-1B system. Affirming solves because any bill that would increase the cap would also include those reforms. Crunden 17 writes: seen critics as a tool abused by companies in order to attract cheap foreign labor, support for H-1B reform is bipartisan. Importantly, Fulmer 08 writes: the reason why Congress has not enacted any of the previous bills to raise the cap is that its perceived as flawed, and they don't want to raise the cap without including reforms. There's even historical precedent for this, because the last time Congress raised the cap, in 2000, Depew 16 writes: Congress enacted reforms aimed at preventing worker exploitation, such as allowing workers to switch employers if they didn't like their old job. This turn should be a voter, because by negating you're voting to continue a broken system, but by affirming you at least have a chance to change it for the better.

Clemens 10 Michael Clemens [Center for Global Development], 6-2010, "The Roots of Global Wage Gaps: Evidence from Randomized Processing of U.S. Visas," Center for Global Development //DF
This study uses a unique natural experiment to test a simple model of international differences in workers' wages and productivity. Large differences in wages across countries could arise from several sources. These include barriers to trade in outputs, differences in technology, differences in workers, or differences in the other factors of production accessible in different countries. To measure the relative importance of these sources in one setting, this study exploits the randomized processing of U.S. visas for a group of Indian workers who produce software within a single multinational firm. In this setting, international barriers to trade in outputs, barriers to technology transfer, and all observable or unobservable differences between workers are extremely low. The results indicate that **location outside of India causes a sixfold increase in the wages of the same worker using the same technology to produce a highly tradable good**. Under plausible assumptions about competition in the industry, this suggests that country-of-work by itself is responsible—in this industry—for roughly three-quarters of the gap in productivity between workers in India and workers in the richest countries. These findings have implications for open questions in labor, growth, international, and development economics.

Wadhwa 09 Vivek Wadhwa [Director of Research at the Center for Entrepreneurship and Research Commercialization at the Pratt School of Engineering, Duke University], Spring 2009, "Tapping Talent in a Global Economy: A Reverse Brain Drain," Issues in Science and Technology Magazine, http://issues.org/25-3/wadhwa-2/ //DF
To our surprise, visa status was not the most important factor determining their decision to return home. Three of four indicated that considerations regarding their visa or residency permit status did not contribute to their decision to return to their home country. In fact, 27% of Indian respondents and 34% of Chinese held permanent resident status or were U.S. citizens. For this highly select group of returnees, career opportunities and quality-of-life concerns were the main reasons for returning home. Family considerations are also strong magnets pulling immigrants back to their home countries. The ability to better care for aging parents and the desire to be closer to friends and family were strong incentives for returning home. Indians in particular perceived the social situation in their home country to be signicantly superior. **The move home also appeared to be something of a career catalyst. Respondents reported that they have moved up the organization chart by returning home. Only 10% of the Indian returnees held senior management positions in the United States, but 44% found jobs at this level in India.** Chinese returnees went from 9% in senior management in the United States to 36% in China. Opportunities for professional advancement were considered to be better at home than in the United States for 61% of Indians and 70% of Chinese. These groups also felt that opportunities to launch their own business were signicantly better in their home countries. Restoring U.S. appeal One of the reasons to survey those who left the United States was to understand what they liked and disliked about the country so that we might be able to convince them to return. We found areas in which the United States enjoyed an obvious advantage. One was gross salary and compensation: 54% of Indian and 43% of Chinese respondents indicated that total salary and compensation in their previous U.S. positions were better than at home. U.S. health care benets were also considered somewhat better by a majority of Chinese respondents.

Rahul Pandey (National Herald India). "The US Department of Homeland Security's plan to curb H-1B visa extensions could cause serious problems if the workers have to come back home, especially because the Indian IT sector is not doing well." January 5, 2018.
https://www.nationalheraldindia.com/national/india-should-halt-defence-purchases-from-the-us-to-counter-trumps-h1-b-visa-stand
Forget the economics, this issue could cause serious problems for the Indian IT and ITES industry, already under disrupted by automation and AI. The government needs to go beyond niceties and do some serious diplomatic muscle flexing and fight for the future of our young women and men who will face serious problems if they have to come back home. As an option, the government should halt defence purchases from the USA, to build serious pressure. The move is going to hurt the Indian IT sector and the Indian economy at large. A large part of the IT business in the country comes from foreign operations. A change in the rules could not only send Indian techies back home, it would also impact the profit margins of Indian IT companies like Tata Consultancy Services, Cognizant Technology Solutions and Infosys who get a large share of the H1B visas. The indirect impact would be felt in the broader economy. **Total remittances to India are in the range of US $ 65-68 billion per annum and around US$ 10 billion comes from the United States, a lot of this money is coming from H1B visa holders. With a slow down in the oil economies in the middle east, remittances saw a five percent decline in 2016 and the American situation could make matters worse.** While some of these may be absorbed in domestic IT firms, it would mean a shakeout for the Indian IT sector employees working at home. And the Indian IT sector is not doing well. There are about 39-40 lakh people who are employed in the IT sector and about six lakh are expected to lose their jobs over the next three years. With H1B now reducing margins and bringing home another five lakh professionals, the industry is headed for serious trouble. The economic and human impact of this could be devastating. The crisis has been brewing ever since Trump took office about a year ago, but Indian diplomatic corps have not been able make a significant intervention on the issue. Union External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj's meeting with US Secretary of State Rex Tillerson in September 2017 did not help in making any impact.

Yoshino 17 Naoyuki Yoshino [dean of the ADB Institute and professor emeritus at Keio University, Tokyo, Japan], 7-2017, "INTERNATIONAL REMITTANCES AND POVERTY REDUCTION: EVIDENCE FROM ASIAN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES," ADBI Institute,
https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/329191/adbi-wp759.pdf //DF
Table 6 shows the results of the Hausman test to verify whether we should choose a fixedeffect model or a random-effect model. 5 Following the Hausman test, this paper adopts a random-effect model that considers the independence between fixed effects and explanatory variables. The results of the random-effect model are similar to those of the pooled OLS. International remittances have a statistically significant impact on the poverty gap ratio and poverty severity ratio reduction. The results show that **a 1% increase in the international remittance flows as a percentage of the GDP can lead to a decrease in the poverty gap ratio of 22.6% and a decrease in the poverty severity ratio of 16.0%.** However, only the t-statistics of international remittances are statistically insignificant for the poverty headcount ratio. This may be because the poverty headcount ratio does not reflect the poverty gap among the poor. There might be people who live on $1.90 per day, but, at the same time, there might be people who live on $0.50 per day. Although remittances are distributed to people in developing countries, those who receive remittances might be from high-income families, because it costs a considerable amount to leave home countries and work abroad. This can lead to an expansion of the gap among the poor. Compared with the poverty headcount ratio, the poverty gap ratio and poverty severity ratio take into account the average poor household's income or expenditures against the poverty line. Therefore, these two variables can reflect a substantial reduction in poverty and a significant effect from international remittance inflows. As regards the other variables, a per capita GDP increase of 1% can lead to a 19.2% decrease in the poverty gap ratio and a 24.3% decrease in the poverty severity ratio. However, a per capita GDP increase does not have a significant impact on the poverty headcount. This is because a per capita GDP increase for people who are far from the poverty line does not necessarily improve the poverty headcount ratio. High inflation can be a factor that accelerates poverty by expanding the gap between the rich and the poor. High-income people benefit from a wage hike due to increasing inflation, while poor people, who tend to experience difficulties in finding job opportunities, cannot enjoy such a benefit. Finally, trade openness can reduce all three poverty variables by increasing both the net exports and the country's GDP.

Fulmer 09 Christopher Fulmer, A Critical Look at the H-1B Visa Program and Its Effects on U.S. and Foreign Workers – A Controversial Program Unhinged from Its Original Intent, 13 Lewis & Clark L. Rev. 823 (2009)
Arguments on both sides of the H-lB debate have reached a feverish pitch in recent years. While the debate continues and H-lB visa demand grows, the annual cap remains at eighty-five thousand. Perhaps **the reason why Congress has not enacted any of the many bills to raise the cap is that its flaws have finally been exposed. While Congress would be ill advised to raise the cap without improving protections for U.S. and foreign workers, it would also be**

remiss to maintain the H-lB program as it currently is. It is likely that once the much needed worker protections are built in, the old cost-saving reasons for hiring H-lBs will disappear, and demand for the visa will fall. Uniquely skilled foreign workers will be compensated on par with their American counterparts, and the original intent of the program will be realized.

Crunden 17 E.A. Crunden, 4-19-2017, "Trump's crackdown on H-1B visas goes far beyond tech workers," Think Progress, https://thinkprogress.org/trumps-crackdown-on-h1-b-visas-goes-far-beyond-tech-workers-3951395915c6/ //DF
The president signed an executive order on Tuesday as part of an ongoing effort to crack down on companies hiring lower-wage workers from outside of the United States. At a Wisconsin factory, Trump promised to order an interdepartmental review of the H-1B visa program, which many companies and organizations rely on when sponsoring "skilled" foreign talent. While a number of visas allow non-Americans to live and work in the United States, the H-1B program has been the subject of particular ire for the Trump administration. **Seen by critics as a tool abused by companies in order to attract cheap foreign labor, support for H-1B reform is bipartisan**. Tech workers represent an enormous percentage of H-1B recipients, and are often seen as the face of this visa program. Unsurprisingly, tech companies have lobbied hard to expand the program, and in 2015 the top ten H-1B recipients were outsourcing firms. It's no surprise, then, that much of the conversation surrounding Trump's H-1B crackdown has been dominated by references to outsourcing, technology, and Silicon Valley.

Rahman 4-18 Shafeeq Rahman [Delhi-based researcher on socioeconomic issues. He writes at The Huffington Post, DailyO and many other national and international newspapers], 4-12-2018, "Why Remittances from the Middle East Matter to India," Fair Observer, https://www.fairobserver.com/region/middle_east_north_africa/global-remittances-middle-east-gulf-india-labor-force-news-43199/ //DF
India is the leading recipient of international personal remittances, claiming 10.9% of global inflows. This is followed by China (10.6%) and the Philippines (5.4%), according to the latest data released by the World Bank for 2016. Total remittance inflow to India was $62 billion in 2016, down from $68 billion in 2015. A major fall (9.5%) is noted from Middle Eastern countries, whose share constitutes 55.7% ($35 billion) of India's total remittances, as the average annual income per Indian migrant across the region decreased from $5,973 in 2015 to $5,407 in 2016. Remittances are a major component in terms of contribution to GDP, especially for developing nations like India where domestic resources and national production are insufficient to provide full employment for the existing labor supply. The average wage rate is also lower in India compared to countries where remittances originate. Also, while India's remittance inflows are similar to China's, the share of remittances as a percentage of GDP is higher in India (2.5%) against China's 0.6%. This difference reflects a higher dependency of India's domestic economy on foreign remittances. **Since the Middle East, and specifically the Gulf states, is a major source for India's remittance inflow, a decline in earning in the region could adversely affect India's employment and balance of payment. The Middle East accommodates the highest number of Indian migrants around the world**, with an estimated 8 million residing in the region, accounting for 19.7% of total global migrants in the Middle East and 53.7% of total Indian migrants globally. Over the last four years, the number of Indian workers to emigration check required (ECR) countries fell from 804,000 in 2014 to 391,000 in 2017. ECR, a protective measure for the non-matriculate Indian migrants to 17 countries across the Middle East and Southeast Asia, was adopted under the Migration Act 1983. Out of 17 ECR countries, 12 are in the Middle East. According to the RBI survey report for 2012, 42% of migrants to the Middle East were classified as unskilled labor. A discrepancy in earnings is illustrative: While an average salary in India is $2,860 a year, in Qatar, Indian migrants earn $6,916 a year on average, followed by $5,713 in Kuwait, $5,544 in the United Arab Emirates and $5,112 in Saudi Arabia. Indians occupy various positions ranging from managerial roles to laborers. Around 10% are employed as doctors, engineers, chartered accountants and scientists, while a further 10% work in white-collar jobs such as storekeepers, clerks, secretaries and accountants in both government and private sectors. The majority, around 75-80%, makes up laborers and technicians working in construction and as home servants. **The ongoing economic downturn in the Gulf due to the fall in crude oil prices, internal political disturbances**, the extra burden of taxes on expats (like the family-dependent tax in Saudi Arabia), **and the growing inclination to recruit locals could account for the fall in remittances**. Further, Indian workers in the Middle East report violations of contractual terms, adverse working conditions, poor wages and problems related to medical, insurance and compensation claims. As a result, many Indian workers have showed an interest in returning home. By February 2017, 3,015 workers in the Middle East had requested repatriation from Indian authorities (a vast majority of these from Saudi Arabia), while 594 Indians were in jail across the Middle East at this time last year. Besides external pressures, Indian policies toward the ECR migrants heading to the Gulf are also a major causes for the decline, like the introduction of a tax on conversion of remittances, extra regularization of foreign recruiting markets and now the color coding of ECR passports. The color coding scheme was part of a reform to minimize the number of passport pages that contain unnecessary information.

Since ECR status was included on a separate page, India's government had the intention to remove this page by coloring the passport jacket orange to identify ECR emigrants. This could create a sense of inferiority among the ECR passport holders due to their poor economic and educational status and further decrease labor flow. After protests by politicians and activists, the government rolled back its discriminatory initiative. Pointing out its repercussions, Oommen Chandy, former chief minister of Kerala, said: "If this becomes a reality, the moment an orange color passport holder lands in a foreign country, he will be treated with disdain, and it will have a telling impact on such people's character and individuality. This should not happen at all." Shashi Tharoor, chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs, surmised that "the very premise of this decision — discriminating against the citizens of a country based on their economic status and educational qualifications — makes it inherently unfair." A decline of remittance inflows creates a major cause for concern due to adverse impact on India's balance of payment and on the domestic employment adjustment. The government must take remedial measures to curb such decline and to prevent the discriminatory behavior against ECR migrants. Disputes related to wages and contract violations are also common in the Indian labor market, but the occurrence of such incidents among migrants across the Middle East should not be overstated to provide a reason for tightening recruitment rules and imposing excess regulations.

Bollard 11 Albert Bollard, David McKenzie, Melanie Morten, and Hillel Rapoport (World Bank). "Remittances and the Brain Drain Revisited: The Microdata Show That More Educated Migrants Remit More." May 12, 2011.
https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/13468/wber_25_1_132.pdf?sequence=1
Results for individual countries are mixed at the extensive margin, with education significantly positively associated with the likelihood of remitting in two surveys (the U.S. NIS and the Survey of Brazilians and Peruvians in Japan), significantly negatively associated with this likelihood in three surveys (the U.S. Pew survey and both Spanish surveys), and no significant relationship in the other six surveys, with three positive and three negative point estimates. One general observation is that a more negative relationship appears in surveys that focus on sampling migrants through community-sampling methods, such as the NIDI surveys, which take their sample from places where migrants cluster, and the Pew Hispanic surveys, which randomly dial phone numbers in areas with dense Hispanic populations. One might expect that educated migrants who live in such areas (and who take the time to respond to phone or on-the-street surveys) would be less successful than educated migrants who live in more integrated neighborhoods and thus who would not be picked up in these surveys. In contrast, at the intensive margin, 10 of 12 individual surveys show a positive relationship between remittances and education, 5 of them statistically significant, and 2 show a negative and insignificant relationship. Thus it is not surprising that when the data are pooled there is a strong positive association at the intensive margin and that it outweighs the small negative and insignificant relationship at the extensive margin in the total effect. This point is made graphically on a log scale in figure 1, which plots the nonparametric relationship between total remittances and years of schooling, after linearly controlling for dataset fixed effects using a partial linear model (Robinson 1988), together with a 95 percent confidence interval. The vertical lines demarcate the quartiles of years of schooling. **Average remittances steadily increase from around $500 in the lowest education quartile to close to $1,000 for those with university degrees.** Moreover, the positive association increases most strongly for migrants with postgraduate education, which shows that not only do migrants with some university education remit more than those without, but also that migrants with postgraduate degrees remit more than those with only a couple of years of university.

Economist 13 4-16-2013, "Not working," Economist,
https://www.economist.com/news/united-states/21575782-how-hurt-economy-needlessly-not-working //DF
FOR the first time in five years, America's immigration service will hold a lottery to allocate the visas it makes available to foreigners recruited by private business to work in the country. This is because applications for the 65,000 H1B visas it issues to corporate America each fiscal year, starting on April 1st, were expected to exceed the number available by April 5th. Five days is not the record for reaching the cap on business visas. In 2007 it took one day and, in 2008, two. The silver lining—that this is yet more evidence of a stronger American economy—sits inside a very dark cloud. The cap on visas is entirely arbitrary and unnecessary, and almost certainly imposes high economic costs on the country. As the chart shows—and as Michael Clemens, an economist at the Centre for Global Development, points out—in every year since 2003, even in the depths of the recent recession, demand from business for H1B visas has exceeded the cap, leaving companies unable to fill jobs that would have boosted the economy. Studies have found that skilled immigrant workers are more likely than their domestic counterparts to create patentable inventions or start new businesses. Some say they steal American jobs. Mr Clemens retorts that, given the cost and difficulty of getting a visa, few firms would give a foreigner a job if they could find a suitable candidate at home. Measures to make it easier to recruit skilled foreign workers are part of broader immigration reform. These are likely to include raising the annual cap on H1Bs to at least the 195,000 it stood at in 2001-03, when the talent needs of the tech sector were taken more seriously; a new STEM visa for foreign students graduating from an American university in science, technology, engineering or mathematics, who must now leave after graduation; and an entrepreneur visa for foreigners who raise funds to start a company in America.

Depew 16 Briggs Depew [Department of Economics, Louisiana State University], 8-92-16, "Inter-firm mobility and return migration patterns of skilled guest workers," Journal of Popular Economics, 10.1007/s00148-016-0607-y //DF

One premise of many opponents of guest worker programs, and a common miscon- ception even among experts, is that workers on these visas are unable to freely move between employers once they arrive in the USA. The data we have presented here contradicts this assertion. Our summary data shows that around 20 % of these work- ers quit their jobs and remain in the USA. When we focus on only workers who entered our data at least 6 years prior to the end of our study, this number jumps to 36 %. As these workers cannot separate to unemployment in the USA and still remain in compliance with immigration law, it is likely that when not returning to India, these workers only exit employment at an Indian IT firm if they have already established employment at another firm. Statistics discussed in Section 3.1 suggest that the inter-firm mobility observed in our dataset is consistent with rates of autho- rized job-to-job transitions of workers on H-1B visas. In addition, US immigration law provides workers a strong incentive to remain in status, both to avoid penalties as well as to increase the chances of receiving permanent residency. Furthermore, we find that **the lowest paid among these workers are the most likely to quit their job**, consistent with **workers moving in the labor market to escape bad or low paying employers.** Specifically, we find that **a 10 % decrease in earnings is associated with a 9 % increase in the quit rate**, even at a relatively high unemployment rate of 7.89 %. **This strongly suggests that guest workers employed by large Indian IT firms are in fact quite mobile**.Previous research has found evidence that migrants may be less mobile than com- parable citizen workers (Hotchkiss and Quispe-Agnoli 2013; Hirsch and Jahn 2015). To contextualize the inter-firm mobility rates of these workers, we turn to the Current Population Survey March Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS-March). This data shows that 10.4 % of US citizen IT workers had more than one employer in the prior year, while 10.9 % of Indian-born IT workers who fit the profile of an individual on a guest worker visa had more than one employer in the prior year.

Torres 17 Nicole Torres, 5-4-2017, "The H-1B Visa Debate, Explained," Harvard Business Review, https://hbr.org/2017/05/the-h-1b-visa-debate-explained //DF

IT companies in India and the U.S. have lobbied against making the H-1B program more restrictive, arguing that they help American companies become more competitive by handling their IT operations. They've also said that the visa programs allow them to keep jobs in the U.S., so reducing the number of visas they're allowed may result in them shifting work back to India. (However, Bloomberg recently reported that Infosys plans to create thousands of new jobs for Americans over the next two years.) What Could Change? **Any big changes to the H-1B program would have to be passed by Congress**. At least four proposals to reform it have recently surfaced, and USCIS has suspended expedited processing of H-1B applications. Wider reforms would change the way many companies, especially tech and IT firms, recruit and hire highly skilled talent. Further restricting the number of visas could cost the U.S. a competitive edge in the global war for tech talent. "This might sound self-serving, coming from someone who works in academia, but one thing that has helped maintain our technological leadership is innovation and technical research, and immigration has helped us do that," Hanson says. "Immigration is an important part of why the U.S. is able to maintain its elite status." Trump's "Buy American and Hire American" order aims to address some of the concerns surrounding the H-1B visa system. The larger effects on high-skilled immigration — and on the economy — remain to be seen.

Mayer 05 Robert Mayer [Cambridge University], 2005, "Guestworkers and Exploitation," The Review of Politics, http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/25046413.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3A0f7701061df8fc0cd60eb01b1ad9bf74 //DF

Consider a guestworker program designed to attract skilled foreign labor on temporary contracts. The workers come for several years and are employed in sectors of the economy where there is a shortage of skilled labor. They are paid good wages, though perhaps less than domestic workers can command, but they are not set on the path to naturalization and are denied certain government ben efits. The idea is not hypothetical: many such programs exist. The American H-1B visa program is an example.18 It attracts engineers and hi-tech workers from other lands, especially South Asia. The program grew rapidly during the full-employment economy of the late 1990s, but the number of visas has recently been cut. Since the 1970s Saudi Arabia has also recruited highly skilled workers from developed nations on a contract basis, without the prospect of naturalization. These are guestworker programs, too, but the transaction does not seem obviously exploitative. **Admission is granted on a second class basis, but the workers are well**

compensated and they cannot plausibly be described as desperate. They have good options, and so it does not seem possible that anyone could take advantage of them. They make a choice, working abroad for good money but only on a temporary basis. How could the transaction be unfair? The hosts do not appear to gain at their expense. The objection applies as well to the neoclassical argument. Privileged guests are frequently sponsored by a particular em ployer, and the guests are tied to this job. **They lack freedom of occupation, but it is still hard to view them as exploited. The re striction may reduce their incomes because it prevents these skilled guests from applying for work elsewhere, but failure to maximize gains hardly seems like proof of exploitation. The host employ ers must compete for their skills in the international labor market and offer a good salary. These guests are clearly not sweatshop workers**, who may lack decent options. **If the pay is good and the workers have alternatives, it does not seem unfair to ask them to yield their (alleged) right to freedom of occupation in exchange for admission**. After all, not all rights are inalienable. Some can be sold if the price is right.

(Another card saying the same thing, but it's more generic)

Commander 04 Simon Commander [visiting senior research fellow in the economics department and di- rector of the Centre for New and Emerging Markets (CNEM) at the London Business School and adviser in the Office of Chief Economist at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)], 2-2004, "The Brain Drain: Curse or Boon? A Survey of the Literature," University of Chicago Press, http://www.nber.org/books/bald04-1 //DF

What empirical relevance do the early models have? Estimates of relative wages across countries with appropriate controls are scarce. Nevertheless, all the available (and generally biased) estimates of relative-wage differen- tials signal substantial wage gaps for most categories of skilled workers when comparing developing with developed countries over time. For ex- ample, for the software sector, Arora et al. (2001) have compared salaries of professionals in India and the United States. The numbers are for start- ing salaries in large establishments, but they do not control for character- istics like experience or education. What emerges from this biased com- parison is that salaries in the United States for some occupational categories are at least ten times higher than in India, while salaries, gener- ally, in the United States are several multiples those in India. Indeed, other evidence confirms that skilled workers systematically earn less (adjusted for purchasing power) in developing than in developed coun- tries. A recent study of new immigrants to the United States, for example, finds that the average immigrant realized major earnings gains over their last job abroad. Men experienced a 68 percent increase in earnings, and women a 62 percent increase. New immigrants who came primarily for work reasons experienced by far the largest increases in earnings (Jasso et al. 2000). The reasons for such persistent wage differentials are interesting, not least because skilled-wage differentials in favor of developed countries contradict the predictions of much modern growth theory.10 It is hardly surprising news that there is a substantial income differen- tial across countries that motivates emigration. What of the impact on the sending countries' labor market? In particular, can we find evidence of widespread emulation effects? Data concerning occupational wages of professionals in developing countries is scarce. Using Indian data, Arora et al. (2001) and Kumar (2000) have found that one of the major problems perceived by Indian ICT firms is a shortage of skilled labor. Furthermore, the late 1990s boom in the

Indian software sector has clearly been associ- ated with increased demand for engineers, and there is evidence of this forcing up skilled wages.

H-1B workers paid 2.8% more than their comparable U.S. workers.

Andrew Chamberlain (Glassdoor Economic Research). "Dispelling Myths: What H1B Visa Workers Are Really Paid." April 3, 2017. https://www.glassdoor.com/research/h1b-workers/

To answer this, we looked at a large sample of salaries from H1B visa applications and compared them to similar U.S. salaries reported on Glassdoor. We looked at the most recent year available — federal fiscal year 2016 — and focused on 10 major U.S. cities, comparing pay for U.S. and foreign H1B workers for the same job titles. The bottom line: **Across the 10 cities and roughly 100 jobs we examined, salaries for foreign H1B workers are about 2.8 percent higher than comparable U.S. salaries**

on Glassdoor. While it may be true that an influx of H1B workers in the 1990s hurt computer science wages, there's no evidence in the data on Glassdoor that H1B workers today represent a source of "cheap" labor paid any lower than comparable U.S. workers.

Median salary is 80,000, more than some Americans in the same jobs.

NEIL G. RUIZ AND JENS MANUEL KROGSTAD (Pew Research Center). "Salaries have risen for high-skilled foreign workers in U.S. on H-1B visas." http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/08/16/salaries-have-risen-for-high-skilled-foreign-workers-in-u-s-on-h-1b-visas/

U.S. employers planned to pay high-skilled foreign workers with H-1B visas a median salary of $80,000 a year in fiscal year 2016, up from about $69,000 a decade earlier, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of new U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services data. **This is the first time the U.S. government has made salary information about H-1B applicants publicly available.** Most H-1B applicants get approved for visas, so the data provide a window into the salaries of high-skilled foreign workers employed in the United States. **The 2016 median salary reported for H-1B visa applicants was higher than the median salary paid to some U.S. workers in similar high-skill occupations.** For example, U.S. workers in computer and mathematical occupations had a median salary of $75,036 in fiscal 2016, a slight increase from 2007, when the median salary was $73,979 (adjusted to 2016 dollars), according to U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data on all U.S. workers. The majority (60%) of all H-1B applicants from fiscal 2007 to 2016 were seeking employment in computer and mathematical occupations. The H-1B visa program is the primary way employers in the U.S. hire high-skilled foreign workers. The program allows employers to hire foreigners to work for up to six years in jobs that require highly specialized knowledge, and workers' employment may be extended if they have green card applications pending. To participate, employers first submit applications to the U.S. Department of Labor attesting that no U.S. citizen worker would be displaced by the prospective foreign worker. The application is then reviewed by USCIS before the State Department interviews the foreign worker and issues the visa.

Companies can't legally leverage workers.

Rajiv S. Khanna (The Practical Lawyer). "Liquidated Damages Clauses In H-1B Visa Holders' Employment Contracts." October 2012. http://www.immigration.com/sites/default/files/TPL1210_Khanna-1.pdf

One of the most common mistakes made by lawyers, employers, and Human Resources professionals is assuming that the contracts for employment of employees holding H-1B status ("H-1B employees") **are indistinguishable from other employees in the workforce.** They are not, and the differences can expose the employer to substantial liability. The focus of this article is on one such difference: the liquidated damages clause. **Under immigration law, H-1B employees may not be subjected to penalties for leaving the sponsoring employer. In passing the law, Congress wanted to ensure that foreign professional workers are not subjected to servitude and coercion.** While the liquidated damages/penalty distinction is the norm for all employees, immigration law imposes a further restriction that employers may not recover their normal business expenses from an H-1B employee. An impermissible recovery clause is not only unenforceable in court, it can lead to expensive company wide investigations and penalties and punishment from the U.S. Department of Labor ("USDOL" or "DOL"). That obviously has serious implications for any of our colleagues involved in drafting, reviewing, or litigating such clauses. The penalties and sanctions apply even where there is an "attempted" enforcement

H1B workers may work for more than one employer.

NA (The Hindu Business Line). "H1B workers may work for more than one employer: USCIS." December 13, 2017. https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/info-tech/h1b-workers-may-work-for-more-than-one-employer-uscis/article9991628.ece

Foreign workers in the US on a H1B work visa, the most sought after among Indian IT professionals, **may work for more than one company, the country's immigration agency has said.** The H1B visa is a non-immigrant visa that allows US companies to employ foreign workers in speciality occupations that require theoretical or technical expertise. The technology companies depend on it to hire tens of thousands of employees each year from countries like India and China.**"In general, H1B workers may work for more than one employer but must have approved I-129 for each," the US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), the federal agency which receives and determines the successful applications for H1B visas,** tweeted on Tuesday. **"New employer must submit an I-129 petition before you may begin working," the USCIS said. Form I-129 is a form submitted for a nonimmigrant worker to the USCIS used by employers or prospective employers to obtain (or amend the details of) a**

worker on a non-immigrant visa status. While this is not a new rule, but very few people know about it. The H1B visa has an annual numerical limit cap of 65,000 visas each fiscal year as mandated by the Congress. In a blog post, Immigration Attorney Tsion Chudnovsky said immigration lawyers are seeing a big change in how visas are being processed in 2017 and many expect denial rates to increase to 40 per cent in this year's H1B cap. The USCIS has started challenging H1Bs which would have no problem being approved in the past, she said.

I-129 petition is a system in place that can solve for the exploitation.

Cynthia Yializis (All Law). "Form I-129: A Legal Guide for U.S. Work Visas."
http://www.alllaw.com/articles/nolo/us-immigration/i-129-legal-guide-work-visas.html
Form I-129, titled Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker, is a document that is submitted by a U.S. employer who wishes to sponsor a foreign national for temporary employment in the United States. The form is issued by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). This legal guide covers the proper usage of the form, and step-by-step tips for completing it. (For an overview of the entire petition process, please see, "Timeline For Filing the I-129 Form for an Immigrant Worker". Types of Workers That Can Be Sponsored Using Form I-129 **The I-129 petition can be filed for the following employment-based nonimmigrant visa categories: Temporary workers qualifying for H-1B**, H-1C, H-2A or H-3 **status**. Aliens of extraordinary ability qualifying for O-1 status, and their assistants who qualify for O-2 status. Athletes, performers, entertainers, or artists qualifying for P-1, P-2, or P-3 status, and their essential staff who qualify for P-1S, P-2S, or P-3S status. Cultural exchange visitors who qualify for Q-1 status, and Religious workers who qualify for R-1 status. The I-129 petition can also be used to extend the status of foreign nationals who entered the United States in E-1, E-2, or TN status. Purposes of I-129 Petition As alluded to above, the I-129 petition can be used for more than one purpose, including the following: To sponsor a foreign national who is not residing in the United States, but who can apply for the corresponding nonimmigrant visa at the consulate after the I-129 is approved. To change the status of a qualified foreign national who is already in the United States in another nonimmigrant status. To extend the status of a foreign national who is already employed in an appropriate nonimmigrant status; or **To amend a foreign national's approved employment when there is a material change to the job duties, title, or salary.** I-129 Petition Format The I-129 petition is six pages long, with an additional page for explanations. It primarily asks for information about the employer and the position to be filled by the foreign national. There is one section for the foreign national's biographic information.

R/T H4 Visa

R/T Outsourcers

Non-unique: Indian IT labor brokers who exploit workers are decreasing in the status quo

"H1B Approvals for Indian IT Companies Drop by 43% between 2015-17: Report." The Economic Times, 25 Apr. 2018, economictimes.indiatimes.com/nri/visa-and-immigration/h1b-approvals-for-indian-it-companies-drop-by-43-between-2015-17-report/articleshow/63906898.cms. //JA
Top seven Indian IT companies experienced a whopping 43 per cent drop in their H-1B visa approvals between 2015 and 2017, a US think-tank has said. The National Foundation for American Policy in a report said that the 8,468 new H-1B visas for Indian-based companies in the finanacial year 2017 equaled only 0.006 per cent of the 160 million in the US labour force. The top seven Indian-based companies received only 8,468 approved H-1B petitions for initial employment in FY 2017,a decline of 43 per cent for these companies since FY 2015, when it received 14,792 H-1B visas.

R/T Body Shops

1. Being solved now. The Economic Times writes this March that Trump's new moves on H-1Bs cripple the bodyshop model because they require employers to prove that employees are actually working on a specific job

Economic times 3-18 3-4-2018, "Strict H-1B visa rule not to impact Indian IT companies: T V Mohandas Pai," Economic Times, https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/tech/ites/strict-h-1b-visa-rule-not-to-impact-indian-it-companies-t-v-mohandas-pai/articleshow/63157912.cms //DF

The recent move by the US to tighten H-1B visa approval is unlikely to have any significant impact on Indian IT companies compliant with laws, but **could "hurt" bodyshops that misuse the system**, industry veteran T V Mohandas Pai today said. **Under the new policy, a company will have to go an extra mile to prove that its H-1B employee at a third-party worksite** has specific and non-qualifying speculative assignments in speciality occupation. The new move announced recently through a seven-page policy empowers the US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to issue H-1B visas to an employee only for the period for which he/she has work at a third-party worksite. The guidance says in order for an H-1B petition involving a third-party worksite to be approved, the petitioner must show by a preponderance of evidence that the beneficiary will be employed in a speciality occupation and the employer will maintain an employer-employee relationship with the beneficiary for the duration of the requested validity period. "...larger companies are working within the law...**The**re are some **bodyshops which misuse the law,** they **will be hurt**," Pai told PTI.

2. Turn: raising the cap eliminates bodyshops. Cromwell 09 explains: the only reason body shops exist is because consulting companies that supply H-1Bs to their clients want to always be able to a low cap means the supply of workers is lower than the demand. Companies that supply H-1B workers to firms like Disney, wanting to keep a constant supply of workers available, use bodyshops to do that. If the cap is raised, there is no need to stock workers because the supply will always match demand.

Instead, however, the H-1B cap may be the cause of body shopping in the United States, and if the cap is abolished, the practice of body shopping will likely decline or disappear altogether. In 2003, once the cap reverted to 65,000 from 195,000,145 employment placement agencies and consulting firms such as MindTree and Wipro, two of the largest body shoppers, began "scrambling to build teams of visa-ready people."146 They were forced to anticipate what skills their clients would need in the next few years and thus make efforts to mobilize enough H-1B visas to "manage a supply imbalance that was expected to emerge . . . ."147 Thus, **the 65,000 cap created a high demand for H-1B visas, which led employment and recruiting agencies to obtain as many H-1B workers as possible for themselves and their clients**.148 In turn, **as a result of these agencies hoarding H-1B visas, it is likely that the abusive body shopping practices developed because the agencies could not afford to pay H-1B workers who were not assigned to jobs**. Therefore, **raising** or abolishing **the cap will reduce the pressure to mobilize a supply of H-1B visas, thus eliminating the practice of body shopping altogether**. E. PROBLEMS WITH THE LCA The LCA is the principal means through which the Department of Labor "regulates" the H-1B visa category. The avowed purpose of the LCA process is to assist the employer in determining whether "there 'are not sufficient workers who are able, willing, qualified . . . and available' and that the employment of the non-citizen 'will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of workers in the United States similarly employed.'"149 Many critics argue that the current LCA system "is grossly inefficient and, at worst, irrational"150

because it is not sufficient to accomplish its purpose.151 Further, critics argue that the LCA “does not tell what happens beyond the labor condition process,” and thus is inadequate to monitor and protect H-1B workers once they disappear into the U.S. interior.152

IL – R/T Benching

This problem is being solved now. O’Brien 18 reports: the Trump administration wants to prevent employee "benching." Such action is likely because O’Brien explains that the government has already been much stricter about H-1B enforcement since Trump’s election.

Sara Ashley O'Brien, 2-23-2018, "Trump administration cracks down H-1B visa abuse," CNNMoney, http://money.cnn.com/2018/02/23/technology/h1b-visa-abuse/index.html // EJH

"Since there is a limited number of H-1B visas it is important that those visa workers go where they are legitimately needed," attorney Sara Blackwell told CNN. Blackwell advocates for American workers replaced by foreigner visa holders. The government's crackdown is in line with Trump's direction to federal agencies to implement a "Buy American, Hire American" strategy. **The administration proposed new rules and guidance for preventing fraud and abuse of work visas -- particularly the H-1B program.** The USCIS says **it may limit the length of the visa to shorter than three years** based the information an employer provides. For example, if an employer can't prove the H-1B holder is "more likely than not" needed for the full three years, the government might issue the visa for fewer than three years. The memo also says the administration wants to prevent employee "benching." That's when firms bring on H-1B visa holders but don't give them work and don't pay them the required wages while they wait for jobs. Most projects don't need foreign workers for the full term, according to Monty Hamilton, CEO of IT contractor Rural Sourcing. Although most agree that some employers abuse H-1B visas, how pervasive the abuse -- and how to prevent it -- remains a sensitive and divisive issue. Robert Cormier, a retired criminal investigator for federal law enforcement, says that asking for more information from third party companies could help the government crack down on bad actors. The threat of prosecution if companies are caught lying could be enough to deter fraud. "That could change the game completely," he told CNN. Others say it could have an unintended consequence: Hurting those who are using the H-1B properly, according to Betsy Lawrence, the American Immigration Lawyers Association's director of government relations. Immigration attorney Tahmina Watson said **the government has already been much stricter about H-1B enforcement since Trump took office**. "Much of what is said in the memo has been carried out in the last 12 months leading to record number of denials," Watson said. Indian outsourcing firms will be the hardest hit. Indian workers receive more than 70% of all H-1B visas. Companies and immigration lawyers are preparing for the new H-1B lottery season. Applications must be filed on April 1st.

IL – R/T Portability

1. H-1Bs can switch employers. Depew 16 explains: the last time Congress revised the H-1B cap, in 2000, they allowed workers who were already on an H-1B visa could now switch employers immediately upon the initiation of a sponsorship petition by their new employer

2. This happens empirically. Depew 16 explains that workers can just change jobs to escape bad or low paying employers; a 10% decrease in H-1B wages empirically increases the chance of quitting by 9%, meaning workers have flexibility and aren't stuck at bad jobs.

Depew 16 Briggs Depew [Department of Economics, Louisiana State University], 8-92-16, "Inter-firm mobility and return migration patterns of skilled guest workers," Journal of Popular Economics, 10.1007/s00148-016-0607-y //DF

In its last major revision to the H-1B visa program, the American Competitiveness and Worker Investment Act for the 21st Century of 2000 (AC21), Congress addressed some concerns about the "portability" of the H-1B visa and enacted reforms aimed at preventing worker exploitation. Prior to AC21, H-1B workers had been able to switch employers only after the approval of a new petition, which could take in excess of 6 months to obtain. This strong friction may have contributed to a "myth of immobility," the widely held belief that these workers were not mobile. With the AC21 revision, workers who were already on an H-1B visa could now switch employers immediately upon the initiation of a sponsorship petition by their new employer.1 As the Congressional Record indicates, Congress felt that a competitive and properly functioning labor market was critical in order to ensure that H-1B workers were not exploited: "the market would not tolerate exploitation, especially given the fierce competition for skilled workers. An H-1B employee who is not being treated fairly can easily be petitioned by another employer and switch to work for that employer. The Committee further facilitated this flexibility in S. 2045 by allowing an H-1B employee to change employers at the time a new employer files the initial paperwork, rather than requiring the employee to wait for the new H-1B application to be approved. Indeed, the Committee understands that such job changes are fairly common among H-1B workers, an assumption shared by the administration in 1998 in developing estimates of the funds the $500 fee would produce" (Hatch 2000). Despite AC21 decreasing barriers to mobility, scholars contend that guest workers still face higher job mobility costs than do native workers or permanent residents. For example, Matloff (2003, p. 868) wrote that even after the reforms, because the visa still required firm sponsorship, "the H-1Bs were just as beholden to their employers as before." He concludes that: "The de facto indentured servitude of the H-1Bs is key to their being exploited as cheap, compliant labor." Several recent papers in the economics literature state that workers are "effectively tied" to their firms (Kerr et al. 2015; Bound et al. 2015).

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IL – R/T Grace Period

The grace period is 60 days, not 10

SGM Immigration Law Group, 11-21-2017, "H-1B Grace Period Rule for 60 Days After Employment Termination," SGM Law Group, http://www.immi-usa.com/h1b-grace-period-sgm-law-group/ //DF

Employees that work under the regulations of the H-1B visa have often run into difficulty if they ever find that their employment is terminated. Fortunately, the Federal Register is implementing a Final Rule that gives certain provisions and an H-1B grace period to those that need some time to find other employment. Because the H-1B is contingent on the visa holder's job, losing that employment has, in the past, had serious repercussions on the person's visa status. H-1B holders would have to either switch to a new employer or leave the country to avoid being considered out of status. However, **as of January 17, 2017, foreign professionals under the H-1B visa will have a 60-day grace period if their employment is terminated.** Under this Final Rule, this H-1B grace period can be used to find another employer, change visa status, or leave the country to avoid being "out of status." IMPORTANT UPDATE: Premium processing has been suspended for all cap-subject petitions for the 2019 fiscal year. The suspension will take place April 2, 2018 and continue until September 10, 2018. To read more about this suspension and how it affects your case, read our premium processing suspension update. H-1B Grace Period Misconception If you, like many others, are under the impression that you have a ten day H-1B grace period after your employment termination, it is likely because of a misunderstanding of the validity period regulation: "A beneficiary shall be admitted to the United States for the validity period of the petition, plus a period of up to 10 days before the validity period begins and 10 days after the validity period ends. The beneficiary may not work except during the validity period of the petition." The USCIS does grant up to a 10-day grace after an H-1B visa ends (and the employer doesn't file an extension) for the individual to get their affairs in order and prepare to leave the U.S. However, this only applies to the natural end of the visa's validation period. If your employment is terminated before the end of that period, then these 10 days do not apply. Fortunately, you will still be protected by the new 60-day grace period. As dictated by the terms of the H-1B visa, you have to be working and earning wages from your employer in order to maintain lawful status. If you remain employed but your employer no longer pays your wages, you will have 60 days to regain lawful status before being considered "out of status".

IL – R/T Wages

1) De-link: there isn't even any real exploitation because H-1Bs still retain control over wages even if they're marginally lower. Depew 16 explains that workers can just change jobs to escape bad or low paying employers; a 10% decrease in H-1B wages empirically increases the chance of quitting by 9%, meaning workers have flexibility and aren't stuck at bad jobs.

2) Turn: even if there was still a wage problem, increasing the H-1B cap would solve that. Bier 15 explains the lottery system, which is only in place when there is an oversupply of visas, helps employers who submit the most applications, not the ones that pay the highest. The H-1B lottery

funnels workers toward a random assortment of employers, not the ones that they would naturally choose in a free market. Without the cap, workers would not have to choose between a visa and a good employer, they could work for the highest bidder.

This happened when the US reduced the cap in 2003. Mayda 17 at Georgetown found that the number of high paying jobs decreased. The reduction increased the power of large labor firms that have the funds to send out more applications, pushing more H-1Bs towards these lower paying jobs.

3) Turn: Look to what is most likely, and that is the bipartisan "I Squared" bill. Kight of Axios reports this January that the bill would require raising the H1B minimum wage to 100k, a sizeable wage for any worker, and far above the American national average.

Depew 16 Briggs Depew [Department of Economics, Louisiana State University], 8-92-16, "Inter-firm mobility and return migration patterns of skilled guest workers," Journal of Popular Economics, 10.1007/s00148-016-0607-y //DF

In its last major revision to the H-1B visa program, the American Competitiveness and Worker Investment Act for the 21st Century of 2000 (AC21), **Congress** addressed some concerns about the "portability" of the H-1B visa and **enacted reforms aimed at preventing worker exploitation**. Prior to AC21, H-1B workers had been able to switch employers only after the approval of a new petition, which could take in excess of 6 months to obtain. This strong friction may have contributed to a "myth of immobility," the widely held belief that these workers were not mobile. With the AC21 revision, **workers who were already on an H-1B visa could now switch employers immediately upon the initiation of a sponsorship petition by their new employer**.1 As the Congressional Record indicates, Congress felt that a competitive and properly functioning labor market was critical in order to ensure that H-1B workers were not exploited: "the market would not tolerate exploitation, especially given the fierce competition for skilled workers. An H-1B employee who is not being treated fairly can easily be petitioned by another employer and switch to work for that employer. The Committee further facilitated this flexibility in S. 2045 by allowing an H-1B employee to change employers at the time a new employer files the initial paperwork, rather than requiring the employee to wait for the new H-1B application to be approved. Indeed, the Committee understands that such job changes are fairly common among H-1B workers, an assumption shared by the administration in 1998 in developing estimates of the funds the $500 fee would produce" (Hatch 2000). Despite AC21 decreasing barriers to mobility, scholars contend that guest workers still face higher job mobility costs than do native workers or permanent residents. For example, Matloff (2003, p. 868) wrote that even after the reforms, because the visa still required firm sponsorship, "the H-1Bs were just as beholden to their employers as before." He concludes that: "The de facto indentured servitude of the H-1Bs is key to their being exploited as cheap, compliant labor." Several recent papers in the economics literature state that workers are "effectively tied" to their firms (Kerr et al. 2015; Bound et al. 2015).

Bier 15 David Bier [immigration policy analyst at the Niskanen Center], 4-6-2015, "H-1Bs Don't Replace U.S. Workers: Employment in Top H-1B Fields Rises as H-1Bs Enter," Niskanen Center, https://niskanencenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/NiskanenH1BsDontReplaceUSWorkers.pdf //DF

Let H-1Bs stay in the green card line if they change employers. If an employer applies for a green card for the worker, an H-1B cannot leave the employer without giving up their spot in the green card line. This provides a huge incentive for them to keep a lousy job even if a different employer would pay them more or treat them better. H-1Bs should be able to keep their place in the green card line even if they change jobs. 3. End the low H-1B cap. A counterintuitive way to combat H-1B abuses is to make more visas available. **Due to the low cap, a lottery is used to decide which companies can hire H-1Bs.** Like a raffle, **the winners are the employers who submit the most applications, not necessarily the employers who have the greatest need (as measured in pay)**. For example, even though Microsoft pays its H-1B employees 46 percent higher than the median salary for employers in the same city and industry, a third of its H-1B requests could not be filled in 2014.25 **The H-1B lottery funnels workers toward a random assortment of employers, not the ones that they would naturally choose in a free market. Without the cap, workers would not have to choose between a visa and a good employer**. 4.

Raise the green card limits. Green cards allow successful H-1Bs to transition away from temporary status to permanent residency. Legal permanent residents can walk away from a negotiation, join a union, and work for any employer they want, which means that businesses have no reason to prefer them to American workers. Just as important, green card holders can create their own businesses that can employ even more Americans.

Mayda 17 Anna Maria Mayda [Georgetown University], 9-27-2017, "The Effect of the H-1B Quota on Employment and Selection," Queens College CUNY, http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~fortega/research/MOPSS_bindingquota.pdf //DF

Key to the identification, our triple difference design effectively removes differential pretrends between for-profit and non-profit sectors and between new and existing hires for each skill-specific labor market. Furthermore, our results remain stable across a variety of specifications that progressively add more controls. We also perform an additional test demonstrating that other contemporaneous shocks were unlikely to have generated our central results and that the employment effects on new-H1B were not offset by employment effects for natives. Namely, we analyze the market for native-born workers using the same triple difference framework and find no evidence for a change in new native-born employment, in occupations similar to those of H1B workers, at for-profit firms after 2004. These results have an important implication. Since the reduced cap caused H-1B employment to fall without generating an offsetting rise in native employment, the results find no evidence for short-run native and H-1B labor substitutability. Second, we assess whether the quota affected the selection of new H-1B employees and the types of firms participating in the H-1B program. We find evidence of a decline in H-1B recipients at the tails of the wage-offer distribution. This is particularly concerning at the high end of the wage distribution as it indicates that the cap reduced the inflow of foreign workers most likely to be highly productive and innovative. We also show that the reduced cap shifted the composition of workers toward computer-related occupations and Indian-born workers. Moreover, the policy change redistributed H-1B labor toward firms that employ 50 or more H-1B workers each year and away from employers that use the program less extensively, thus increasing the concentration of H-1B workers in a fewer number of firms. These results could be an indication that past experience and existing networks became more relevant in securing a share of the constrained supply of new H-1B workers. The results help to inform both economic and policy debates. In terms of the economics literature, this paper is most directly related to the growing research on the economic impacts of the H-1B program. Several papers have shown that H-1B workers bring positive benefits to innovation, productivity, and labor markets (e.g. Kerr and Lincoln 2010, Peri, Shih and Sparber 2015, Ghosh, Mayda, and Ortega 2016). In contrast, Doran, Gelber, and Isen (2014) provide recent evidence from H-1B pilot lotteries showing that H-1B workers do not increase firm productivity or innovation.

Kight, Stef W. "Senate Bill Would Allow up to 195,000 H-1B Workers per Year." *Axios*, Axios, 25 Jan. 2018, www.axios.com/senate-bill-h1b-visas-37a6a673-b646-4827-b6a1-1c7c9479c75b.html. (NK)

Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) is expected to re-introduce his **bipartisan immigration bill "I-Squared"** on Thursday, Hatch's spokesperson confirmed to Axios. The bill would expand the cap on high-skilled worker visas (H-1Bs) per year to 195,000. Why it matters: This is another big immigration topic in the middle of heated debates over what to do with DACA. The Trump administration has made several efforts to crack down on the H-1B program, but so far, high-skilled worker visas have been left out of DACA and other immigration negotiations. Show less Political drama: Sen. Chris Coons(D-Delaware) backed the bill in 2015, but has not signed onto the bill this time.However, the bill included Coons' edits, two industry sources told Axios, enabling him to add his name later after the DACA excitement wears off. Coons' office has not replied to requests for comment. The bill, according to a draft obtained by Axios: Increases the number of H-1B visas permitted to as much as 195,000 per year instead of the current 85,000 per year, including exemptions. Allows the spouses of H-1B workers to legally work in the U.S. Currently, spouses of H-1B holders with a pending green card are allowed to work in the U.S., but DHS is expected to end this practice next month. Eliminates the per-country caps for green cards, which has created a backlog of applicants. **Increases visa fees to provide almost $1 billion toward STEM education and U.S. worker training programs**. Allows unused, but approved, green cards from previous years to be reissued. Expands the cap for researchers and those who have advanced degrees. **Raises the minimum salary that H1-B dependent firms must pay their visa workers to $100,000 and requires that the salary be increased based on inflation every three years. This specifically targets the India-based outsourcing firms who are H-1B dependent,** meaning more than 15% of their workforce are visa holders. The bill makes it easier for H-1B workers to move to other companies without the threat of losing their visa sponsor. Calls for a study within a year of the bill's enactment, which would reevaluate which kinds of jobs are eligible for H1B workers. Simplifies the process for employers petitioning for H-1B workers. Requires that companies applying for H-1B visas be able to show that they made efforts to recruit Americans to the same positions first. Key quote: Matt Whitlock, Hatch's Spokesman, told Axios in a statement that "high-skilled immigration is merit-based immigration" and that the bill "represents an ideal first step in bringing Republicans and Democrats together to address flaws in our broken immigration system." On the House side, Rep. Darrell Issa's H-1B reform bill passed unanimously out of committee, but has yet to receive a House vote. Both bills attempt to crack down on H-1B dependent companies.

Structural Violence

1. We win on structural violence. The way the world developed benefited some and disadvantaged others. We reduce the gap between these people

a. The cap is a form of struc violence. Kelly explains that:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structural_violence //DF

Petra Kelly wrote in her first book, Fighting for Hope (1984): A third of the 2 Billion people in the developing countries are starving or suffering from malnutrition. Twenty-five percent of their children die before their fifth birthday [...] Less than 10 per cent of the 15 million children who died this year had been vaccinated against the six most common and dangerous children's diseases. Vaccination costs £3 per child. But not doing so costs us five million lives a year. **These are classic examples of structural violence**. The violence in structural violence is attributed to the specific organizations of society that injure or harm individuals or masses of individuals. In explaining his point of view on how structural violence affects the health of subaltern or marginalized people, medical anthropologist Paul Farmer writes: Their sickness is a result of structural violence: neither culture nor pure individual will is at fault; rather, historically given (and often economically driven) processes and forces conspire to constrain individual agency. Structural violence is visited upon all those whose social status denies them access to the fruits of scientific and social progress. This perspective has been continually discussed by Paul Farmer, as well as by Philippe Bourgois and Nancy Scheper-Hughes.

The alternative to an H-1b is not citizenship, it's POVERTY. The choice is so clear

a. **B. We solve the impacts that they talk about (bodyshops, wages)**

2. We oughtweigh: this is just one classificatino. Not all structural violence impacts automatically oughtweighs impacts thta

Lenard 11 Patti Tamara Lenard [University of Ottawa], 2011 "Temporary labour migration, global redistribution, and democratic justice," Politics, Philosophy & Economics, 10.1177/1470594X10392338 //DF

In the literature as it is presently constituted, however, migration is often defended not simply for the ways in which individuals can benefit from freer movement, but for the ways in which migration - including temporary labour migration - can serve the cause of wealth redistribution across borders (Bader, 1997; Kukathas, 2005; Woodward, 1992). In the first place, it is worth noting that **migrants who desire to participate in temporary work in foreign countries do so because they believe these opportunities will be an improvement on what they have available to them in their home countries.** These migrants are typically poor, hail from countries in which there are few opportunities for gainful employment, and where their 'life circumstances . . . are very bleak' (Macklin, 2003: 478). They arrive to work on a temporary basis, 'expecting to return, cash in hand, in just a few months or a few years', and these benefits motivate them to 'sign up for dirty, dangerous, or difficult work abroad' (Hahamovitch, 2003). They choose guest- work with specific objectives in mind: earning enough to support a decent living in their home country or to send their children to school or to pay for health care for ailing family members, and so on. **A refusal to expand** (or a closure of) **temporary work programmes, then, denies poor migrants the chance to migrate in pursuit of valuable**

opportunities. More generally, migration serves to redistribute wealth across borders in the form of the remittances sent by migrants to their families and home communities, and the volume of remittances sent by migrants is large and growing over time. During the past 10 years, the amount of money sent by migrants has increased annually at an average rate of 16 percent; the World Bank estimates that well in excess of US$300 billion was sent in remittances in 2008 (World Bank, 2009). The national economies of many developing countries depend on remittances: in 2008, remittances represented 15 percent or more of the national economies of at least 15 countries. As many scholars observe, moreover, the value of remittances now exceeds by considerable margins the value of the development assistance received by poor nations.5 Thousands of people have been lifted from poverty as a result of these remittances, and many would return to poverty without them (Acosta et al., 2008; De Haas, 2005; Gupta et al., 2009; Mahmud et al., 2009).6 The benefits of remittances extend beyond the formal transfer of wealth to developing nations, moreover. Not only do those who receive remittances use their income to consume additional goods, they frequently invest in improving the quality of, and access to, educational opportunities in their home community, in improving and expanding agricultural industries (by investing in more efficient agricultural technologies, in developing new crops, and so on), and in expanding industry more generally (De Haas, 2009; Gupta et al., 2009). Remittances are frequently put to use in the active development of home communities' economies, as a consequence of which even non-migrant families benefit from living in a community where others receive remittances.

Frameworks

R/T America First

1. Doesn't make sense: why can't the US take a policy action that works for the greater global good? Ex. more liberal trade policies that may be somewhat disadvantageous for a US industry, like steel, but good for global free trade.

2. Problematic restriction: the idea that we should preclude discussion of the effect of policy on other peoples presupposes American superiority and justifies mistreating others in the name of nationalism. Ex. deporting undocumented immigrants that are violating our laws but fleeing violence and poverty

3. Thompson 17 explains that we have an obligation to help others because birth is a lottery, by which some infants are randomly gifted the guarantees and opportunities of a rich country while other infants are randomly subjugated to poverty and suffering – nationalist justifications are illusory

4. (ONLY IF READING INDIA STUFF) - Indian growth is in the best interest of the US as well. Karabell of the Slate explains that growing Indian middle class means a greater demand for global goods, which directly benefits the US economy. For example, in the early 2000's, when the Chinese middle class began to grow, a huge consumer market developed there which greatly increased the profitability of Nike, an American company.

because we're randomly born into this nation

Thompson 17 Derek Thompson, 2-15-2017, "Is the H-1B Program a Cynical Attempt to Undercut American Workers?," Atlantic, https://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2017/02/the-dark-side-of-the-h-1b-program/516813/ //DF

Finally, in the broader context of immigration policy, it is dispiriting that both conservative and liberal Americans remain so uninterested in improving the lives of people who didn't happen to be born on American soil. Yes, the H-1B program may be a fixed lottery system to benefit a handful of individuals at the expense of others. But so is American citizenship. **Birth is a lottery, by which some infants are randomly gifted the guarantees and opportunities of a rich country while other infants are randomly**

subjugated to poverty and suffering. Fully eliminating this inequity would require the dissolution of the nation-state, which is going too far. But what about economic policies that dramatically improve the lives of foreigners and only hurt Americans a little bit? The political case against such a law is obvious. The moral case is harder to make.

Growth in India increases the strength of the middle class which increases the demand for global goods which stimulates the US economy

Zachary Karabell. (Slate). How India's Economic Rise Could Bolster America's Economy. 7/2/14. http://www.slate.com/articles/business/the_edgy_optimist/2014/07/india_s_economic_rise_it_could_do_for_the_2010s_what_china_did_at_the_turn.html

But what if, with the aid of Modi's reforms, India's growth outstrips even the more optimistic predictions? **What if instead of growing an anticipated 6 percent a year, India accelerates to 8 percent or 9 percent a year, with several hundred millions of ascendant middle-class consumers becoming more than half a billion in 15 years, or even 10. The demand for goods, services, and materials will far exceed current expectations, which will appreciably catalyze global growth**. Obviously, it is easier to have boundless potential than to deliver true dynamic change. If Modi and his party do deliver, **the impact will be felt not just in India but across the global economy. The effect will be comparable to what happened after 2001, as China blossomed much more rapidly than anyone expected—and that in turn will notably impact U.S. growth. More Nike sales in China between 2000 and 2010 certainly boosted Nike's profitability. More Caterpillar sales in China in those years did the same for Caterpillar parts suppliers in Mississippi and other parts of the U.S.** The same point could be made for any number of American companies and the resulting effects on the domestic economy.

Green Cards

R/T Backlog

Non-unique: green cards already have an enormous backlog of 10 years, and could increase to 70 years

Paul 18 Sonia Paul, 2-13-2018, "The children of H-1B visa holders are growing up — and still waiting for green cards," Public Radio International, https://interactive.pri.org/2018/02/h1b-children/index.html //DF

And so, a hurricane hovers over one particular group in the US with H-1B visas. People from India. Here's the math: 70 percent of people on H-1B visas are from India, which means Indians apply for the most green cards, by far. The US issues about a million green cards a year, 140,000 of which are employment-based. Each country has a limit of how many people can get these green cards, seven percent of the total number issued a year — regardless of a country's population or how many people applied. So USCIS, as of February 2018, is still reviewing Indian applicants who filed their paperwork for employment-based green cards in 2008 and 2009. People from China also wait a long time: some who are current under review filed their paperwork in 2008, while in other categories they filed in 2014 and 2016. Durant Public School first filed paperwork for the Dattas' green cards in 2012. **The government is 10 years away from clearing the existing green card backlog for Indian nationals, whose wait time keeps rising**. David Bier, an immigration policy analyst at the libertarian think-tank Cato Institute, has written about the decades-long wait some Indian immigrants face for legal permanent residency. An advocacy group, Skilled Immigrants in America, estimates that with the number of people being added to the queue every year, the wait time could eventually increase to 70 years. As a result, Indians are waiting for their green cards for so long that some of their children are no longer children. Two dozen Indians on H-1B and H-4 visas told PRI about how the green card backlog affects them. While one person said she did not intend to stay in the US long-term anyway, most expressed dismay at their situation and doubts about their futures.

Innovation

Link – R/T Wage Decrease

1) Sherk of the Heritage foundation explains that there is not a fixed number of jobs available in America, so when X H1B workers come, X Americans don't lose their job. Rather, many companies are starved of high skill workers, and H1B's just fill these gaps allowing the companies to expand. Infact, the study finds that due to company expansion, there are 5 domestic jobs created for each H1B worker

2) Turn: Khanna of UC San Diego found in an empirical analysis that H1B workers increase productivity and innovation in the tech sector, which benefits US workers across the country. He found that workers across the US gained a total of $431 million across the country, an additional 1,345 per H1B worker

The H-1B visa is key to increasing business growth at no expense to US jobs.

Sherk and Nguyen, 08 (James and Diem, Heritage Foundation, March 31, "Increasing the Cap for H-1B Visas Would Help the Economy," http://www.policyarchive.org/handle/10207/bitstreams/13613.pdf, CW, accessed on 7/27/10) Insourcing Jobs.

Increasing the cap on H-1B visas creates new jobs for American workers, not just H-1B immigrants. Employees do not compete for a fixed number of jobs so that when more H-1B workers come to the United States, an equal number of Americans lose their jobs. Instead, **businesses create jobs when they grow** and shed jobs. **Currently, the economy has a severe shortage of workers for many high-skilled positions**. The unemployment rate in computer and mathematical occupations, like computer programming, was 2.1 percent in 2007—essentially full employment after accounting for workers between jobs.2 There are not enough high-tech workers in America to fill the jobs that employers want them to do. **By increasing the H-1B cap, Congress would allow companies to fill vital positions and enable them to expand within the United States**, which avoids the problem of companies outsourcing work or moving overseas. Take the example of an engineering software company that hires an engineer and a software developer on H-1B visas. Without those key workers, the company could not expand. Because it hired those key workers, however, the company grows and creates many new domestic jobs: software programmers, software salesmen, and technical support staff. **A study by the National Foundation for American Policy found that the average S&P 500 company creates five new domestic jobs for each highly skilled H-1B visa employee it hires.3** By raising the H-1B cap, Congress "insources" jobs, allowing companies to fill vital positions and expand their operations in America instead of moving overseas. This benefits both American workers and the U.S. economy.

Companies have been empirically shown to hire H-1B workers in order to expand

David **Bier** (**Niskanen Center**). H-1Bs Don't Replace U.S. Workers Employment in Top H-1B Fields Rises as H-1Bs Enter. 4/6/**16**
https://niskanencenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/NiskanenH1BsDontReplaceUSWorkers.pdf
Opponents of the H-1B high-skilled work visa argue that businesses use it primarily to replace American workers with cheaper foreign substitutes, taking jobs from native-born workers and undercutting their wages. But **the data show that over the last decade, as businesses have requested more H-1Bs, they also expanded jobs for Americans**. If **H-1Bs were primarily cheaper substitutes for American labor, the pace of H-1B requests**—measured by the length of time before the cap on visas is reached—**should rise when unemployment rises, as employers look to cut labor costs by laying off workers. But** since 2003, we see the opposite: **H-1B requests rise as unemployment falls. For every one percent increase in unemployment for workers with computer and tech expertise, who represent two-thirds of all H-1Bs, it takes an additional three months to reach the visa cap. In other words, companies use H-1Bs to grow, not to downsize.** Moreover, the entrance of a single foreign-born worker into the top H-1B fields— engineering and computer-related fields—is associated with an increase of nearly two new jobs overall in those industries. Despite a 50 percent rise in the number of foreign workers, wages in H-1B fields continue to rise. These workers have proven themselves crucial to America's economic growth and technological success. Rather than gutting the H-1B program, Congress should remove the arbitrary cap on visas and allow workers to legally change jobs without being deported. This is a better way to address rare cases in which H-1B workers are mistreated or paid below market wages, while increasing freedom and flexibility for both businesses and workers.

Zavodny of the American Enterprise Institute finds that temporary foreign workers—both skilled and less skilled—boost US employment. She quantifies that adding 100 H-1B workers results in an additional 183 jobs among US natives.

Madeline Zavodny (American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research/Partnership for a New American Economy). "Immigration and American Jobs." December 2011. http://www.aei.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/-immigration-and-american-jobs_144002688962.pdf
1. Immigrants with advanced degrees boost employment for US natives. This effect is most dramatic for immigrants with advanced degrees from US universities working in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields. The data comparing employment among the fifty states and the District of Columbia show that from 2000 to 2007, an additional 100 foreign-born workers in STEM fields with advanced degrees from US universities is associated with an additional 262 jobs among US natives. While the effect is biggest for US-educated immigrants working in STEM, immigrants with advanced degrees in general raised employment among US natives during 2000–2007: • An additional 100 immigrants with advanced degrees in STEM fields from either US or foreign universities is associated with an additional eighty-six jobs among US natives. • An additional 100 immigrants with advanced degrees—regardless of field or where they obtained their degrees—is associated with an additional 44 jobs among US natives. 2. **Temporary foreign workers—both skilled and less skilled—boost US employment.** The data show that states with greater numbers of temporary workers in the H-1B program for skilled workers and H-2B program for less-skilled nonagricultural workers had higher employment among US natives. Specifically: • **Adding 100 H-1B workers results in an additional 183 jobs among US natives.** • Adding 100 H-2B workers results in an additional 464 jobs for US natives. • For H-2A visas for less-skilled agricultural workers, the study found results that were positive, but data were available for such a short period that the results were not statistically significant. 3. The analysis yields no evidence that foreign born workers, taken in the aggregate, hurt US employment. Even under the current immigration pattern—which is not designed to maximize job creation, has at least eight million unauthorized workers, and prioritizes family reunification—there is no statistically significant effect, either positive or negative, on the employment rate among US natives. The results thus do not indicate that immigration leads to fewer jobs for US natives. 4. Highly educated immigrants pay far more in taxes than they receive in benefits. In 2009, the average foreign-born adult with an advanced degree paid over $22,500 in federal, state, and Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA, or Social Security and Medicare) taxes, while their families received benefits one-tenth that size through government transfer programs like cash welfare, unemployment benefits, and Medicaid.

TURN: Khanna of UC San Diego found in an empirical analysis that H1B workers increase productivity and innovation in the tech sector, which benefits US workers across the country. He found that workers across the US gained a total of $431 million across the country, an additional 1,345 per H1B worker

Guarav Khanna, UC San Diego, 08, 17, 2017, New Research Says H-1B Visas Created A $431 Million Net Gain For U.S. Workers, http://fortune.com/2017/08/08/h1b-visas-create-net-gain-us-workers/ (NK)
By the mid-2000s, more than half of the H-1B visas were going to Indian applicants, though there's evidence that interest in U.S.-based jobs may now be falling among Indian workers under the Trump Administration. The study estimates that **U.S. workers across all sectors**

on average were better off by about $431 million in 2010 when you take into account the increased productivity and innovation within the tech sector due to foreign workers. That amounts to $1,345 per each additional H-1B worker, according to Gaurav Khanna, CGD senior fellow and assistant professor of economics at the public policy school at the University of California-San Diego. "A lot of these gains are because of the fact that the tech sector is also where a lot of the innovation happens in the economy," Khanna, who co-authored the paper with Nicolas Morales, told *Fortune*. "What that does is raise the productivity of other parts of the economy as well." Better products, like software, lead to higher outputs from workers. "For example, bankers on Wall Street may not realize that their software is better because the U.S. can attract global talent and produce better IT products," he said.

Internal Brain Drain

1. Non-unique: tech companies aren't trying to fill the workers gap by hiring more Americans. Woodward 17 explains: What the tech companies mean is 'there aren't enough domestic workers to fill the jobs at the current wage. They could find more native workers by raising wages, but at some point raising wages becomes unprofitable.

What they're really doing is saving money in **two** ways

A. Offshoring. NFAP 08 writes: preventing companies from hiring h-1bs because of a low cap pushes more work to other countries. In a poll of industry officials: 65 percent of the companies said they outsourced work outside the United States in response to the lack of h-1b visas.

B. Automation. Wilson 18 explains: if tech companies can't find qualified employees, experts say, they would be forced to hasten the adoption of automation that would cost jobs in the longer term. If you can't find decently priced relevant workers, then you might be more likely to invest in automation. That's what's happening in manufacturing right now.

2. Even if companies did turn to the American workforce, that wouldn't solve the real long-term issue. Collins 17 explains: The U.S. labor force will decline due to simple demographics: Baby Boomers will continue to retire, and Americans do not have enough children to replace our current population. In the absence of offsetting growth in productivity, a declining labor force spells a shrinking economy. Increasing the cap actually solves in two ways:

a. In the short-run, Collins explains: Immigrants immediately boost the population, and because they are overwhelmingly working age, they lower the age of our overall labor force.

b. In the long-run: Immigrants typically have higher rates of fertility than native-born Americans. The immigrants who boost our population today tend to have enough children to help keep our fertility rate from falling even further.

(Executive Summary - National Foundation for American Policy). "H-1B Visas and Job Creation." March 2008. NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR AMERICAN POLICY http://www.nfap.com/pdf/080311h1b.pdf
As a companion to the research on H-1Bs and job creation and to gain a better understanding of how companies act in response to job openings – and their possible connection to U.S. immigration policy – NFAP surveyed 120 company members of TechNet, the Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA) and the larger corporate members of SEMI (Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International). We garnered a response rate of 22 percent, for a total of 27 company respondents. While these results cannot necessarily be extrapolated to all technology companies due to sample size and possible self-selection among respondents, the data provide new information worth analyzing regarding larger technology companies. The results are also similar to those found in a survey of privately held venture-backed companies conducted by the National Venture Capital Association.7 Among the results of the survey: Outsourcing and Hiring More Individuals Outside the United States. **Preventing companies from hiring foreign nationals by maintaining the current low limit on H-1B visas is likely to produce the unintended consequence of pushing more work to other countries. When asked, "Which of the following your company has done in response to the lack of H-1B visas to fill positions in the U.S.?" 65 percent of the companies said they "Hired more people (or outsourced work) outside the United States."** This is significant in that even if those companies responding to the survey are heavier users of H-1B visas it means that these are the companies most likely to hire outside the United States in response to an insufficient supply of skilled visas for foreign nationals. Delaying or Changing Plans for Projects. Forty-six percent of companies said they "delayed or changed plans for projects" in response to the lack of H-1B visas. Thirty-eight percent responded that they "needed to alter the plans, location or growth of a product or service" due to the lack of H-1Bs.

Vinay Couto. (Booz Allen Hamilton). The Globalization of White-Collar Work. 2006.
https://www.pharmamanufacturing.com/assets/Media/MediaManager/Globalwhitecollar.pdf
widening gap in the supply of engineering talent in the United States. The impact of this supply gap had been masked for some time due to a growing quota of H1B immigrant work visas that allowed foreign workers to be imported. **However, since the slashing of the annual H1B visa cap from 195,000 to 65,000, this onshore supply problem has been revealed and employers may now be forced to hunt for talent offshore.** The research from Duke and Booz Allen confirms the correlation between the steadily declining pool of science and engineering talent in the advanced economies represented in our study and the increase in offshoring of high-end work. Participants in the Duke/Booz Allen 2006 survey cite the need to "gain access to qualified personnel" as a primary and growing factor in their decision to offshore innovation, product development, and engineering work. What is clear is that companies are now sending work offshore to where the talent is available and costs are lower, rather than importing foreign workers. As the technical barriers engineers must overcome to work in distant locations across multiple time

Reid Wilson. (The Hill). US economy faces impending skills gap. 2/13/18.
http://thehill.com/homenews/state-watch/373527-us-economy-faces-impending-skills-gap
As part of a 2013 deal to keep tens of thousands of jobs in the Puget Sound area, Boeing secured a commitment from the state of Washington to bolster science, technology, engineering and mathematics curriculum in public schools. Amazon, searching for a location for its mammoth new HQ2 project, has made clear a well-educated workforce will be a major factor in their decision. "The employer community is very aware of the need to start talking to late elementary school kids. Now that's a long time to wait for your workforce," the Manufacturing Institute's Lee said. **If Pfizer, Boeing, Amazon and others in search of a high-tech workforce can't find qualified employees, experts say, they would be forced to look overseas for new high-skilled workers. Their other options are far less appealing: sacrifice growth or hasten the adoption of automation that would cost jobs in the longer term. "A workforce lag very much can become a drag on growth. And it can accelerate automation, and the economy, meanwhile, can leave a bunch of people behind**," Muro said. "**If you can't find decently priced relevant workers, then you might be more likely to invest in automation. And some people think that's what's happening in manufacturing right now." Policymakers are increasingly worried that automation will strike across industry lines, far beyond**

manufacturing. Autonomous vehicles are the most visible example of a clear threat to existing industries, but no profession is entirely immune: A McKinsey & Co. forecast issued in November estimated as many as 800 million people worldwide could lose their jobs to automation in the next dozen years. "We have over 700,000 job openings that we think will be available in Washington state in the near term, and most of those will go to people out of the state and even out of the country. So we need to reconfigure," Seattle Mayor Jenny Durkan (D) said in a recent interview. "If you look at where the economy is moving, that's going to become even more exacerbated. When automation comes on full bore, just autonomous vehicles will have about 20 million Americans out of work, overnight. And there's no plan on where you then move them in the workforce." The threat of automation is a fundamental shift that most experts see as inevitable. The U.S. Conference of Mayors last month established a new task force to consider how cities should respond, and workforce development is a constant topic of nervous conversation among governors and state legislators. "Unlike some of the other economic shocks, this is one that we see coming," said Pete Buttigieg, the Democratic mayor of South Bend, Ind., who heads the group's automation task force. "It's going to hit every industry."

Collins 17 Laura Collins, 9-25-2017, "Temporary Workers and Skilled Immigrants Could Grow the Workforce," InsideSources, http://www.insidesources.com/temporary-workers-skilled-immigrants-grow-workforce/ //DF

The H-1B visa for highly skilled workers cannot meet industry demands, either. Visas are capped at 85,000 per year. In each year since fiscal year 2014, the cap has been reached within a week of the beginning of the application process. Thousands of firms are left without enough skilled workers and thus limiting their opportunity to produce more. The problems are different for the H-2A agricultural visa, which does not have a cap. Under this program, visas are valid only for jobs that are seasonal. As a result, this visa is unworkable for some segments of the agricultural industry, such as dairy farms. There is no growing season for dairy farmers — cows must be tended and milked year round. Further, the red tape involved in procuring visas may prevent agricultural employers from obtaining the workers they need in a timely manner. The labor force shortage is not only a short-term problem. **The U.S. labor force will decline due to simple demographics: Baby Boomers will continue to retire, and Americans do not have enough children to replace our current population. In the absence of offsetting growth in productivity, a declining labor force spells a shrinking economy.** But we can maintain or grow our labor force — and our national prosperity — through immigration. **Immigrants immediately boost the population, and because they are overwhelmingly working age, they lower the age of our overall labor force. Immigrants are also good for the long-term growth of our labor force. Immigrants typically have higher rates of fertility than native-born Americans.** The immigrants who boost our population today tend to have enough children to help keep our fertility rate from falling even further. This is not a theoretical fear. We can see this playing out in real time in other developed nations. The best example is Japan, with its notoriously strict immigration policies and little foreign labor. Japan's population is rapidly aging, and the older generation is exiting the workforce. This leaves the working-age population much smaller than the retired population.

The H-1B visa is key to increasing business growth at no expense to US jobs

Sherk and Nguyen, 08 (James and Diem, Heritage Foundation, March 31, "Increasing the Cap for H-1B Visas Would Help the Economy," http://www.policyarchive.org/handle/10207/bitstreams/13613.pdf, CW, accessed on 7/27/10) Insourcing Jobs.

Increasing the cap on H-1B visas creates new jobs for American workers, not just H-1B immigrants. Employees do not compete for a fixed number of jobs so that when more H-1B workers come to the **United States,** an equal number of Americans lose their jobs. **Instead**, businesses create jobs when they grow and shed jobs. **Currently**, the economy has a severe shortage of workers for many high-skilled positions. The unemployment rate in computer and mathematical occupations, like computer programming, was 2.1 percent in 2007—essentially full employment after accounting for workers between jobs.2 There are not enough high-tech workers in America to fill the jobs that employers want them to do. **By increasing the H-1B cap, Congress would allow companies to fill vital positions and enable them to expand within the United States**, which avoids the problem of companies outsourcing work or moving overseas. Take the example of an engineering software company that hires an engineer and a software developer on H-1B visas. Without those key workers, the company could not expand. Because it hired those key workers, however, the company grows and creates many new domestic jobs: software programmers, software salesmen, and technical support staff. **A study by the National Foundation for American Policy found that the average S&P 500 company creates five new domestic jobs for each highly skilled H-1B visa employee it hires.3** By raising the H-1B cap,

Congress "insources" jobs, allowing companies to fill vital positions and expand their operations in America instead of moving overseas. This benefits both American workers and the U.S. economy.

TURN: A low H-1B visa cap causes brain blocking, not brain drain.

Jeffrey L Gower (State University of New York at Buffalo). "The Unintended Consequences of Low H-1B Visa Caps: Brain Blocking, Brain Diversion, and Racial Discrimination Against Asian Technology Professionals." June 15, 2010.

American business interests face increasing difficulties as they attempt to compete against global technology-based industries. **As the U.S. educational system produces interests face increasing difficulties as they attempt to compete fewer technology workers, many firms look to foreign countries such as India, China, or other Asian countries that have an abundance of skilled professionals.** The U.S. Congress created the H-1B visa program in 1990 for educated skilled foreign workers, and manipulated the yearly cap on several occasions. **Limits were as high as 195,000 as recently as 2003, but were reduced to 65,000 by 2009. The result of placing a low cap on available H-1B visas places a hardship both on domestic high-technology businesses, which cannot get sufficient quantities of desired workers to fill employment slots, but to the U.S. as well with reduced opportunities to recruit potential educated citizens. An unintended consequence of fewer H-1B visas produces a reduction of overall potential national brain gain optimization that could result from the spillover and agglomeration effects from the exchange of ideas in the marketplace (an effect that I refer to as brain blocking).** Further, the brain gain that could have been accrued to the U.S. has been re-routed, either to immigration-friendly countries such as Canada or remains in the Asian professional's home country if the worker decided to stay there (an effect that I refer to as brain diversion). Further, the imposition of a low H-1B visa cap appears to have similarities to historical race-based immigration restrictions that kept Chinese and other Asian workers out of the domestic workforce in earlier centuries. This paper looks at the development of H-1B visa public policy, the historical record of legislation to restrict Asian immigrant labor into the U.S., and the unintended consequences that result from low caps

Zavodny of the American Enterprise Institute finds that temporary foreign workers—both skilled and less skilled—boost US employment. She quantifies that adding 100 H-1B workers results in an additional 183 jobs among US natives.

Madeline Zavodny (American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research/Partnership for a New American Economy). "Immigration and American Jobs." December 2011. http://www.aei.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/12/-immigration-and-american-jobs_144002688962.pdf

1. Immigrants with advanced degrees boost employment for US natives. This effect is most dramatic for immigrants with advanced degrees from US universities working in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields. The data comparing employment among the fifty states and the District of Columbia show that from 2000 to 2007, an additional 100 foreign-born workers in STEM fields with advanced degrees from US universities is associated with an additional 262 jobs among US natives. While the effect is biggest for US-educated immigrants working in STEM, immigrants with advanced degrees in general raised employment among US natives during 2000–2007: • An additional 100 immigrants with advanced degrees in STEM fields from either US or foreign universities is associated with an additional eighty-six jobs among US natives. • An additional 100 immigrants with advanced degrees—regardless of field or where they obtained their degrees—is associated with an additional 44 jobs among US natives. 2. **Temporary foreign workers—both skilled and less skilled—boost US employment.** The data show that states with greater numbers of temporary workers in the H-1B program for skilled workers and H-2B program for less-skilled nonagricultural workers had higher employment among US natives. Specifically: • **Adding 100 H-1B workers results in an additional 183 jobs among US natives.** • Adding 100 H-2B workers results in an additional 464 jobs for US natives. • For H-2A visas for less-skilled agricultural workers, the study found results that were positive, but data were available for such a short period that the results were not statistically significant. 3. The analysis yields no evidence that foreign born workers, taken in the aggregate, hurt US employment. Even under the current immigration pattern—which is not designed to maximize job creation, has at least eight million unauthorized workers, and prioritizes family reunification—there is no statistically significant effect, either positive or negative, on the employment rate among US natives. The results thus do not indicate that immigration leads to fewer jobs for US natives. 4. Highly educated immigrants pay far more in taxes than they receive in benefits. In 2009, the average foreign-born adult with an advanced degree paid over

$22,500 in federal, state, and Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA, or Social Security and Medicare) taxes, while their families received benefits one-tenth that size through government transfer programs like cash welfare, unemployment benefits, and Medicaid.

UQ – Unemployment

Because the unemployment rate is decreasing, the supply of workers is also decreasing which makes it harder for tech companies to hire.

Asma Khalid. (NPR). What The Data Tell Us About H-1B Visas In Mass. 3/16/17
http://www.wbur.org/bostonomix/2017/03/16/h-1b-visa-explainer

"**Because the United States doesn't produce enough STEM** [science, technology, engineering, math] **graduates coming out of universities, we rely on foreign workers,"** said Chris Anderson, president of the Massachusetts High Tech Council. Anderson wants **the annual U.S. visa cap [should be] increased to at least 250,000**. He points out **the unemployment rate** in Massachusetts **is low, and so he says it's difficult for companies to find talented workers.** But Ron Hira, a public policy professor at Howard University, has researched economic policy and immigration for years, and he's doubtful there's a real American tech scarcity. "If there was really a shortage, you would see wages going through the roof. Instead, wages have been flat," he said.

UQ – R/T US Competitive Now

A new report from the Harvard Business School this morning says **the United States is "failing the test" of economic competitiveness. The report is part of a project launched in 2011 by Michael Porter and his colleagues to understand the disappointing performance of the U.S. economy in recent years and identify steps to restore growth. Looking at the last five years, it finds unusually slow economic growth, declining productivity growth, slow employment growth, declining labor force participation, stagnant or declining real incomes, and a slowdown in small business formation. That's not to say that the U.S. doesn't still enjoy some outsized advantages in the global economy. The Harvard study cited strengths in higher education, entrepreneurship, innovation, management and capital markets as key areas where the U.S. still leads. But, it said, "these strengths are being offset by weaknesses," including the corporate tax code, the K-12 education system, transportation infrastructure, health care, and a broken political system.**

UQ – R/T STEM Students High

1. The production of high skilled computer science workers is lagging behind the amount of jobs being created in the computation sector. While 1.4 million computation jobs will be created in the next decade, universities only graduated 50,000 people with computer science degrees, many of whom are foreign and won't be able to stay in the US.

Adam Nager. (Information Technology and Innovation Foundation). Debunking the Top Ten Arguments Against High-Skilled Immigration. April 2015. http://www2.itif.org/2015-debunking-myths-high-skilled.pdf

However, the facts do not support this claim. First, IT jobs are growing much faster than other occupations. Given projected job growth and current graduation levels, the STEM shortage is likely to deepen rather than improve. Over the last decade, the U.S. economy has added over 1.1 million new computer jobs, a 36 percent increase compared to just 3 percent in the overall job market.7 While both computing and overall jobs took a hit in 2008, computing jobs began bouncing back the next year and by 2011 had surpassed 2008 levels.8 **Estimates for job growth in computing occupations in the coming decade vary from 658,000 new jobs to 1.4 million**.9 **If growth since 2005 remains steady, 150,000 computer jobs will be created each year over the next decade. In 2013, however, U.S. universities graduated just 50,962 computer scientists with bachelor's degrees—a high-water mark for recent years that reflects a possibly temporary spike in interest in computer science—and 24,603 computer scientists with advanced degrees.**10 Moreover, while only about 5 percent of bachelor's students in computer science are foreign born, 49 percent of graduate students in computer science are from abroad.11 Without high-skilled immigration expansion, many of these advanced graduates will be forced to leave, limiting the number of workers with computer science degrees in the United States. Additionally, all computer science majors may not use their skills in traditional IT sectors and occupations, as advanced computer skills are universally desired in all corners of the economy. In short, current rates of supply will come nowhere near satisfying increasing demand.

"Bachelor's degrees conferred by postsecondary institutions, by field of study: Selected years, 1970-71 through 2014-15," National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics) https://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/d16/tables/dt16_322.10.asp?current=yes

In **2005, about 54,000 people in the US earned bachelor's degrees in computer science. That figure was lower every year afterwards until 2014, when 55,000 people majored in CS.** I'm surprised not only that the figure is low; the greater shock is that was flat for a decade. Given high wages for developers and the cultural centrality of Silicon Valley, shouldn't we expect far more people to have majored in computer science? This is even more surprising when we consider that **1.90 million people graduated with bachelor's degrees in 2015, which is 31% higher than the 1.44 million graduates in 2005.** (Data is via the National Center for Education Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics) That means that the share of people majoring in computer science has decreased, from **3.76% of the all majors in 2005 to 3.14% of all majors in 2015.** Meanwhile, other STEM majors have grown over the same period: "engineering" plus "engineering technologies" went from 79,544 to 115,096, a gain of 45%; "mathematics and statistics" from 14,351 to 21,853, a gain of 52%; "physical sciences and science technologies" from 19,104 to 30,038, a gain of 57%; "biological and biomedical sciences" from 65,915 to 109,896, a gain of 67%. "Computer sciences and information technologies?" From 54,111 in 2005 to 59,581 in 2015, a paltry 10.1%.

Kato 11 Takao Kato [Colgate University], 6-1-2011, "Quotas and Quality: The Effect of H-1B Visa Restrictions on the Pool of Prospective Undergraduate Students from Abroad," Colgate University Libraries: Economics Faculty Working Papers, http://commons.colgate.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=econ_facschol //DF

To our knowledge, this paper is the first to provide rigorous evidence on the effects of restrictive immigration policy on the quality of international students interested in US tertiary education. The analysis employed two datasets: (i) College Board data on the SAT scores of prospective students; and (ii) SAT and GPA data on a highly-selective university's foreign-applicants. Both cases generate robust evidence that limits on H-1B immigration of educated labor have had an unintended adverse effect on US higher education by reducing the average ability (or quality) of potential foreign applicants. Unfortunately, a lack of available data prevents us from further investigating to what extent the weakened pool of foreign applicants will translate into lower-quality matriculates and graduates. Nonetheless, the key findings from our quintile regressions, combined with summary statistics from the Institute for International Education, shed light on this issue. IIE data notes that US undergraduate enrollment of students from countries bound by H-1B restrictions declined by 14% between academic years 2001/02 and 2006/07. US policy-makers are unlikely to be concerned if such losses occur at the left-tail of the ability distribution. Our analysis, however, shows that the share of applications from top-quintile students declined by 1.8-3.7 percentage-points. **It is unlikely that US undergraduate institutions maintained a high number of top-quality international enrollees in the face of declining applications from top-quality students. Lower-quality foreign-born students would directly affect the classroom experience for domestic students whose education is often enriched by the presence of well-motivated, well-prepared, and di- verse international classmates. Universities and their students therefore suffer an immediate welfare loss due to**

restrictive immigration policy. Lower-quality graduates would imply even more important macroeconomic consequences, however, since many international students continue to work in the US after graduation. Such individuals have proven to be especially effective in innovative and entrepre- neurial activity, boosting aggregate productivity. With lower ability individuals seeking entry into the US, the country may ultimately sacrifice those aggregate gains. Given recent political developments in public opinion regarding highly-educated immigrants, it is increasingly important to design policy to maximize the benefit of skill-based immigration. By providing evidence on a potentially serious adverse effect of current H-1B immigration restrictions, this paper points to a need for policy reassessment.

UQ - Shift to Canada

Brain drain is non-unique - Indian Tech companies are already shifting to Canada

Ammachch 3/21/18, Narayan. "Spooked by H1B Visa Changes, Indian Tech Workers Head for Canada." Nearshore Americas, 21 Mar. 2018, www.nearshoreamericas.com/h1b-visa-program-indian-workers-canada/.

Indian tech professionals are heading for Canada, as the US tightens the H1B visa program, throwing more hurdles in the path of technology companies looking for high-skilled foreign talent. Indian IT workers made up more than 35% of the 4,400 professionals seeking a Canadian visa under the country's Global Skill Strategy program, according to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (IRCC). There are also reports that **several Indian H1B visa holders already working in the United States are thinking about going north, under fear of becoming victims of hate crimes.** Since coming into office, Trump has been making life harder for skilled foreigners working in the US. To begin with, he temporarily suspended premium processing of H1B visas, which extended the time gap for obtaining the visa. This preceded a spike in visa processing fees and an increased minimum salary requirement for applicants. As a result, there was a sharp decrease in Indian students enrolling in US universities in 2017 compared to 2016, and the homecoming of US-based Indians has spiked. On the other hand, **Canada is becoming friendlier for Indian IT professionals.** Last year, the country agreed to speed up visa processing for people with technology skills. Today, **an Indian IT professional can obtain a Canadian work visa in just two weeks.** By comparison, the US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) takes between six and seven months, or longer, to approve the H1B visa. In addition, **Indian IT services firms are expanding operations in Canada.** Tech Mahindra, for example, has set aside US$76 million for investing in Canada over the next five years. Furthermore**, Indian technology startups are increasingly forging alliances with their Canadian counterparts, agreeing to develop solutions in emerging technologies together.**

Link – R/T CS Wage Decreases

No link

Alex Nowrasteh (Competitive Enterprise Insitute). "H-1B Visas: A Case for Open Immigration of Highly Skilled Foreign Workers." October 2010. https://cei.org/sites/default/files/Alex%20Nowrasteh%20-%20H1-B%20Visas.pdf //DF

"Foreign-born graduate students do not crowd out American students from advanced programs.67 **They tend to fill new spots rather than displace qualified Americans.**68 **The number of PhDs awarded to Americans has not changed in recent decades, but the departments have expanded tremendously to accommodate increasing numbers of foreign students.** Additionally, highly skilled, foreign-born workers do not use public education funds. Education is the single largest component of state and local government spending, absorbing roughly a third of all state and local expenditures.69 The average per pupil cost of public primary and secondary education is approximately $9,600 per year.70 Highly skilled foreign workers on H-1B visas are, by and large, already educated once they receive their work documents. They do not receive state funding for primary and secondary education."

Wages for H1-B sectors have grown by 5% with a 50% increase in the number of foreign born workers in these sectors. However, in industries where foreign born labor decreased, wages also decreased.

David **Bier**. (**Niskanen Center**). H-1Bs Don't Replace U.S. Workers Employment in Top H-1B Fields Rises as H-1Bs Enter. 4/6/**16**
https://niskanencenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/NiskanenH1BsDontReplaceUSWorkers.pdf

Despite tens of thousands of new H-1Bs entering engineering, architectural, computer, and mathematical fields each year, real median hourly wages for these top H-1B fields have increased by almost 5 percent from 2003 to 2013. 13 Wages for all other occupations declined by almost 2 percent over that time, meaning that wages for the top H-1B occupations grew nearly 7 percent more than wages for all other occupations.14 **Despite a 50 percent increase in the number of foreign-born workers in the top H-1B occupations from 2003 to 2013, their wages continued to rise.15 The rest of the economy saw less growth in the number of foreign-born workers, but wages dropped.** While by themselves these facts do not prove that H-1Bs or foreign workers are responsible for rising wages in top H-1B fields, it does invalidate the claim that H-1Bs

Even if wages are increasing, that isn't what's attracting millennials to STEM fields.

Eric Poirier. (Tech Crunch). A Closer Look At The Silicon Valley Vs. Wall Street Talent War. 6/25/15.
https://techcrunch.com/2015/06/25/a-closer-look-at-the-silicon-valley-vs-wall-street-talent-war/

It's Not About The Money Simply put, the tech sector is where millennials feel they can make the most impact. It's where innovation happens and outside-the-box thinking is part of the current zeitgeist**.** Be it transitioning from an Ivy League campus to the Google campus or joining an up-and-coming startup with a chance to become the next big thing**,** the tech sector has clearly surpassed finance as the more appealing career path for many graduates of top institutions, even if **the average tech salary falls short of those offered by most financial institutions.** Working at a Silicon Valley startup allows people to have a direct impact and "own" results in a meaningful way, whereas Wall Street is traditionally more bureaucratic. This last point is not to be overlooked. While salaries and associated financial options remain a major recruiting tool, **there has undoubtedly been a change in the way talented graduates are approaching the job market. More than salary, they want to be impactful: a** part of building something new, or changing the fundamental nature of a given process. Financial services is generally seen as one of the more traditional, if not lucrative, industries within the broader market — but it's rare that you see the words "innovative" or "agile" mentioned in context with a large financial institution in the way that you do with a Google, Apple, Facebook or any host of small startups. This is not meant to say that the key for financial services institutions looking to lure back talent is simply a matter of changing their Casual Friday policies (a practice Wall Street has almost universally rejected, anyway). It's more a matter of changing the way organizations are structured and operated, and encouraging more agility in terms of technology adoption and an openness to changing long-tenured processes. Technology is and has always been a critical enabler of finance. Financial institutions are thus increasingly focused on shifting the perception that they are change-averse and embracing the "try and fail and try again" ethos that has permeated SiliconValley and other high-tech hubs. Working at a Silicon Valley startup allows people to have a direct impact and "own" results in a meaningful way, whereas Wall Street is traditionally more bureaucratic.

Link – Offshoring/Outsourcing

This argument is that more H-1Bs will lead to more layoffs of Americans, with jobs that don't return, harming competition.

1. Turn: offshoring is literally a way that companies cut costs to make themselves more competitive.

IL – R/T Less CS Workers

Historically confirmed – In the 90s, even though the number of US CS workers decreased, the total number of CS workers increased with more H-1Bs

John Bound (National Bureau of Economics). "UNDERSTANDING THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE H-1B PROGRAM ON THE U.S." February 2017. http://www.nber.org/papers/w23153

Figure 4a describes the restriction under the counterfactual exercise. It shows how, under the real scenario where the economy is open to H-1B immigration, there is an increase in the stock of foreign computer scientists, whereas under the counterfactual scenario where the economy is 'closed,' the stock of foreign computer scientists is restricted to the 1994 level. How this restriction affects the stock of US computer scientists in our model can be seen in Figures 4b-4c. Over this period **there is an increase in the total number of computer scientists when we allow for immigration, but the number of US computer scientists actually decreases with respect to the closed economy every year as the number of immigrants increases.** In 2001, the number of US computer scientists was between 6.1%-10.8% lower under the open than in the closed economy (Table 5). These numbers imply that for every 100 foreign CS workers that enter the US, between 33 to 61 native CS workers are crowded out from computer science to other college graduate occupations. When the economy is open to immigration under the H-1B program, some US computer scientists switch over to non-CS occupations, shifting out the supply of these workers. This can be seen in Figure 4d. While over time there has been a rapid increase in the number of non-CS college educated workers, this increase would have been lower if the number of foreign CS workers were restricted. In fact, the growth rate between the open and closed economies plotted in Figure 4d mirrors the decrease in Figure 4c as US workers switch from CS to non-CS occupations. Since students in our model choose their college major in their junior year, a change in the wages for computer scientists will affect these choices. Under the open economy scenario the fraction of CS degrees in 2001 would be between 1.3 - 2.6 percentage points lower than in the closed economy as can be seen in Figure 4e.

Empirically confirmed – Increasing the cap by 65k would increase the SE labor force by 1.2%

Kerr 10 William R. Kerr, Harvard Business School and NBER, 2-2010, "The Supply Side of Innovation: H-1B Visa Reforms and US Ethnic Invention," William Davidson Institute Working Paper, https://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/bitstream/handle/2027.42/133068/wp978.pdf?sequence=1 //DF

These adjustments to the H-1B cap are large enough to be economically important. Back-of-theenvelope calculations using the CPS suggest that **raising the H-1B cap by 65,000 visas would increase the US SE labor force by about 1.2%**, holding everything else constant. This increase would be about half of the median annual growth rate of SE workers, calculated at 2.7% during the period. Thus, while the H-1B program does not have the size to dramatically alter aggregate levels of US invention in the short run, it does have the size to substantially influence the growth rate of US innovation, which is what our empirical specifications test. These effects on the growth of innovation can have very significant impacts on economic growth and aggregate welfare when compounded over time. The two closest temporary worker visas to the H-1B are the L-1 and TN visas. Neither of these visa categories is a particularly good substitute for the H-1B. The L-1 is issued to multinationals in order to bring in managers or employees with "specialized knowledge" that have worked for the firm abroad for at least one year. The TN visa was established under NAFTA and allows citizens from Mexico and Canada to work in the US in certain high-skilled occupations. Both of these programs are less than 10% of the size of the H-1B program for high-tech workers during the 1995- 2006 period and contain institutional features that limit firms' ability to use them to circumvent the H-1B quota. Neither visa category shows substantial increases after the H-1B cap was dramatically reduced in 2004, and the Department of Homeland Security has argued that limited substitution exists across the H-1B and L-1 visas.13

Impact – R/T Americans Have Worse Careers

1. Turn: students stop studying STEM to pursue jobs with better wages, career prospects, and insulation from outsourcing – that's good for them, not bad

Norman Matloff (Economic Policy Institute). "Are Foreign Students the 'Best and Brightest'? Data and implications for immigration policy." February 28, 2013. http://www.epi.org/files/2013/outstanding-talent-high-skilled-immigration.pdf

Note that diversion cannot be viewed as a failure of the American K-12 educational system, as is often claimed. True, some students are weak in STEM or are disinterested in it, but the points made above apply to students who are skilled at STEM, and who do specialize in STEM in college. As remarked above, the issue of diversion concerns workers who have bachelor's degrees in STEM but who, either immediately after attaining their degrees or later on, are working outside of STEM. Indeed, in the NIH study discussed above, the workers have doctorates in STEM, plus years of postdoctoral work. As noted, the NIH fretted that the H-1B visa is resulting in loss of career to many Americans in lab science. In

addition, the **stagnant salaries caused by the foreign influx discourage young people from pursuing a career in STEM. Young people see these market signals and respond accordingly.** Even many Indian immigrant engineers' children see the tech field as unstable, subject to outsourcing to India (Grimes 2005). The talents STEM students have been applying—keen quantitative insight, good problem-solving and analytical skills, and so on—are much more highly rewarded outside STEM, as exemplified by the Microsoft salary analysis above. Georgetown University researcher Anthony Carnevale has remarked, "If you're a high math student in America, from a purely economic point of view, it's crazy to go into STEM" (Light and Silverman 2011). A Forbes Magazine article cites the troubling effects of stagnant salaries and offshoring: **Between 2003 and 2006 the percentage of graduates from MIT going into financial services rose from 13 percent to almost 25 percent. ...One can hardly blame these young hires. Financial firms offer considerably higher pay, better career prospects and insulation against offshoring, than traditional science and engineering companies**. ... (Schramm 2011) Gavin (2005) summarized the connection made by Richard Freeman of Harvard: In his paper, Freeman argues that **fewer American-born workers pursue science and engineering not only because they have more career choices than foreign workers, but also because some choices offer better wages.** Average annual salaries for lawyers, for example, amounted to more than $20,000 above those for doctoral-level engineers and $50,000 more than those for life scientists with doctorates, according to Census data that Freeman cites in the paper.... U.S. companies, he added in an interview, have been quite willing to encourage a foreign supply of technical workers. This has allowed them to pay lower wages, but it has also created conditions that make science and engineering less attractive to Americans. "You can't say, 'I want more visas' and 'I expect more Americans to enter the field,'" Freeman said. "The thing that always strikes me about these business guys is they never say, 'We should be paying higher salaries.'"20 This internal brain drain might have been justified if the foreign workers were of higher caliber than the Americans, but, as shown earlier, this is not the case. The consistent theme in the results here has been that the immigrant engineers and programmers who first come to the United States on student visas—the group the industry lobbyists claim are most talented—are quite similar to the Americans in talent, or are of lesser talent than the Americans, contrary to the "genius" image projected by the industry.

They just shift to higher paying fields

Downs 17 Kenya Downs, 8-28-2017, "How H-1B work visas transformed tech and education in the US and India," Public Radio International, https://www.pri.org/stories/2017-08-28/how-h-1b-work-visas-transformed-tech-and-education-us-and-india //DF

However, the study points out, there are some drawbacks. Khanna calls them "distributional effects" — meaning the benefits of the H-1B visa program aren't being shared by everyone. Increased migration of highly skilled foreign workers through the H-1B visa program, in turn, caused lower wage growth for American computer science workers. **This resulted in fewer American college students majoring computer science. But it didn't mean native-born students stopped pursuing STEM degrees altogether. Instead, more American students sought degrees in related but higher paying disciplines.** "The H-1B visa program spurred the hiring of American-born workers in IT managerial positions," Khanna says. "The tech boom and H-1B program not only created a demand for more foreign computer scientists, but also a demand for other positions related to operating these new companies. So American students started gravitating toward these related STEM majors." Some critics of the H-1B visa program argue that it contributes to a brain drain in the home countries of recipients by incentivizing the best and brightest to move to the US. But the study doesn't support a brain drain premise and instead finds that economic benefits outweighing the costs holds true for Indians as well. Khanna says India has actually experienced what he calls a brain gain.

Impact – R/T Power Struggle

This says that the US, if it becomes less competitive, will lose its status as a great power, inviting other nations to take our place, and that this will cause a war.

International Brain Drain

Turn: Brain drain increases GDP per capita bruv - 1 percent increase in brain drain increases GDP per capita by .23 percent lmao

Zahoor Hussain Javed. (Sindh University – Pakistan). BRAIN DRAIN AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN INDIA, NEPAL AND PAKISTAN. June 2016. http://sujo.usindh.edu.pk

This study tries to find the effect of remittances, brain drain and use of cell phone on economic growth in India, Nepal and Pakistan. The outcomes indicate that remittances have positive influence on the GDP per capita of India, Nepal and Pakistan. The results indicates that a 1 percent increase in remittances lead to a 0.13 percent increase in the GDP per capita income, 1 percent increase in use of cell phone increase to a 0.03 percent in the GDP per capita income, similarly, **1 percent increase in use of brain drain lead a 0.23 percent in the GDP per capita income. The results show that explanatory variables and dependent have positive associations each other. The remittances of brain drain reduce budget constraint of families in receiving countries and improve their living standards. Consequently, the family's boots up spending on food, daily transactions, health care, biosocial intervention, social activities, and schooling expenses for their children.**

UQ

Non-unique: Srivastava 15 reports: the migration of Indian scientists and engineers to the US has increased by 85% in 10 years, and only a fraction of them are returning

Srivastava 15 Vanita Srivastava, 10-2-2015, "Nearly 85% rise in brain drain from India to US in 10 years," Hindustantimes https://www.hindustantimes.com/india/nearly-85-rise-in-brain-drain-from-india-to-us-in-10-years/story-pYX8O8j5xzUtxg1AgRlyHP.html //DF

Migration of Indian scientists and engineers to the US has increased by 85% in 10 years, a report of the highest scientific body of the United States has said. The report of the National Science Foundation — Immigrants' Growing Presence in the US Science and Engineering Workforce: Education and Employment Characteristics in 2013 — released this month said that of all the immigrant scientists and engineers in the United States in 2013, 57% were born in Asia. Among the Asian countries, India continued its trend of being the top country of birth for immigrant scientists and engineers, with 9,50,000 out of Asia's total 2.96 million. India's 2013 figure represented an 85% increase from 2003. From 2003 to 2013, the number of scientists and engineers residing in the US grew from 21.6 million to 29 million. An important factor in this growth has been immigration. In 2013, 18% (5.2 million) of the scientists and engineers residing in the United States were immigrants whereas in 2003, 16% (3.4 million) were immigrants. The most common broad fields of study for immigrant scientists and engineers in 2013 were engineering, computer and mathematical sciences, and social and related sciences. "India's huge population of talented youth means that we have enough young minds who can contribute to India from India and to India from outside India. We must continue to develop more excellent institutions and opportunities here so that the best have avenues here and not only abroad. This development of excellence is indeed happening," Vijay Raghavan, secretary department of biotechnology, told HT. RA Mashelkar, former director general, CSIR, said: "We need to create an environment in which innovation flourishes. Otherwise the innovators will either play safe and not innovate, or they will leave to become a part of other societies, which encourage innovation." He said, "A fraction of the scientists and engineers are returning. Assuming 15% of them are the ones that have come back, it is just 30,000. May be 20,000 have come back to new IISERs, IITs, central universities, industrial R&D centres, etc. Put together, it means less than 50,000 have come back. This is just 5% of 9,50,000 immigrants in the US."

Link – R/T Stay in the US

Only 36% get green cards and stay in the US.

D'Vera Cohn. (Pew Research Center). More than half of new green cards go to people already living in the U.S. 7/6/17
http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2017/07/06/more-than-half-of-new-green-cards-go-to-people-already-living-in-the-u-s/

Trump administration officials also have discussed restricting the number of temporary work visas – for example the **H-1B visas for high-skilled workers**, which **is the main pathway for high-skilled workers to gain permanent residency. From fiscal 2010 to 2014, about 36% of employment-related green cards** – **more than 222,000 – were granted to H-1B visa holders,** according to a report by the Bipartisan Policy Center that used Department of Homeland Security data obtained under a Freedom of Information Act request. According to its findings, a majority of people who receive employment-related green cards were in the U.S. on temporary worker visas. New arrivals who receive green cards, on the other hand, are far more likely to be sponsored by family members – fully 85% are, compared with 46% of those who adjusted their status in 2015. Only 4% of new arrivals came in an employment category.

Then add Khanna or some other card saying that when they return they're much more knowledgeable and valuable to the economy when they return to their native countries.

Bang bang

Sunil Mani. (Center for Development Studies). HIGH SKILLED MIGRATION FROM INDIA, AN ANALYSIS OF ITS ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS. September 2009.
https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/123456789/3134/wp416.pdf;jsessionid=08541076357C5804809F64ECA15F2F9B?sequence=1

However, **contrary to the traditional notion of brain drain being a negative phenomenon, the recent growth of certain high technology industries such as IT and BT has shown that the more appropriate term is brain circulation.** According to Saxenian (2006), **engineers who came to Silicon Valley from India, China, Taiwan and Israel are creating business networks, seeding their home countries;** 21 **changing the traditional landscape of innovation and allowing Silicon Valley to deepen its managerial and technical know-how**. Further research done by Nanda and Khanna (2007) explored the importance of crossborder social networks for entrepreneurship in developing countries by examining ties between the Indian expatriate community and local entrepreneurs in India's software industry. Their study found that **entrepreneurs located outside software hubs— in cities where monitoring and information flow on prospective clients is harder - rely significantly more on diaspora networks for business leads and financing. Relying on these networks is also related to better firm performance, particularly for entrepreneurs located in weaker institutional environments.** However, data on return migration is notoriously bad. Khadria (1999) has argued that the country could precipitate policies for utilizing the expertise of knowledge workers who have migrated abroad by encouraging them to invest in India through three channels: financial resources, technology transfer and through human resources itself.

Four examples of Brain Gain manifesting - bangbangbangbang

Sunil Mani. (Center for Development Studies). HIGH SKILLED MIGRATION FROM INDIA, AN ANALYSIS OF ITS ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS. September 2009.
https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/123456789/3134/wp416.pdf;jsessionid=08541076357C5804809F64ECA15F2F9B?sequence=1=

• Since India IT companies (as well as those` in other sectors) **require a lot of project management and business expertise, the Indian Diaspora started a private school called the International School of Business (ISB).** A lot of Indian professors teaching in universities in the US, UK and Canada take one or two term sabbatical and go to teach at ISB. • **Many Indians living in the US, Canada and UK decided to return to India and either join companies like**

GE, Intel, and IBM in India or start their own companies. Indeed, the number of companies started by returning Indians (in the IT and BPO space) **is already over 200**. • **The Indus Entrepreneur and the Silicon Valley Bank has already taken two delegations of Venture Capital Companies** (who have already invested over 40 Billion USD in the US) **to India for exploring potential investment opportunities.** Many of these VCs are actively considering opportunities of investing in Indian companies and some have already done so. • **With the rise of the Indian IT industry and the additional push by the Indian Diaspora, many VCs in the US now require their startup companies to have a back-end in India so that they can save on research and development costs**. According to Evalueserve's estimates, over 150 startups already have some form of their back-end in India and

Link – R/T Students

No net loss in STEM workers because the increase in H1-B workers incentivizes more people to get STEM educations in their home countries.

Guarav Khanna. (Center for Global Development). The IT Boom and Other Unintended Consequences of Chasing the American Dream. August 2017. https://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/it-boom-and-other-unintended-consequences-chasing-american-dream.pdf

With the majority of all H-1B visas going to Indians, we study how US immigration policy coupled with the internet boom affected both the US and Indian economies, and in particular both countries' IT sectors. The H-1B scheme led to a tech boom in both countries, inducing substantial gains in firm productivity and consumer welfare in both the United States and India. We find that the US-born workers gained $431 million in 2010 as a result of the H-1B scheme. **In India, the H-1B program induced Indians to switch to computer science (CS) occupations, increasing the CS workforce and raising overall IT output in India by 5 percent. Indian students enrolled in engineering schools to gain employment in the rapidly growing US IT industry via the H-1B visa program**. **Those who could not join the US workforce, due to the H-1B cap, remained in India, and along with return-migrants, enabled the growth of an Indian IT sector,** which led to the outsourcing of some production to India. The migration and rise in Indian exports induced a small number of US workers to switch to non-CS occupations, with distributional impacts. Our general equilibrium model captures firm-hiring across various occupations, innovation and technology diffusion, and dynamic worker decisions to choose occupations and fields of major in both the United States and India. Supported by a rich descriptive analysis of the changes in the 1990s and 2000s, we match data moments and show that our model captures levels and trends of key variables in validation tests. We perform counter-factual exercises and find that on average, workers in each country are better off because of high-skill migration.

Raising the H-1B cap solves. Bach 06 at Kings College London finds: skilled worker migration increases the incentives to obtain higher education, increasing the stock of education in the source country, with only a proportion of this accumulation of skills 'lost' to out-migration. For example, Ghanaian immigration has sharply increased the quality of and number of applicants, as Ghanaians start to view a nursing qualification as an investment in leaving the country.

Bach 06 Stephen Bach [Reader in Employment Relations and Management, Department of Management, King's College, University of London] 2006, "International mobility of health professionals: Brain drain or brain exchange?," United Nations University (UNU) //DF

The mobility of highly skilled labour is associated with a number of positive feedback effects as skilled emigrants continue to affect the economy of their origin country. The main benefits are associated with the remittance of income, the knowledge and skills acquired by returnees, and spill over effects when migration increases the incentives to obtain higher education, increasing the stock of education in the source country, with only a proportion of this accumulation of skills 'lost' to out-migration (see Mountford 1997). An illustration of these spill over effects is the degree to which the educational level of applicants to nursing schools in Ghana has risen to the equivalent of university entrance level and the number of applicants has also risen sharply, as applicants start to view a nursing qualification as an investment in leaving the country (Mensah et al. 2005: 19). Much attention has focused on remittances. It is difficult to estimate the scale of remittances because of the often informal manner in which they are returned but there is

little doubt of their contribution to the national income of many countries. India (US$11.5 billion), Mexico (US$6.5 billion) and Egypt (US$3.5 billion) received the largest share of remittances (IOM 2003: 2). There are few studies of remittances specifically related to the health sector. An exception is a study of Filipino physicians practising overseas in which it is suggested that the volume of remittances was sufficient to compensate for the associated economic losses of emigration (Goldfarb et al. 1984). Nonetheless the study is far from conclusive because as the authors acknowledge their analysis is weakened by data limitations and the questionable assumptions incorporated into their model. A number of caveats have been raised about their impact because remittances benefit the families of migrant health professionals rather than the health systems that they leave behind and are therefore used to boost private consumption rather than investment (ICFTU 2004: 2).

This has also historically happened in India. After the US raised the H-1B cap in 1999, Dore finds that STEM degrees rose from 176,000 to 455,000.

Dore 17 Bhavya Dore, 6-2-2017, "Stop blaming the H-1B visa for India's brain drain—it actually achieved the opposite," Quartz, https://qz.com/997172/you-can-thank-the-h-1b-visa-programme-for-the-it-boom-in-india/ //DF

However, a paper published last month by researchers from the University of Michigan and the Center for Global Development, a Washington DC-based think tank, shows that as more Indian students enrolled in computer science programmes with the hope of working abroad, the cap on H-1B visas meant that many had to stay at home, helping India grow a skilled workforce of its own and boosting its IT sector. Moreover, Indians whose visas had expired after the six-year term often returned to the country, bringing back technological know-how and connections with them. As a result, the researchers say, the presumed brain-drain eventually alchemised into a brain-gain, with India overtaking the US when it came to software exports by 2005. The study used economic models that factored in college choices, wages, visa figures, and IT productivity, based on data from the start of the IT boom in 1994 to 2010. "Because of the software boom in the US, coupled with its immigration policy, it became an incentive for Indians to acquire the computer science skills valued in the US," said Gaurav Khanna, an economist at the Center for Global Development who wrote the paper with Nicolas Morales. "If US immigration had been restricted in the 1990s, it would not have allowed the Indian IT sector to develop." In India, degrees conferred in science and engineering rose from about 176,000 in 1990 to 455,000 in 2000. Meanwhile, the cap on H-1B visas went from 65,000 at first to 115,000 in 1999; it then rose to 195,000 in 2000 to 2003 before going back to 65,000 from 2004. "We find that US immigration policy, coupled with the US tech boom, helped develop the Indian IT sector," the authors write. "This transformation in India boosted IT exports and raised average incomes. The prospect of migrating to the US was a considerable driver of this phenomenon and led to a 'brain-gain' that outweighed the negative impacts of 'brain-drain'."

IL – R/T Lose Skilled Workers

1. Brain drain is good because Ernst of Brandeis University explains **the would-be migrants don't contribute to the national well-being; instead, they chose to enter lucrative fields like lobbying or law that don't have nearly as great a benefit for the country. Prefer the brain gain turn because the high skilled workers at worst contribute to meaningful sectors in the US, and at best eventually come back and have a positive impact on their home country.**

2. Loss of human capital in a country like India does not matter that much because of how large their population is. The workers can easily be recouped.

1. Preventing brain drain harms the sending country because the would-be migrants don't contribute to the national well-being; instead, they chose to enter lucrative fields like lobbying or law that don't have nearly as great a benefit for the country

Ernst 15 Stephen Ernst, 8-2015, "The Paradox of High-Skilled Migration: Is the Brain Drain the Best Antidote to the Brain Drain?," Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Brandeis University, Graduate Program in Global Studies, http://bir.brandeis.edu/bitstream/handle/10192/31111/ErnstThesis2015.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y //DF

Common scholarly views of the brain drain phenomenon throughout the 20th century and into this century have understood it as mostly a loss of human capital for developing countries--and little more (Oberman 2013; Glavan 2008; Rajput 2002; Ana, Makasa, and Twisselmann 2005).

The tragedy of the brain drain phenomenon is that many scholars consider human capital to be an important determinant of economic growth and ultimately human well-being, yet the best and the brightest often leave underdeveloped nations for better opportunities elsewhere (Frank 1960; Miyagiwa 1991; Gundlach 1995; Cheng and Mittelhammer 2008; Glaeser et al. 2004; Haque and Kim 1995). Thus, the natural next step in the argument is that the brain drain actively deprives low-income countries of their engines of growth. To this date, most poor countries have been unable either to legally compel or to morally persuade their high-skilled emigrants to stay in significant numbers (NYT 2014; Lee 2014; Carens 1987; Meilander 1999). Research shows that even if nations were effective at stemming this outward flow, that effort would not address the core issues behind the brain drain phenomenon and underdevelopment in general (Peng 2009; Miyagiwa 1991). **Directly preventing the brain drain through closed borders increases rent-seeking, as would-be migrants stay and seek to maximize their profit at the expense of larger society rather than migrating and maximizing their intellectual potential, which could ultimately benefit** both **the** migrant and **society** (Peng 2009). In essence, highly educated citizens who are unable to migrate often become lobbyists, lawyers, and politicians, rather than leaving to train as doctors, engineers, and technology workers abroad. This thesis explores some of the major determinants of the brain drain phenomenon in Taiwan, Israel, China, and India—specifically the absence or weakness of institutions crucial to development, poor macroeconomic policy, and the lack of social capital available to entrepreneurs. For example, when the crucial institution of venture capital is scarce, it is very difficult for small and medium-sized enterprises to secure the funding they need to flourish. Given that small and medium-sized enterprises are widely regarded as the lifeblood of an economy, the absence of venture capital greatly decreases poor nations' prospects for development (Keuschnigg 2004). And in the absence of economic development, high-skilled workers seek better opportunities abroad. Likewise, when corporate governance standards—another key institution—are lax or underdeveloped, companies fail to contribute substantially to a country's economic growth, which again drives high-skilled workers to pursue the more attractive jobs and lifestyles offered by developed countries (Khanna and Palepu 2004). So without the economic development afforded by institutions such as venture capital and corporate governance standards, high-skilled workers migrate to developed countries, where these institutions contribute to thriving economies. (Glaeser et al. 2004). In the same way, poor macroeconomic policies also contribute to the brain drain—as was the case with India's so-called 'License Raj,' which imposed a strict set of regulations that stymied economic growth with excessive red tape. As a result of such constrictions on development, high-skilled workers sought better opportunities abroad (Pistone and Hoeffner 2007, 161). And finally, when a country's entrepreneurs lack extensive social capital—the international business networks that bestow entrepreneurs with the connections and knowledge necessary to compete globally--its economy lags and its high-skilled workers leave.

2. There is never a significant impact on human capital to a large country like India because the workers who are lost can be easily recouped

Ernst 15 Stephen Ernst, 8-2015, "The Paradox of High-Skilled Migration: Is the Brain Drain the Best Antidote to the Brain Drain?," Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Brandeis University, Graduate Program in Global Studies, http://bir.brandeis.edu/bitstream/handle/10192/31111/ErnstThesis2015.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y //DF

While most high-skilled migrants enter the US on a J-1, L-1, or H-1B visa, distinguishing among types of high-skilled migrants is important for the purposes of this thesis. Migrants in the technology and engineering sectors generally enter on H-1B visas. “H-1B visas are temporary visas that allow foreign nationals to work in the United States on short-term projects or as a prelude to a green card. The visas generally are good for up to 6 years (with a renewal after three years)” (NFAP Policy Brief 2010). These visas have become a well-known signifier of the brain drain, given the importance of innovation to economic growth (that will be evidenced later on). According to the Department of Homeland Security, there were 155,223 H-1B visas issued in 2013 with 99,705 coming from India alone and 12,632 from China (Department of Homeland Security 2013). As for the total H- 1B population, David North, fellow at the Center for Immigration Studies, remarks that “There is no official estimate of the size of the total H-1B population; our estimate is 650,000 as of September 30, 2009” (2012). What are the Negative Effects of the Brain Drain? The previous section mentioned that a global 3% **human capital accumulation occurs simply due to the gains in heavily populated countries like India and China. The reason for these gains in human capital in populous countries is that while there are only small immigration quotas, many people prepare and apply for them, so these countries retain a large proportion of 'leftover' high-skilled workers**. Yet in those countries where human capital accumulation doesn't occur, a loss in human capital is considered by many to be much more devastating. Human capital is widely recognized as a factor of economic growth by many economic models. One of these economic models is the Solow Model (1951)---named after Nobel Laureate Robert Solow--which attempts to explain the origins of economic growth (Chen and Mittelhammer 2008, Glaeser et al. 2004, Haque and Kim 1995, Kalaitzidakis et al. 2001). It has been elaborated on by many subsequent scholars, particularly Gregory N. Mankiw, Economics professor at Harvard University and author of the best-selling textbook Principles of Microeconomics. In the Mankiw-Romer-Weil version of the Solow Model, $Y(t)=K(t)^{\alpha} H(t)^{\beta} (L(t)A(t))^{1-\alpha-\beta}$ where Y = the amount of output or Gross Domestic Product, K = physical capital such as tractors and printers, L = labor, A = labor-enhancing technology, and H = human capital, or knowledge leading to skills (Dalgaard and Struilik 2013). Looking at the model we can see that if human capital decreases, the total output of the economy decreases as well. Thus, the high rates of human capital flight in nations like Guyana, Barbados, and Dominica are likely to have a significant negative

effect on those economies. Another negative effect of the brain drain can be derived from reasoned assessment. Those high-skilled migrants contributing to the brain drain who are educated in their countries of origin, emigrate to the West, and never return or invest represent a human capital subsidy from poor countries to Western countries. This occurs in two ways. First, if migrants attend a public in-country university before migrating to the West, then there is a government subsidy of education; but secondly, even if they attend a private in-country university, the government still pays for the infrastructure that allows them to get to school, as well as the many other public goods and services of which they partake before becoming taxpayers elsewhere. This human capital subsidy is one of the most disconcerting facts about the brain drain. Conclusion In sum, we find that: the brain drain is smaller than previously thought; globally, there is no brain drain at the aggregate level; brain drain disproportionately affects certain smaller nations; and technology workers--especially from India and China, which do not see a human capital loss at the 15 same levels as Haiti and Ghana, represent a significant immigrant technology worker presence in the United States. The next chapter will address the main determinants of the brain drain.

3. No net loss in STEM workers because the increase in H1-B workers incentivizes more people to get STEM educations in their home countries.

Guarav Khanna. (Center for Global Development). The IT Boom and Other Unintended Consequences of Chasing the American Dream. August 2017. https://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/it-boom-and-other-unintended-consequences-chasing-american-dream.pdf

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4. Brain drain is the best antidote to brain drain for three reasons:

Stephen Ernst. (Brandeis University). The Paradox of High-Skilled Migration: Is the Brain Drain the Best Antidote to the Brain Drain? August 2015. http://bir.brandeis.edu/bitstream/handle/10192/31111/ErnstThesis2015.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

First, they **[high skilled migrants] acquire social capital abroad**— through industry hubs and ethnic professional networks—**which they may pass on to business** 64 **connections in their home countries or, if they return home, may use to better market their own businesses to developed countries.** Furthermore, **high-skilled migrants may use social capital they acquire abroad when they return home to build companies with domestic target markets,** just as the founders of the Indian e-commerce websites Flipkart and Jabong, discussed in Chapter X, seem to have done. As Docquier and Rapoport observe, "**having personal experience abroad allows [Indian] entrepreneurs based in smaller cities**, **with weaker networking and financing environments, to gain access to business and financial opportunities through diaspora networks"** (2012, 43). The access afforded to these entrepreneurs from smaller cities levels the playing field, creating a more inclusive business climate and ultimately bolstering economic development. **Second, migrants** may **influence the direction of policy in their home countries**, as **the Indian diaspora** may have done in the 1991 reforms, and the Chinese seem to have done in the 1979 reforms. While the Indian diaspora seems to have **played a role in making liberalization a success,** Min Ye argues that "**ties between local governments and diaspora" were the catalyst for the** 1979 **liberalization reforms that** opened China to the world and **instigated** its **phenomenal economic growth** (Ye 2009, 399). As Ye explains, **diaspora communities "provided a mix of ideas**

and resources favorable to liberal FDI policies" (2009, 401). Through personal connections, **diaspora persuaded local government officials to open their districts to FDI** and even to lobby the higher ranks of the Chinese central government for liberalizing reforms. In China, the causal link between high-skilled migrants (since low-skilled diaspora were not the ones creating large businesses) and policy change is clear. In India, it seems that the **high-skilled diaspora exercised influence in policy change mostly by their active investment in their homeland once liberalization was underway**. Their investments made the 1991 reforms a success. Even so, it seems that **the Indian government** may have **had more confidence to implement the reforms because of their anticipation of Ethnic Direct Investment by the Indian diaspora**.**Third, high-skilled migrants may import inclusive economic institutions like venture capital and information and communications technology clusters, which have the potential to galvanize significant economic reform.** As demonstrated in Chapter XIII, **venture capital is a powerful facilitator of launching new companies, increasing employment within existing industries and other new firms, and raising the average wages.** Thus, venture capital is vital for growth. In Taiwan, for example, two **high skilled returned migrants used venture capital to expand their country's government-sponsored ICT industry**, helping make Taiwan a major information and communications technology hub and fueling the country's economic development. Scholars also observe that a large portion of Taiwan's ICT companies were started by high-skilled migrants. And, as Saxenian points out, the Taiwanese government fashioned Hsinchu Science Industrial Park from high-skilled migrants' descriptions of Silicon Valley (2001). Saxenian also notes that Israel modeled its information and communications technology clusters on Silicon Valley and that its high-skilled migrants were integral to the creation of Israel's venture capital industry (2007). The result is that Israel, with a population of just 6 million, became an information and communications technology hub larger than any other outside of North America—dubbed Silicon Wadi.

Brain drain leads to brain gain.

Raveesh S. (International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention). "Brain Drain: Socio-Economic Impact on Indian Society." May 2013. http://www.ijhssi.org/papers/v2(5)/version-3/C251217.pdf

In this connection, even the people should also come forward and cooperate with the Government in solving this problem. The parents of the students should not encourage them to go abroad and settle there even if they are paid high salaries. The doctors, engineers and scientists owe a duty to their motherland. Our nation is spending huge amounts of money on their training. These people should not betray their own nation by serving foreign nations. Today thousands of young Indian scientists and technicians are devoted to the cause of rebuilding our nation. The country has already achieved the nuclear status as well as become a space power. There are enough opportunities for all the Indian scientists and engineers settled abroad, if they come back to India. They should play an important role in future progress of our country and share the honour of participating in this sacred task. V. BRAIN DRAIN V/S BRAIN GAIN There is increasing awareness that migration can benefit both the „sending" and the „receiving" country. In the long run brain drain may be converted into brain gain: something particularly relevant to India. Until recently, the role of the overseas Indian community in the development of the homeland concerned only financial resources. Estimated at 30 million and with a presence in 189 countries, the Indian Diaspora produces an annual economic income of about $400 billion, almost 30 percent of India's GDP27. Desai, Kapur and McHale (2001) found that the **1 million Indians in the United States who represent only 0.1 percent of India's population earn the equivalent of about 10% of India"s national income. The estimated volume of remittances in 2010 was $55 billion or 3.9% as a share of GDP. Naturally, these financial resources contributed to development processes in India. But in addition to direct financial advantage, Indian expatriates abroad, especially highly–qualified expatriates bring other benefits such as image improvement for the country, knowledge transfers, access to new markets, business networks.**

International Brain Drain

Generic

Brain drain only part of the story. The other impacts such as remittances, inward investment, technology transfer, increased trade flows result in a net positive effect.

Dhananjayan Sriskandarajah (Migration Policy Institute). 'Reassessing the Impacts of Brain Drain on Developing Countries." AUGUST 1, 2005. https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/reassessing-impacts-brain-drain-developing-countries

At the theoretical level, economist Oded Stark and others have argued that brain drain may lead to positive results. Even in the poorest of countries (Cuba may well be a good example), the prospect of being able to emigrate may increase incentives to acquire education and skills and induce additional investment in education. When this domestic "brain gain" is greater than the "brain drain," the net impact on welfare and growth may well be positive. In other words, even in the presence of a brain drain, the average education level of those who remain may be higher than it would have been without migration. While economist Maurice Schiff and others have shown that Stark's thesis is by no means proven beyond doubt, it is important to note that brain drain need not have negative impacts on a sending country's stock of education and skills. In addition, **it is important to understand that brain drain can only tell part of the story about migration's overall impact on an economy or society. When all the other impacts of migration — such as remittances, inward investment, technology transfer, increased trade flows, and charitable activities of diaspora communities — are taken into account, the net impact may actually be positive.** As discussed below, there is a pressing need to develop a more comprehensive balance sheet that can take into account all of these factors.

Outsourcing

High skilled immigrants good

Stephen Ernst. (Brandeis University). The Paradox of High-Skilled Migration: Is the Brain Drain the Best Antidote to the Brain Drain? August 2015. http://bir.brandeis.edu/bitstream/handle/10192/31111/ErnstThesis2015.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

First, they **[high skilled migrants] acquire social capital abroad**— through industry hubs and ethnic professional networks—**which they may pass on to business** 64 **connections in their home countries or, if they return home, may use to better market their own businesses to developed countries.** Furthermore, **high-skilled migrants may use social capital they acquire abroad when they return home to build companies with domestic target markets,** just as the founders of the Indian e-commerce websites Flipkart and Jabong, discussed in Chapter X, seem to have done. As Docquier and Rapoport observe, "**having personal experience abroad allows [Indian] entrepreneurs based in smaller cities**, **with weaker networking and financing environments, to gain access to business and financial opportunities through diaspora networks"** (2012, 43). The access afforded to these entrepreneurs from smaller cities levels the playing field, creating a more inclusive business climate and ultimately bolstering economic development. **Second, migrants** may **influence the direction of policy in their home countries**, as **the Indian diaspora** may have done in the 1991 reforms, and the Chinese seem to have done in the 1979 reforms. While the Indian diaspora seems to have **played a role in making liberalization a success,** Min Ye argues that "**ties between local governments and diaspora" were the catalyst for the** 1979 **liberalization reforms that** opened China to the world and **instigated** its **phenomenal economic growth** (Ye 2009, 399). As Ye explains, **diaspora communities "provided a mix of ideas and resources favorable to liberal FDI policies"** (2009, 401). Through personal connections, **diaspora persuaded local government officials to open their districts to FDI** and even to lobby the higher ranks of the Chinese central government for liberalizing reforms. In China, the causal link between high-skilled migrants (since low-skilled diaspora were not the ones

creating large businesses) and policy change is clear. In India, it seems that the **high-skilled diaspora exercised influence in policy change mostly by their active investment in their homeland once liberalization was underway**. Their investments made the 1991 reforms a success. Even so, it seems that **the Indian government** may have **had more confidence to implement the reforms because of their anticipation of Ethnic Direct Investment by the Indian diaspora**.**Third, high-skilled migrants may import inclusive economic institutions like venture capital and information and communications technology clusters, which have the potential to galvanize significant economic reform.** As demonstrated in Chapter XIII, **venture capital is a powerful facilitator of launching new companies, increasing employment within existing industries and other new firms, and raising the average wages.** Thus, venture capital is vital for growth. In Taiwan, for example, two **high skilled returned migrants used venture capital to expand their country's government-sponsored ICT industry**, helping make Taiwan a major information and communications technology hub and fueling the country's economic development. Scholars also observe that a large portion of Taiwan's ICT companies were started by high-skilled migrants. And, as Saxenian points out, the Taiwanese government fashioned Hsinchu Science Industrial Park from high-skilled migrants' descriptions of Silicon Valley (2001). Saxenian also notes that Israel modeled its information and communications technology clusters on Silicon Valley and that its high-skilled migrants were integral to the creation of Israel's venture capital industry (2007). The result is that Israel, with a population of just 6 million, became an information and communications technology hub larger than any other outside of North America—dubbed Silicon Wadi.

Link – R/T Increases Outsourcers

1. UQ overwhelms the link: entry-level programmers, who are major components of the outsourcing business model, no longer qualify for visas

Devjyot Ghoshal (Quartz India). "Cheap Indian engineers now have no place in Donald Trump's America." April 5, 2017.
https://qz.com/950090/trumps-new-h1-b-rules-will-end-era-of-cheap-indian-engineers-on-us-outsourcing-gigs/

The Donald Trump administration may have hammered the final nail in the coffin for low-paid Indian information technology (IT) workers out on outsourcing gigs in the US. On March 31, the US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) issued a memo (pdf) providing guidance to its officers that not all computer programmer positions qualify for the H-1B visas that allow foreign professionals to work in the US for up to six years. Currently, these visas are heavily utilised by India's $150-billion IT sector to fly relatively inexpensive engineers to the US. The memo emphasised that **"an entry-level computer programmer position would not generally qualify as a position in a specialty occupation." So, in order to secure an H-1B visa, companies must now prove that their employees possess specialised knowledge required for highly-skilled positions.** Alongside, on April 03, the USCIS announced multiple measures to check H-1B visa fraud and abuse, including targeted visits to workplaces. For the H-1B programme, the US government defines (pdf) a specialty occupation as "one requiring theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialised knowledge and the attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher (or its equivalent) in the field of specialty." "The upshot is that a computer programming position is not automatically a specialty occupation," Ron Hira, an associate professor at Washington DC's Howard University, who specialises in offshoring and high-skill immigration, explained via email. "The burden will be on the employer to demonstrate that the computer programming position it is trying to fill with an H-1B worker meets the 'specialty occupation' requirement." "The job itself must be a specialty occupation," he added. Anecdotal evidence suggests that over 50% of the Indian H-1B applicants seeking computer programmer positions are generally employed at wage-level 1 (i.e. entry-level), according to Poorvi Chothani, managing partner at LawQuest, an immigration law firm with offices in the US and India. Hira's analysis of approved labour condition applications (LCAs) for entry-level computer programmers in the 2015 financial year reflect the clear dominance of Indian IT companies. LCAs are the first step in the H-1B visa application process. "In my opinion, the Indian companies have not been 100% compliant with the H-1B programme," Chothani explained, "This is because Indian companies who use the H-1B programme through their affiliate companies in the US get as many people as they can at entry-level positions because you pay the least salary at Level 1." With that option now under scrutiny, the US arms of Indian IT companies may be forced to send better educated and more experienced workers; they'll, thus, be applying for H-1B visas for employees above the entry-level. "It makes a huge difference to the numbers because there could be anywhere from a 5% to 30% salary jump in these (Level-2) positions, depending on where they are working," Chothani added. The National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), a trade group that represents the Indian IT industry, played down the possible impact of the new USCIS memo. "The clarifying guidance should have little impact on NASSCOM members as this has been the adjudicatory practice for years and also, as several of our member executives have noted recently, they are applying for visas for higher-level professionals

this year," the association said in an emailed statement. **The Indian IT sector has been preparing for this sort of tightening for some time now. For instance, TCS, India's largest IT services company, has sharply reduced the number of US visa applications: In 2016, it filed only 4,000 compared to 14,000 the year before**. In 2015, the company also began tweaking its business model to effectively operate in "a visa-constraint regime," former TCS CEO N Chandrasekaran explained in January. Late last year, Infosys, the second-largest in the sector, too, signalled that it would look to hire local talent more aggressively in the US, a far cry from the turn of the decade when such companies were infamously called out for "body shopping"—i.e, hiring Indian software professionals to use them on short-term projects elsewhere. Despite all such evasive action, though, the US clampdown will hurt the sector. "It'll be a short-term jolt," said Sanjoy Sen, a former Deloitte partner and doctoral researcher at UK's Aston Business School, although the exact magnitude of the impact will depend on the size of the companies and their levels of preparation. Smaller firms with a headcount in the hundreds, in particular, may be harder hit, Sen said. Companies will also have to contend with the impact of Brexit—Europe is Indian IT's second-largest market—as well as an apparent slowdown in work permit approvals for Indian techies in Singapore, an important international hub for the sector. "Sadly, what has happened is that these global events have converged in terms of timing and, therefore, it enhanced the total combined impact," Sen added. There may be more trouble in the offing: Four immigration bills currently in the US Congress could further affect the H-1B programme. "With both the houses being predominantly Republican, there is a great chance that the four immigration bills that are pending in Congress may be passed in some form or other," said LawQuest's Chothani, "and some of the measures proposed in the bills are going to make engaging foreign nationals expensive and difficult."

This restriction is destroying the IT industry and reducing their number of applications

Bhattacharya 18 Ananya Bhattacharya, 4-4-2018, "This year, the H-1B visa will find fewer takers among India's big IT companies," Quartz India, https://qz.com/997172/you-can-thank-the-h-1b-visa-programme-for-the-it-boom-in-india/ //DF

Why Indian companies are H-1B shy Silicon Valley faces severe skill shortages it can plug by bringing in talent from abroad. "Every reputable data source in the US has documented a growing shortfall between the supply and demand for computer science majors in the US workforce, especially in cutting-edge fields such as cloud, big data, and mobile computing," Indian IT trade association Nasscom said in April last year. Still, Indian companies are slowly distancing themselves from the H-1B program because they are faced with added scrutiny under the current administration. In March last year, the US Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) said that (pdf) "an entry-level computer programmer position would not generally qualify as a position in a specialty occupation." This represents a crippling shift, as Indian companies like MindTree and Infosys hire thousands of entry-level engineers. This season as a definitive test The US also announced a crackdown on H-1B visa frauds and abuses, including targeted visits to workplaces, and eliminated faster processing times two years in a row. "The Indian IT industry already began a contraction in H-1B applications during last year's cap season," Leon Rodriguez, partner with Seyfarther Shaw LLP in Washington DC, told Quartz. "While it coincides with increasing hurdles to H-1B approval, above all for H-1B-dependent companies, there are also indications that this represents a maturation of companys' workforces and an accompanying reduction in need for visa workers," he said. Indian IT firms have been preparing for such changes with local hiring, automation, and remote services for nearly a decade now.

2. H-1B cap elimination fully solves the problem: They get the most visas because they can file several applications for the same employee, crowding out smaller firms without those capabilities; no way to know how widespread because USCIS doesn't examine each case before the lottery

Wang 16 Xiang Wang, 12-1-2016, "Why A Trump Crackdown on Visa Programs Could Benefit Foreign Students," Forbes, https://www.forbes.com/sites/xiangwang/2016/12/01/why-a-trump-crackdown-on-visa-programs-could-benefit-foreign-students/#5bfe795be0ac //DF

In the past, Indian IT outsourcing firms have been the top recipients of H-1B visas. According to Economic Policy Institute, the top 10 sponsors received more than 25,000 visas, accounting for nearly 30% of the total quota in 2014. Among these firms, half of them have their headquarters in India. Some companies have been exploiting policy loopholes by filing several applications for the same employee to increase the chance of getting visas—squeezing out small firms who do not have the capacities to do so. So why would a crackdown on visa programs be good news for international students? A tougher investigation or possible reforms could provide more spots for international students who come to the U.S. to study and then find a job here, where these spots have been largely taken by Indian-educated workers who come to work for Indian outsourcing companies based in the U.S. Indian companies could be the biggest loser India has the second-largest number of international students in the U.S, some 165,000—half the number of Chinese international students last year--but it dominates H-1B visas, winning more than all other countries combined. Among the top 10

H-1B sponsors, six of them are Indian IT outsourcing companies, while only one U.S. company, IBM at No.3, ranked among the top 5 sponsors. While U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services received 236,000 applications this year, it does not necessarily mean there are actually 236,000 candidates in the pool. Companies have found creative ways to beat the lottery system in the past. It is no secret to people familiar with H-1B visas that some companies have been sending multiple applications for the same employee through different subsidiaries. Such practice is illegal, according to USCIS. Its 2008 ruling says "employers may not file multiple or duplicative H-1B petitions for the same employee." But the current system does not track each case before the lottery, which means the agency is not sure of how many petitions are duplicates, a loophole that may need further government scrutiny. Before Trump's criticism of visa-program abuse, companies such as Infosys and Tata Consultancy Services were already on the Department of Labor's radar. In 2015 the department investigated Southern California Edison's replacement of more than 500 American tech workers with cheaper foreign workers on H1-B visas through Infosys, but the agency found no evidence of wrongdoing.

Similar to above card

Chen 17 Michelle Chen, 4-13-2017, "Silicon Valley Sweatshops," Nation, https://www.thenation.com/article/silicon-valley-sweatshops/ //DF
In vilifying "white collar" workers from Asia, Trump opportunistically courted struggling lower-middle-class professionals, playing on lower-bourgeois protectionist anxieties. But beyond the political arena, whatever piecemeal reforms Trump presents will fail to hold accountable the real corporate giants driving Silicon Valley's modern-day "shape-up." Advocates say the system encourages abuse by mega-staffing firms like Infosys and Accenture, who acting as labor brokers that feed low-cost workers to employers, leaving many individual smaller companies unable to tap into a labor pool that is monopolized by the biggest players. While huge multinationals and staffing agencies dominate the market for this perma-outsourced workforce, they can harvest masses of applications in order to claim as many visa spots as possible, creating an epic backlog that the government tries to manage by issuing visas through a lottery system. Bosses insist there simply "aren't enough" STEM-field graduates in the United States to match the job-market demand. But the labor mismatch is less about workers' qualifications than whether the job fits for workers. Why would an American STEM graduate take a job that won't earn her enough to repay student debt, in a field where promotional opportunities are often reserved for white men? So companies find it more profitable to bring in lower-wage migrants, often highly trained specialists frustrated by economic barriers in their own home countries. But their career pathways are constrained by debt, restrictions on changing employers, and severely limited access to green cards. And they're still poor. About 40 percent of H-1B visas approved in 2015 occupied the lowest-wage tiers, which the Economic Policy Institute estimates could undercut a sector's prevailing wages by 40 percent. Tracking career progress over time, EPI found that out of roughly 460,000 H-1B visas imported in recent years, the ratio of immigrant Mark Zuckerbergs to rank-and-file coders was heavily skewed, despite Big Tech's youthful entrepreneurial promise: [T]he top H-1B employers have been using the program for temporary labor—and as a vehicle to outsource jobs to overseas locations—rather than as a bridge to permanent immigration, which could keep skilled workers in the US labor market for the foreseeable future.

Raising the cap solves – if it corresponds to market demand for workers there would not likely be a lottery, since the supply of visas would always outsrip the demand for them. This eliminates outsourcers oligopoly on visas and enables smaller firms to acquire workers

Yaskey 08 Arthur Yaskey [Associate Member, 2008-2009 Immigration and Nationality Law Review], 2008 "H-1B Visa: Why Market Forces Should Dictate Employment," Immigration and Nationality Law Review //DF
In the short run, in order to permit U.S. companies to compete in the world marketplace, and avoid being placed in a position wherein they are forced to move technology jobs overseas, **it is within the U.S. interest to float the H-lB cap to correspond to realistic demand by U.S. employers for workers they cannot locate domestically**. The federal quota on the H-I B program for foreign-born highly skilled workers stifles American industry's demand for highly skilled workers, hampers output, particularly in high-technology sectors, and forces companies to move production offshore.91 In the long run, encouraging U.S. citizens and permanent residents, at a young age, to study and pursue university level degrees in math and science, may terminate the need for a huge volume of H-I B professionals. Congress and subordinate agencies in charge of administering U.S. immigration laws must be cognizant of the fact that in a global economy, U.S. companies that cannot fill their employment needs due in part to an H-I B cap, will move jobs abroad or outsource and use manufacturers and service organizations abroad for high-tech products and services. A U.S. company accomplishes its primary concern of being profitable by moving jobs abroad or outsourcing, harming the U.S. economy because it loses jobs and money.

3. The entire business model of the outsourcing company is to be the middleman between a worker and a firm; they pay the visa fees, they have contacts in American companies. When there isn't a binding cap, any worker is virtually guaranteed to get the visa, so the outsourcing companies have no reason to exist.

When the H1-B visa cap was cut from 195k to 65k companies were forced to move overseas to hire high skilled workers

Vinay Couto. (Booz Allen Hamilton). The Globalization of White-Collar Work. 2006.
https://www.pharmamanufacturing.com/assets/Media/MediaManager/Globalwhitecollar.pdf
widening gap in the supply of engineering talent in the United States. The impact of this supply gap had been masked for some time due to a growing quota of H1B immigrant work visas that allowed foreign workers to be imported. **However, since the slashing of the annual H1B visa cap from 195,000 to 65,000, this onshore supply problem has been revealed and employers may now be forced to hunt for talent offshore.** The research from Duke and Booz Allen confirms the correlation between the steadily declining pool of science and engineering talent in the advanced economies represented in our study and the increase in offshoring of high-end work. Participants in the Duke/Booz Allen 2006 survey cite the need to "gain access to qualified personnel" as a primary and growing factor in their decision to offshore innovation, product development, and engineering work. What is clear is that companies are now sending work offshore to where the talent is available and costs are lower, rather than importing foreign workers. As the technical barriers engineers must overcome to work in distant locations across multiple time

Mayda 17 Anna Maria Mayda [Georgetown University], 9-27-2017, "The Effect of the H-1B Quota on Employment and Selection," Queens College CUNY, http://qcpages.qc.cuny.edu/~fortega/research/MOPSS_bindingquota.pdf //DF
To formalize these concepts in a regression framework, we define firm characteristic c as "large" H-1B employers that hired 50 or more total H-1Bs in a given year.16 As stated earlier, large firms possess economies of scale that likely allow them to maintain lower costs of hiring H-1B workers. Firms with fewer H-1B workers, and therefore less experience with the program, often need to outsource the cost of hiring H-1B workers to legal firms. A fall in the ex-ante payoff to hiring a foreign skilled worker due to declines in H-1B limits might induce small firms to reduce participation. Analogous to our exploration of heterogeneous implications across worker characteristics, our regression strategy in this section measures the difference in the proportion of new versus established H-1B workers hired by large H-1B firms. The regression in Column (4) of Table 4 uses occupation*education*experience skill cells; Column (5) uses occupation*education cells. We again see that the level of aggregation plays a role in determining the significance of coefficients. In Column (4), the point estimate suggests large H-1B firms see a small and insignificant 1.5 percentage-point rise in their proportion of new, for-profit, H-1B workers. However, two-thirds of the share values equal zero. With the higher level of aggregation in the cell construction used in Column (5), the point estimate rises substantially and is significant at the 5% level. The binding cap causes large firms to account for a 5.9 percentage point increase in the share of new H-1B employment at for-profit firms. Thus, **despite the decrease in total new, for-profit, H-1B employment, large firms have an advantage in hiring the workers they seek**. In terms of composition, declines in new H-1B hiring are concentrated among firms that use the program sparingly. **The change in H-1B policy appears to have shifted foreign labor resources away from firms that employ H-1B workers less-intensively toward larger ones that might be better able to provide legal services for hiring and/or are more capable of absorbing employment shocks generated by the lottery.** The change in the types of firms participating might also be related to changes in the types of workers that were hired. The evidence for compositional changes of firms and workers is suggestive of important network effects. Policy changes restricting inflows of H-1B workers are more punitive to nativities, occupations, and employers with less experience with the H-1B program

4. Trend shows fewer outsourcing firms are requesting and getting H-1B visas -> 43% decline in the amount of visas they are getting.

Monica Nickelsburg (Geekwire). "Amazon's visas for foreign-born workers surge 78% as H-1B approvals shift from Indian IT firms to US tech companies." April 19, 2018.
https://www.geekwire.com/2018/amazons-visas-foreign-born-workers-surge-78-h-1b-approvals-shift-indian-firms-us-tech-companies/
Amazon was approved for 2,515 visas for foreign-born workers in fiscal year 2017, outpaced by only one other company in the highly competitive H-1B lottery. That's a 78 percent increase over fiscal year 2016, according data from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services compiled in a new study by the National Foundation for American Policy. The massive jump tracks with Amazon's growth in the U.S. and its increased spending on research and development. But **Amazon isn't the only tech giant that's winning more H-1B**

visas than years past. Microsoft, Intel, IBM, and Google were in the top 10 companies approved for the most H-1B visas in fiscal year 2017. By contrast, the Indian IT firms that are frequently criticized for flooding the H-1B lottery, are seeing a decline in the number of visas approved over the past few years. The top seven of those companies received just 8,468 visas in fiscal year 2017, a steep 43 percent decline since fiscal year 2015. NFAP compiled the report to support its claim that the 85,000 annual cap on H-1B visas is too small to meet the needs of the U.S. economy. NFAP says the decline in H-1B visas awarded to IT companies is a result of industry trends: teams in cloud computing and artificial intelligence require fewer workers and U.S. employers are focusing on building out their domestic workforces over recruiting international talent. But Lola Zakharova, a Seattle immigration attorney who works with large corporate clients, said **the shift is driven by federal policy. She attributes it to a law signed in 2015 that requires employers that have more than 50 percent of their employees working in the U.S. on an H-1B visa to pay an additional fee of $4,000 for certain H-1B petitions. "The price tag will be even higher if the employer has to respond to a request for additional evidence from the USCIS, which became a new normal,"** she **said. Zakharova also believes that immigration policies from President Donald Trump's administration discourage Indian IT firms from applying for U.S. work visas. In February, UCSIS announced it would review contracts and documents from IT staffing firms seeking to place workers with third parties under H-1B visas. The decrease in the number of H-1B visas awarded in 2017 suggests the administration's efforts to crack down on Indian "outsourcing" firms are working.** However, Doug Rand, co-founder of the immigration tech startup Boundless, doesn't attribute the trend in H-1B visa approvals to Trump. Rand worked on immigration policy in President Barack Obama's administration before launching Boundless. **"This trend pre-dates the Trump Administration, which is still awarding H-1Bs by lottery (for now)," he said in an email. "This suggests that fundamental demand for H-1B visas is increasing for U.S. tech companies, and decreasing for Indian outsourcing firms."** Other key stats from the report: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services received 190,000 H-1B visa applications in 2018 for work starting in fiscal year 2019, a decline of about 9,000. The U.S. tech companies awarded the most H-1B visas are also the companies that spend the most on research and development. Amazon's R&D budget in 2017 was $23 billion, Alphabet's was $16.6 billion, and Microsoft's was $12.3 billion. 81 percent of full-time grad students studying electrical engineering and 79 percent studying computer science in the U.S. are international students. Indian IT firms are receiving far fewer H-1B visas than they did in the past. Infosys, one of the top Indian outsourcing companies, saw a 57 percent decline in H-1B petitions from fiscal year 2015 to fiscal year 2017.

Impact – R/T Offshoring

1. Non-unique: If high tech companies can't find high skilled workers, they will go overseas to look for workers or increase the rate of automation.

Reid Wilson. (The Hill). US economy faces impending skills gap. 2/13/18.
http://thehill.com/homenews/state-watch/373527-us-economy-faces-impending-skills-gap
As part of a 2013 deal to keep tens of thousands of jobs in the Puget Sound area, Boeing secured a commitment from the state of Washington to bolster science, technology, engineering and mathematics curriculum in public schools. Amazon, searching for a location for its mammoth new HQ2 project, has made clear a well-educated workforce will be a major factor in their decision. "The employer community is very aware of the need to start talking to late elementary school kids. Now that's a long time to wait for your workforce," the Manufacturing Institute's Lee said. **If Pfizer, Boeing, Amazon and others in search of a high-tech workforce can't find qualified employees, experts say, they would be forced to look overseas for new high-skilled workers. Their other options are far less appealing: sacrifice growth or hasten the adoption of automation that would cost jobs in the longer term. "A workforce lag very much can become a drag on growth. And it can accelerate automation, and the economy, meanwhile, can leave a bunch of people behind**," Muro said. "**If you can't find decently priced relevant workers, then you might be more likely to invest in automation. And some people think that's what's happening in manufacturing right now." Policymakers are increasingly worried that automation will strike across industry lines, far beyond**

manufacturing. Autonomous vehicles are the most visible example of a clear threat to existing industries, but no profession is entirely immune: A McKinsey & Co. forecast issued in November estimated as many as 800 million people worldwide could lose their jobs to automation in the next dozen years. "We have over 700,000 job openings that we think will be available in Washington state in the near term, and most of those will go to people out of the state and even out of the country. So we need to reconfigure," Seattle Mayor Jenny Durkan (D) said in a recent interview. "If you look at where the economy is moving, that's going to become even more exacerbated. When automation comes on full bore, just autonomous vehicles will have about 20 million Americans out of work, overnight. And there's no plan on where you then move them in the workforce." The threat of automation is a fundamental shift that most experts see as inevitable. The U.S. Conference of Mayors last month established a new task force to consider how cities should respond, and workforce development is a constant topic of nervous conversation among governors and state legislators. "Unlike some of the other economic shocks, this is one that we see coming," said Pete Buttigieg, the Democratic mayor of South Bend, Ind., who heads the group's automation task force. "It's going to hit every industry."

2. When the H1-B visa cap was cut from 195k to 65k companies were forced to move overseas to hire high skilled workers

Vinay Couto. (Booz Allen Hamilton). The Globalization of White-Collar Work. 2006.
https://www.pharmamanufacturing.com/assets/Media/MediaManager/Globalwhitecollar.pdf
widening gap in the supply of engineering talent in the United States. The impact of this supply gap had been masked for some time due to a growing quota of H1B immigrant work visas that allowed foreign workers to be imported. **However, since the slashing of the annual H1B visa cap from 195,000 to 65,000, this onshore supply problem has been revealed and employers may now be forced to hunt for talent offshore.** The research from Duke and Booz Allen confirms the correlation between the steadily declining pool of science and engineering talent in the advanced economies represented in our study and the increase in offshoring of high-end work. Participants in the Duke/Booz Allen 2006 survey cite the need to "gain access to qualified personnel" as a primary and growing factor in their decision to offshore innovation, product development, and engineering work. What is clear is that companies are now sending work offshore to where the talent is available and costs are lower, rather than importing foreign workers. As the technical barriers engineers must overcome to work in distant locations across multiple time

In a survey of STEM companies the National Foundation for American Policy finds that 65% of the companies said they "Hired more people (or outsourced work) outside the United States" in response to the lack of H-1B visas

NA (Executive Summary - National Foundation for American Policy). "H-1B Visas and Job Creation." March 2008.
http://www.nfap.com/pdf/080311h1b.pdf
As a companion to the research on H-1Bs and job creation and to gain a better understanding of how companies act in response to job openings – and their possible connection to U.S. immigration policy – NFAP surveyed 120 company members of TechNet, the Semiconductor Industry Association (SIA) and the larger corporate members of SEMI (Semiconductor Equipment and Materials International). We garnered a response rate of 22 percent, for a total of 27 company respondents. While these results cannot necessarily be extrapolated to all technology companies due to sample size and possible self-selection among respondents, the data provide new information worth analyzing regarding larger technology companies. The results are also similar to those found in a survey of privately held venture-backed companies conducted by the National Venture Capital Association.7 Among the results of the survey: Outsourcing and Hiring More Individuals Outside the United States. **Preventing companies from hiring foreign nationals by maintaining the current low limit on H-1B visas is likely to produce the unintended consequence of pushing more work to other countries. When asked, "Which of the following your company has done in response to the lack of H-1B visas to fill positions in the U.S.?" 65 percent of the companies said they "Hired more people (or outsourced work) outside the United States."** This is significant in that even if those companies responding to the survey are heavier users of H-1B visas it means that these are the companies most likely to hire outside the United States in response to an insufficient supply of skilled visas for foreign nationals. Delaying or Changing Plans for Projects. Forty-six percent of companies said they "delayed or changed plans for projects" in response to the lack of H-1B visas. Thirty-eight percent responded that they "needed to alter the plans, location or growth of a product or service" due to the lack of H-1Bs.

This card says the same thing

Manning 16 Stephan Manning [Associate Professor of Management, Organizations and Social Change Research Group at the UMass Boston Department of Management], 2-29-2016, "Will U.S. Tech Jobs Turn All-Indian? The H1B Visa Dilemma," Organizations and Social Change, https://organizationsandsocialchange.wordpress.com/2016/02/29/will-u-s-tech-jobs-turn-all-indian-the-h1b-visa-dilemma/ //DF

The H1B visa program thus presents a dilemma. Lowering the quota reduces labor market flexibility in the U.S. and may drive firms to hire STEM workers offshore. Maintaining or increasing the quota enables tech firms to add skilled jobs onshore, which, however, may replace higher paid U.S. staff in similar positions. In trying to address this dilemma, presidential candidates vary greatly in their suggestions: Marco Rubio wants to expand the H1B program – back to 195,000 visas a year – to make U.S. tech firms more competitive and to attract foreign talent. However, jobs should be advertised for 180 days to privilege U.S. job applicants. Donald Trump is against this approach and instead proposes to keep the current quota but raise the minimum wage for H1B hires to avoid replacement of U.S. workers by cheap labor. Interestingly, Bernie Sanders takes a similar view and also urges tech firms to raise (rather than cut) wages to make engineering jobs attractive again. Ted Cruz initially supported the H1B program, to promote productivity and job growth, and even suggested a 500% quota increase, but now favors the exact opposite: a suspension of the entire program for 180 days. Hillary Clinton has not contributed to the H1B debate recently – maybe a smart decision given the difficulty of this subject. What all candidates seem to ignore (or not say out loud): Many job roles that the H1B program covers, such as software engineers, analysts and IT professionals, have become global commodities. Firms hire workers for these generic jobs – either directly or through external vendors – from across the world, with or without the H1B program. Whether Disney tech staff is replaced by H1B workers onshore or by Indian workers offshore does not really matter in the end. In other words, trying to protect higher paid, yet generic tech jobs on U.S. soil is futile. U.S. salaries for such jobs will soon adjust to global competitive standards. Once the commodity status of such jobs is accepted, having some flexibility in hiring tech professionals from abroad to manage fluctuating demand can be useful, as will be the ability to get highly specific tech skills temporarily which are short in supply. Much more important is the question of how domestic tech jobs can be created that are less generic, so that temporary H1B workers may support rather than replace U.S. staff. In my view, for example, the blending of technical and managerial skills, product and client knowledge, global and local expertise may help create more robust jobs that can neither be easily relocated nor replaced onsite. STEM education needs to complement generic skills with more context-specific training – responding to local client demand, managing local supplier relations, mobilizing funding. Salaries and promotions will reward the combination of generic and idiosyncratic skills, rather than just the mastery of technical standards. In such a world, H1B visas will be seen as a welcome tool to manage labor market flexibility, rather than a continuous threat to U.S. jobs and competitiveness.

So, a foreign worker is going to do the job of an American either way, but it's preferable if they're in the US. Offshoring is worse than insourcing for two reasons
a) Not being in the US means there's no discretionary spending which could benefit the economy
b) Not being on site limits innovation and job creation

3. Stops job creation

Cromwell 09 Courtney L. Cromwell [J.D. candidate, Brooklyn Law School], 2009, "Friend or Foe of the U.S. Labor Market: Why Congress Should Raise or Eliminate the H-1B Visa Cap," Brooklyn Journal of Corporate, Financial & Commercial Law, https://brooklynworks.brooklaw.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?referer=https://scholar.google.com/&httpsredir=1&article=1146&context=bjcfcl //DF

Yet Congress has implemented a number of safeguards in the H-1B visa category to prevent displacement of U.S. workers. One example is the ACWIA 98 legislation,127 wherein Congress directed the National Research Council to study this issue of displacement of older American workers.128 The report, released in late 2000, confirmed that "older IT workers indeed faced major obstacles in finding work in the field, even during boom Times."129 Congress has made attempts to curb the H-1B effect on older workers by funding the training of older American workers in the technology field with an extra fee imposed on H-1B visa applications.130 In addition, there is evidence that "**failure to raise the H-1B ceiling is what will deprive Americans of jobs in the high-tech industry**."131 **A number of the largest IT firms in the United States employing U.S. and foreign workers** such as Sun Microsystems,132 Google,133 Intel,134 Oracle and Computer Associates **were either partly or totally founded by**

foreigners.135 For example, "**James Gosling, a Canadian national, developed the Java platform that transformed computer software development**."136 D. BODY SHOPPING Non-U.S. employers create thousands of jobs in the United States, thus weakening the correlation between immigration and displacement of U.S. workers. Critics argue that many U.S. employers abuse the H-1B program, specifically with the use of "body shopping." Body shopping is the name given to the practice whereby placement agencies bring H-1B visa workers into the United States and "then contract the workers out to other companies on a work-for-hire basis, in an attempt to avoid statutory wage requirements."137 The advantage of body shopping for employers is that they can pay the employees lower wages by allowing the contracting employer to claim it never hired any H-1B workers, and the body shopping company to say it never fired any U.S. employees While body shopping is a large problem in the United States for various reasons discussed more fully below, body shopping is likely a result of, rather than a justification for, the cap

Politics

UQ – R/T Democrats Will Win

Very hard for Dems to win.

Analysis By Ronald Brownstein, Cnn, 4-11-2018, "The places that will decide the 2018 midterm elections," CNN, https://www.cnn.com/2018/02/20/politics/house-elections-2018-midterms-control-gop-democrats/index.html

Those labels describe the three groups of seats in the House of Representatives that will likely determine control of the chamber in November's midterm election. **Virtually all analysts in both parties agree that the epicenter of vulnerability for the House Republican majority is in what could be called red pockets:** These are the predominantly white-collar suburban seats the GOP still holds in big metropolitan areas that are otherwise solidly Democratic. **Those include places such as Orange County, California; New Jersey; Miami; and suburbs outside of New York City, Chicago, Denver, Philadelphia and Minneapolis. But even if Democrats make big gains in those districts, there aren't quite enough of them to provide the party with the net gain of 24 seats it needs to recapture the House.** That means House Democrats would also need to make inroads into the two other large groups of vulnerable GOP seats.

Dems have to flip too many seats.

Donald Lambro, 3-2-2018, "Donald Lambro," Townhall, https://townhall.com/columnists/donaldlambro/2018/03/02/why-republicans-will-keep-control-of-congress-in-the-midterm-elections-n245568

No one is better at reading mid-term elections than the Cook Political Report edited and published by veteran forecaster Charlie Cook and a team of skilled analysts. Here's his bottom line on the outcome of the House and Senate races in the fall: **"Democrats need to flip 24 seats to take back the house. There are 19 Republican seats rated Toss Up or worse. That means that Democrats would need to win all 19 of those seats and pick off five other seats in the Lean Republican column." But "Realistically, Democrats will not win 100% of the seats in Toss Up or worse,"** he says in his latest report. As for the Senate, Democrats need only two seats to take control of that chamber, and there are three GOP seats in the Toss Up column: Arizona, Nevada and Tennessee. **"While it's possible for Democrats to win the two seats they need, it will also be an uphill battle. Democrats are defending 26 seats compared to Republicans who are only defending eight. Democrats must also defend 10 seats in states that Trump won," Cook points out. And 5 of those seats are in states Trump won by 19 points or more.** Finally, you won't hear this on the nightly network news, but liberal Democrats are having their own troubles, from leftist extremists. Democratic Sen. Dianne Feinstein of California was denied her party's endorsement at last weekend's convention after she failed to win the required 60 percent threshold to be its nominee. She now faces her far-left primary challenger, state Senate leader Kevin de Leon, who is running on universal Medicare and free college tuition. I don't know about you, but I'm betting that Republicans are going to do better than expected on Nov. 6.

UQ R/T Republicans Will Win

Non-unique: Democrats will win for 5 reasons.

1. It's all down from here. Cillizza 18 explains: The 2010 and 2014 midterms were massive seat windfalls for Republicans. Following the 2014 midterms, Republicans had their largest House majority since 1929; the only direction is to lose seats.

2. History. Seitz-Wald 17 explains: In every midterm election since the Civil War, the president's party has lost 32 seats in the House and two in the Senate. This fall, Democrats need only 24 seats to flip the House and two to take the Senate, meaning statistically their win is likely.

3. Trump: Sargent 18 explains that Trump has produced a willingness of better-quality candidates to run who had previously refrained from doing so. Importantly, these candidates aren't actually focusing on anti-Trump anger, but mostly hyper-local issues like fixing rural traffic problems and improving hospital access, so there's no H-1B factor here.

4. Special Elections. Enten 17 writes: There have been more than 70 special elections for state and federal legislative seats in 2017 and Democrats have outperformed in 74 percent of these races. This indicates an overriding pro-Democratic national factor because special elections have historically tended to predict midterm outcomes.

5. Retirements: Clizza furthers: 35 House GOPers have already decided not to run again, far ahead of historic patterns. And, they're resigning in the most vulnerable districts for Republicans; places where Clinton won and Trump barely held on.

Analysis By Chris Cillizza, CNN Editor-At-Large, 1-30-2018, "Democrats are in the catbird's seat in 2018," CNN, https://www.cnn.com/2018/01/30/politics/2018-state-of-play-analysis/index.html //AM
The House, in which Democrats need a 24-seat pickup to win the majority they lost in 2010, looks more favorable at the moment -- largely due to the wide number of GOP-held seats in some level of jeopardy. According to CNN ratings, 61 Republican seats are either toss-ups (15), leaning GOP (21) or likely GOP (25). Compare that to just 22 Democratic seats in any sort of jeopardy this fall and you begin to grasp the depth of Republican vulnerability. There are two major reasons why so many Republican seats are in danger this fall: 1. **The 2010 and 2014 midterms were massive seat windfalls for Republicans**. They won House control in 2010 and added to it in 2014. **Following the 2014 midterms, Republicans had their largest House majority since 1929. What that means is the only place for them to go is down in terms of the seats they control**. 2. Retirements in hard-to-hold districts have ravaged Republicans this year. Already 35 House GOPers have announced plans to retire or run for other offices this fall, far ahead of historic patterns. And it's not just the number of retirements that is hurting Republicans -- it's where the seats are. Already six of the 23 Republicans in districts Hillary Clinton won in 2016 are leaving and several others -- including New Jersey Rep. Rodney Frelinghuysen, who announced his retirement Monday -- are walking away from seats where Trump barely won in 2016.

Seitz-Wald 17 Alex Seitz-Wald, 12-1-2017, "Everything you need to know about the 2018 midterm elections," NBC News, https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/elections/everything-you-need-know-about-2018-midterm-elections-n832226 //DF

In every midterm election since the Civil War, the president's party has lost, on average, **32 seats in the House and two in the Senate. In next year's battles, Democrats need only 24 seats to flip the House and two to take the Senate**. "History says we're going to lose the majority," said Cory Bliss, the executive director of the Congressional Leadership Fund, a major Republican super PAC. "Our job is defy history." Rarely has a president alienated so many Americans so quickly as Donald Trump. And after nearly a year of total GOP control in Washington, voters say by double digits they'd rather have the Democrats in charge on Capitol Hill. "There's a lot of buyer's remorse out here," said Tim Waters, the political director of the Pittsburgh-based United Steelworkers union. "People have gone out of their way to give these guys a chance, and it just hasn't paid off." But the GOP majorities are defended not just by incumbency and super PACs, but by structural advantages in both chambers. "We remain in prime position to defend our majorities in 2018," said Republican National Chairman Ronna McDaniels, in a statement to NBC News. In the Senate, the battleground offers far more liabilities than opportunities for Democrats because the 33 states in play next year are redder than average.

Sargent 18 Greg Sargent, 2-21-2018, "A blue wave? How Trump is helping Democrats win in unlikely places," Washington Post, https://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/plum-line/wp/2018/02/21/a-blue-wave-how-trump-is-helping-democrats-win-in-unlikely-places/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.de1b14b62bca //DF

I spoke to Jessica Post, executive director of the Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee, which helps boost Democratic candidates in state legislative races. She pointed to several factors driving these wins. First, there really is a huge Trump effect. But it's a mistake to reduce this simply to the widely discussed explosion in Democratic turnout we've been seeing. **In many of these races**, Post says, **Trump has also produced a willingness of better-quality candidates to run who had previously refrained from doing so, as well as a big explosion in volunteer activity**. That volunteer activity is "a common factor in all of our special election wins," Post told me. "Some of these people marched in the women's march. They never volunteered before. Now they're showing up at campaign offices." Post adds that in one Minnesota special election, even though the temperature dropped to negative 15 degrees, "there were 25 people out door-knocking." Second, Trump is not figuring heavily into the campaigns these candidates have run. The Beltway and Twittersphere are consumed with debates over whether Democrats should or should not be speaking directly to anti-Trump anger, or whether their failure to more directly attack Trump's tax plan is helping it (and Trump himself) edge up in popularity. But Post tells me that **these candidates are mostly "campaigning on hyper-local issues."** For instance, Post says, in Virginia, one Democrat campaigned on fixing local traffic problems. In Oklahoma, one stressed shortened school hours. And in southern Minnesota, one campaigned on expanding rural economic opportunities and improved access to hospitals. In rural and exurban districts, the quality of roads and schools is a big issue. Third, independents are shifting toward Democrats. Post says that the Trump effect is complicated. In many of these races, it is deeply energizing the Democratic volunteer and voter base, while leading independents to generally want change, making them more receptive to what Democratic candidates are saying, which these candidates can capitalize on. Democratic voters are "furious and want an outlet. So they'll knock on the doors of other Democrats who are also furious. And then Democrats are turning out in huge numbers," Post says. "Meanwhile, the candidate is talking to independents about local issues that really matter to their community, disconnected from Washington." The result has been a "rebalancing," in which districts that went heavily for Trump in 2016, washing out Dem local candidates, are now seeing quality Dem candidates reassert the Democratic brand.

Harry Enten, 12-14-2017, "Special Elections So Far Point To A Democratic Wave In 2018," FiveThirtyEight, https://fivethirtyeight.com/features/special-elections-so-far-point-to-a-democratic-wave-in-2018/ //AM

Democrat Doug Jones's stunning victory in Alabama on Tuesday should send a shiver down the spine of GOP elected officials everywhere. Yes, Jones likely would have lost the special election for a U.S. Senate seat had his Republican opponent, Roy Moore, not been an extremely flawed candidate. But Moore's defeat is part of a larger pattern we've seen in special elections so far **this year**, one in which **Democrats have greatly outperformed expectations. If history holds** (and, of course, it may not), **the special election results portend a Democratic wave in 2018. There have been more than 70 special elections for state and federal legislative seats in 2017 so far.** 1 We're interested in each of those contests, naturally, but we're also interested in what the races tell us about the national political environment. To measure that, we compared each special election result to the partisan lean of that state or district 2 — how we'd expect the state or district to vote in a neutral environment (i.e. an environment in which a Democratic and Republican presidential candidate would tie 50-50 nationally). So, in a neutral environment, we'd expect each special election result to match the partisan lean of that state or district. Instead, **Democrats have outperformed the partisan lean in 74 percent of**

these races. The Democratic margin has been 12 percentage points better, on average, than the partisan lean in each race. Sometimes this has resulted in a seat flipping from Republican to Democratic (e.g. in the Alabama Senate face-off on Tuesday or Oklahoma's 37th state Senate District contest last month). Sometimes it has meant the Democrat barely lost a race you wouldn't think a Democrat would be competitive in (e.g. in South Carolina's 5th Congressional District in June). Sometimes it's merely been the case that the Democrat won a district by an even wider margin than you'd expect (e.g. in Pennsylvania's 133 House District last week). The point is that **Democrats are doing better in all types of districts with all types of candidates. You don't see this type of consistent outperformance unless there's an overriding pro-Democratic national factor. And to be clear, although there have been more special elections on the state level, the pro-Democratic environment is quite clear if you look only at federal special elections. There have been seven special U.S. House and U.S. Senate elections so far this year. The Democrats have outperformed the partisan lean in all of them.** Special elections for the U.S. House and Senate in 2017 2017 congressional special election results vs. districts' partisan lean based on recent presidential results As you might expect, Tuesday's Alabama result was the Democrats' best result versus partisan lean. Still, the average Democrat has outperformed the baseline by 16 percentage points. (The median is 16 points, too, so it's not just one outlier moving the average.) Before Alabama, Democrats' overperformance hadn't resulted in a flipped seat, but it was probably just a matter of time. That's why I've been emphasizing looking at the shift in the margin and not just wins/losses in order to understand the national environment. **The average swing in special federal elections has forecast midterm results fairly well since the 1994 cycle. We can see this** below **by looking at the average swing in special federal elections preceding each midterm cycle versus the national House vote in that midterm. Special elections have tended to predict midterm outcomes.** Swing in average special congressional election from weighted presidential lean vs. the national House vote margin in the next midterm since 1994 We only have six data points here, so we shouldn't get carried away drawing conclusions. That said, Democrats have to like the look of this table. The cycle that looks most like this one is 2006, when Democrats gained 30 seats and control of the House from the Republicans. 3 thanks to a hefty win in the popular vote across all House races. **In 2018, they need 24 seats to win back control of the lower chamber. The difference between the average swing in special federal elections and the margin of the national vote for the House has averaged just 3 percentage points since 1994. It has never differed by more than 7 points. So even if Democrats do 7 points worse in the national House vote than the average swing so far suggests, they'd still win the national House vote by 9 points, which would likely mean that they reclaim a House majority next year.**

Analysis By Chris Cillizza, CNN Editor-At-Large, 1-30-2018, "Democrats are in the catbird's seat in 2018," CNN, https://www.cnn.com/2018/01/30/politics/2018-state-of-play-analysis/index.html //AM

The House, in which Democrats need a 24-seat pickup to win the majority they lost in 2010, looks more favorable at the moment -- largely due to the wide number of GOP-held seats in some level of jeopardy. According to CNN ratings, 61 Republican seats are either toss-ups (15), leaning GOP (21) or likely GOP (25). Compare that to just 22 Democratic seats in any sort of jeopardy this fall and you begin to grasp the depth of Republican vulnerability. There are two major reasons why so many Republican seats are in danger this fall: 1. The 2010 and 2014 midterms were massive seat windfalls for Republicans. They won House control in 2010 and added to it in 2014. Following the 2014 midterms, Republicans had their largest House majority since 1929. What that means is the only place for them to go is down in terms of the seats they control. **2. Retirements in hard-to-hold districts have ravaged Republicans this year. Already 35 House GOPers have announced plans to retire or run for other offices this fall, far ahead of historic patterns. And it's not just the number of retirements that is hurting Republicans -- it's where the seats are. Already six of the 23 Republicans in districts Hillary Clinton won in 2016 are leaving and several others** -- including New Jersey Rep. Rodney Frelinghuysen, who announced his retirement Monday -- are walking away from seats where Trump barely won in 2016. The unevenness of the playing field is no guarantee for Democrats, of course. Political winds can -- and do -- shift and the vast majority of Republican incumbents have been aware for the better part of the last year that they would face tougher-than-normal reelection races. Plus, netting 24 seats is no easy task. Consider this: Even if Democrats win every one of the seats Clinton carried in 2016 that are currently held by a Democrat -- and they won't -- the party would still be a single seat short of the majority. Still.

Democrats have experienced a candidate recruitment windfall thanks to historic trends (the president's party has lost an average of 25 House seats in a first-term, midterm election in the post World War II era) and a current political environment dominated by Trump's unpopularity.

Link – R/T Swing Voters

The argument here is that white swing voters are leaning Democratic because of annoyance with Trump, but they want a focus on economic issues, not immigration. Passing H-1B will piss off those voters and shift them to vote Republican.

Link – R/T Enthusiasm

The argument here is that there's been high turnout in special elections, showing voters are enthusiastic for Democrats. However, increasing the H-1B cap will decrease American anger and their incentive to vote in elections.

Impact – R/T Republicans Bad for Econ

The argument here is that Republicans will cut the minimum wage, harm unions, and lead to lower growth if they're in power.

Impact – R/T Republicans Cut Obamacare

They say this will happen when a SC justice dies and Trump nominates a new more conservative one, who will clear a Republican congress. Then, the more conservative courts will overturn Obamacare.

Impact – R/T Trump Guts H-1Bs

The argument is that if Trump has full control over a Republican Congress and the H-1B cap has been raised, he will destroy the program.

Deportations

1. The H-1B visa is mostly a tech debate; it's not connected to the undocumented immigrant debate and the average American doesn't know about that.

2. Sessions doesn't need to go through Congress to do this.

3. Has nothing to do with political capital and H-1B visa policy -> already ramping up efforts.

Joel Rose (NPR). "Sessions Pushes To Speed Up Immigration Courts, Deportations." March 29, 2018.
https://www.npr.org/2018/03/29/597863489/sessions-want-to-overrule-judges-who-put-deportation-cases-on-hold

The Trump administration has been trying to ramp up deportations of immigrants in the country illegally. But one thing has been standing in its way: Immigration judges often put these cases on hold. Now Attorney General Jeff Sessions is considering overruling the judges. One practice that is particularly infuriating to Sessions and other immigration hard-liners is called administrative closure. It allows judges to put deportation proceedings on hold indefinitely. "Basically they have legalized the person who was coming to court, because they were illegally in the country," Sessions said during a speech in December. **Sessions is using his authority over the immigration court system to review a number of judicial decisions. If he overturns those decisions, thousands of other cases could be affected. In this way, he is expected to end administrative closure, or scale it back. The attorney general may also limit when judges can grant continuances and who qualifies for asylum in the United States.** This could reshape the nation's immigration courts, which are overseen by the Justice Department, and make them move faster. Sessions says he is trying to clear a massive backlog of cases that is clogging the docket. But critics say he is weighing changes that would threaten the due process rights of immigrants, and the integrity of immigration courts. "What he wants is an immigration court system which is rapid, and leads to lots of deportations," said Nancy Morawetz, who teaches the Immigrant Rights Clinic at New York University School of Law. "It's really just an unprecedented move by the attorney general to change the way the whole system works," she said. It's rare for an attorney general to exercise this power, but Sessions has done it four times in the past three months. Separately, for the first time, the Justice Department is setting quotas for immigration judges, pushing them to resolve cases quickly in order to meet performance standards. It's not just immigration lawyers who are worried about the effect of any changes. The union that represents immigration judges is concerned, too. "A lot of what they are doing raises very serious concerns about the integrity of the system," said Judge Ashley Tabaddor, president of the National Association of Immigration Judges, "judges are supposed to be free from these external pressures." The attorney general insists he's trying to make sure that judges are deciding cases "fairly and efficiently." And says he is trying to clear a backlog of nearly 700,000 cases.That is in addition to the hundreds of thousands of cases in administrative closure. Nearly 200,000 immigration cases have been put on hold in this way in the past five years alone.

4. Nonunqiue: Sessions has already set policies that threaten the lives of immigrants and test his legal authority over immigration courts.

Tal Kopan (CNN). "Justice Department rolls out case quotas for immigration judges." April 2, 2018.
https://www.cnn.com/2018/04/02/politics/immigration-judges-quota/index.html

The Department of Justice has announced it will evaluate immigration judges on how many cases they close and how fast they hear cases, a move that judges and advocates criticize as potentially jeopardizing the courts' fairness and perhaps leading to far more deportations. The policy has been in the works for months, as **Attorney General Jeff Sessions and the Trump administration have been working to assert more influence over the immigration courts, or the separate court system built just for hearing cases about whether noncitizens have a claim to stay in the US. US law gives the attorney general broad and substantial power to oversee and overrule these courts, as opposed to the civil and criminal US justice system, which is an independent branch of government.** In the immigration courts, judges are employees of the Department of Justice. **Sessions has been testing the limits of that authority in multiple ways, and in a memo Friday, the director of the immigration courts informed judges they would now be evaluated on a set of metrics including the speed and volume of cases heard.** The Justice Department says the move is designed to make the system more efficient. The immigration courts have a backlog of hundreds of thousands of cases, and it can take years for an immigrant's case to work its way to completion. In that time, the individuals build lives in the US, and critics point to the immigration courts' backlog as a major factor in the number of undocumented immigrants living in the US. "These performance metrics, which were agreed to by the immigration judge union that is now condemning them, are designed to increase productivity and efficiency in the system without compromising due process," a Justice Department official said of the memo. The official added that any judges who fail to meet performance goals would be able to present extenuating circumstances to the Justice Department. The memo was first reported by The Wall Street Journal. Speeding up the courts and cutting down the backlog has been a priority for the department under Trump and Sessions. But advocates and the immigration judges union have opposed the changes, saying setting numerical caps on the amount of time judges can spend on cases and the number of cases they must close in a year could in fact jeopardize due process. **Critics argue that by making the process**

quicker, the courts could stack the decks against immigrants to deny them the time to prove they have a legitimate right to stay in the country. Asylum seekers, for example, are often traumatized, unfamiliar with English and with US law, and may not have advanced education or the ability to quickly secure legal representation to help make their cases, let alone quickly produce evidence and witnesses. The immigration courts allow immigrants to have counsel, but there is no requirement that legal assistance is provided by the government, unlike in criminal courts. "Creating an environment where the courts care more about the speed than the accuracy, and where judges are evaluated and even rewarded based on quantity rather than quality is unacceptable and a violation of due process," said Laura Lynch, a senior policy counsel with the American Immigration Lawyers Association. Lynch added that the consequences of the decision are not trivial: **In cases where the individual applying for asylum could be persecuted in their home country, the ruling could put someone's life at risk. "Our biggest concern about asylum seekers and vulnerable populations is that immigration judges are making these important decisions, often life-and-death decisions, every day," Lynch said. "They must be afforded the time to properly make that decision."**

DACA

UQ – R/T DACA Know

Link – R/T Congress Cuts DACA

Zero political will. Golshan 18 at Vox explains: After months of failed negotiations, senators have already voted down four immigration proposals. The only comprehensive bipartisan proposal on the table not only failed to win enough votes but was panned by Trump's administration. Lawmakers have essentially thrown up their hands on the issue

Golshan 18 Tara Golshan, 4-9-2018, "All the things Congress probably isn't going to do this year," Vox, https://www.vox.com/2018/4/9/17206630/congress-unfinished-business-midterms-agenda //DF

Last September, Trump's administration pledged to sunset the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program, throwing the sympathetic, yet still contentious, issue of young undocumented immigrants on Congress's plate. The fate of the program is now in limbo in the courts, and Congress still doesn't seem poised to act. **After months of failed negotiations, senators have already voted down four immigration proposals.** The bill that had Trump's blessing, which would have given 1.8 million undocumented immigrants a path to citizenship but substantially gutted the legal immigration system, received the fewest votes. **The only comprehensive bipartisan proposal on the table not only failed to win enough votes but was panned by Trump's administration.** In the House, Speaker Paul Ryan has been slowly whipping votes for a conservative immigration proposal that wouldn't offer a path to citizenship at all. So far the proposal has failed to shore up enough support even among House Republicans. In other words, lawmakers have essentially thrown up their hands on the issue. But Trump isn't over it. He spent much of the time lawmakers were on recess angrily tweeting for the end of DACA and calling for hardline immigration reforms. It's not clear whether Trump will make enough noise for Congress to actually act. But at this point it's clear Republicans would rather avoid the issue altogether.

Lawmakers have

Public Research

Uniqueness – R/T Go To Public Sector

This is fundamentally not how the program works.

Employers have to file the visa on behalf of the employee, meaning there already has to be a predetermined relationship between them; they can't just decide to apply for a visa

Faustman 14 Matthew Faustman, 4-7-2014, "How Does A Company Sponsor H1B Visas?," Forbes, https://www.forbes.com/sites/quora/2014/04/07/how-does-a-company-sponsor-h1b-visas/#7a800733384c //DF

An H-1B visa is the most common way for employers to sponsor professional workers in the U.S. In order to qualify for this sponsorship, the employee must hold a position that requires at least a bachelor's degree or equivalent experience in that field. Once obtained, an H-1B visa allows its bearer to stay and work in the U.S. legally for up to three years. After those three years, the visa can be renewed for up to six total years. How to Petition for an H-1B Visa From an employer perspective, H-1B eligibility is much more complex. **The employer must file the petition for the visa on behalf of the employee, who is not allowed to self-petition.** Every company, regardless of size or age, must petition for one of the 65,000 H-1B visas that are made available every April 1st by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. Note that 6,800 of those visas are set aside, per trade agreements, for immigrants from Singapore and Chile. An additional 20,000 H-1B visas are made available for workers with advanced degrees, meaning a master's degree or above. Usually, more applications are filed than visas are available within the first week of April, meaning that the fate of the employee's visa rests in the hands of an annual lottery.

And there's a very limited window for applications. This means that if a worker doesn't get a visa, they have to wait until the next year to apply. When they apply the next year, they're probably going to try for the same position because, by their own logic, there's a higher earnings potential

WT 18 Washington Times Http, 4-6-2018, "High-skilled visas go fast; Feds reach cap for H-1B program in one week," Washington Times, https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2018/apr/6/high-skilled-visas-go-fast-feds-reach-cap-h-1b-pro/ //DF

It took less than a week for businesses to snap up all 85,000 of the high-skilled visas available for 2019, the Trump administration said Friday, announcing that it has already received more than enough petitions to account for all of the H-1B visas it's allowed to give out next year. The application period opened April 2 and is required to remain open for five days, giving companies a fair chance to apply. But that means far more applications are received than the 85,000 slots available, so U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, the legal immigration arm of Homeland Security, will hold a lottery to pick the actual visa-winners. The visas are among the most controversial the government doles out, with high-tech companies desperate to win them to bring foreign workers here — prompting stories of American workers who trained the foreign workers, then were fired and replaced with the workers they just trained. This marks the sixth year in a row that the cap was reached in the first week and a lottery has to be held.

Impact – R/T Healthcare

This argument says because you divert workers away from the public sector, it causes a healthcare crisis.

Impact – R/T University Research

This says you divert researchers from public universities, harming research with whatever impact comes from that.

Sexual Harassment

Scope: there are very few women who use the H-1B program

North 16 David North, 3-29-2016, "The H-1B Program Facilitates Blatant Racial Discrimination," Center for Immigration Studies, https://cis.org/North/H1B-Program-Facilitates-Blatant-Racial-Discrimination //DF

If that were the situation, there would (understandably) be hell to pay. Lawsuits by the dozens, marches, demonstration, strikes, civil unrest, discussions on the evening news, and maybe even more appropriations for the just-about-starved U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The sad truth is, if you change a few words, that is exactly what the H-1B program permits; but instead of WASP males, the favored population is male Indian college graduates, perhaps largely from the south and west of India (and certainly not men from other parts of Colonial India, such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Myanmar (Burma), and very, very few women from the Subcontinent). I have been vaguely aware of these recruiting, shall we say "preferences", for years, but did not focus on the full extent of the blatant discrimination until Information Week published a list of the eight largest users of the H-1B program in 2015 and the percentages of Indians among those hired. The percentages are eye-popping: Some of my older readers may remember the advertisements touting Ivory Soap as 99.44 percent pure. Pikers! Cognizant, Tata, and Wipro topped that figure, and two other firms were within four one-hundredths of a percent short of the goal. The defenders of the H-1B program say that it is needed to bring to America the "best and the brightest". If so, why in these leading cases do 98-99 percent of the best and brightest come from India, and why are they virtually all men? (I doubt that this is a coincidence, but none of the gatekeepers in the H-1B program — not the Department of Labor, nor State, nor Homeland Security — keeps track of these workers by gender.) By hiring 98-99 percent Indians, the outsourcing firms are not only discriminating against U.S. workers, they are also discriminating against those from the rest of the world.

Shortage (Increasing cap causes)

UQ -- Wages increasing

Even if wages are increasing, that isn't what's attracting millennials to STEM fields.

Eric Poirier. (Tech Crunch). A Closer Look At The Silicon Valley Vs. Wall Street Talent War. 6/25/15. https://techcrunch.com/2015/06/25/a-closer-look-at-the-silicon-valley-vs-wall-street-talent-war/

It's Not About The Money **Simply put, the tech sector is where millennials feel they can make the most impact.** It's where innovation happens and outside-the-box thinking is part of the current zeitgeist. Be it transitioning from an Ivy League campus to the Google campus or joining an up-and-coming startup with a chance to become the next big thing, the tech sector has clearly surpassed finance as the more appealing career path for many graduates of top institutions, even if **the average tech salary falls short of those offered by most financial institutions.** Working at a Silicon Valley startup allows people to have a direct impact and "own" results in a meaningful way, whereas Wall Street is traditionally more bureaucratic. This last point is not to be overlooked. While salaries and associated financial options remain a major recruiting tool, **there has undoubtedly been a change in the way talented graduates are approaching the job market. More than salary, they want to be impactful: a** part of building something new, or changing the fundamental nature of a given process. Financial services is generally seen as one of the more traditional, if not lucrative, industries within the broader market — but it's rare that you see the words "innovative" or "agile" mentioned in context with a large financial institution in the way that you do with a Google, Apple, Facebook or any host of small startups. This is not meant to say that the key for financial services institutions looking to lure back talent is simply a matter of changing

their Casual Friday policies (a practice Wall Street has almost universally rejected, anyway). It's more a matter of changing the way organizations are structured and operated, and encouraging more agility in terms of technology adoption and an openness to changing long-tenured processes. Technology is and has always been a critical enabler of finance. Financial institutions are thus increasingly focused on shifting the perception that they are change-averse and embracing the "try and fail and try again" ethos that has permeated SiliconValley and other high-tech hubs. Working at a Silicon Valley startup allows people to have a direct impact and "own" results in a meaningful way, whereas Wall Street is traditionally more bureaucratic.

Indicts

Center for Immigration Studies

This has been designated as an anti-immigrant hate group by the SPLC, and its research has been debunked by both left-wing and right-wing think tanks

SPLC "Center for Immigration Studies," Southern Poverty Law Center, https://www.splcenter.org/fighting-hate/extremist-files/group/center-immigration-studies //DF

While CIS and its position within the Tanton network has been on the Southern Poverty Law Center's (SPLC) radar for years, what precipitated listing CIS as an anti-immigrant hate group for 2016 was its repeated circulation of white nationalist and anti-Semitic writers in its weekly newsletter and the commissioning of a policy analyst who had previously been pushed out of the conservative Heritage Foundation for his embrace of racist pseudoscience. These developments, its historical associations, and its record of publishing reports that hype the criminality of immigrants, are why CIS is labeled an anti-immigrant hate group. CIS reports have been widely criticized and debunked by groups such as the Immigration Policy Center and the CATO Institute. Alex Nowasteh, an Immigration Policy Analyst at CATO said in early 2017, "Oh, I'm convinced that [CIS executive director Mark Krikorian is] wrong about all the facts and issues. They're wrong about the impact of immigrants on the U.S. economy and on U.S. society." Speaking about CIS to Univision in August of 2017, Illinois Rep. Luis Gutierrez stated, "Their research is always questionable because they torture the data to make it arrive at the conclusion they desire, which is that immigrants are criminals and a burden on the U.S. and our economy. It is the worst kind of deception, but politicians, the conservative media and some Americans eat it up because it always looks somewhat legitimate at first glance." CIS has also defended the usage of "anchor babies" and released a report on "terror babies," popular concepts among the nativist movement. While capable of appearing as a sober-minded policy analyst in some settings, longtime CIS executive director Mark Krikorian's contributions to the immigration policy debate rarely rise above petulant commentary dashed with extremist statements. Often, these statements are highly revealing. At his perch at the National Review and on Twitter Krikorian has asked "How many rapists & drug-dealers are the anti-deportation radicals protecting?" and argued that Mexico's "weakness and backwardness has been deeply harmful to the United States." Krikorian has called Mexican-American journalist Jorge Ramos a "white-Hispanic ethnic hustler" and riffed that if the U.S. was a police state, as Chelsea Manning claimed, then "this mentally ill traitor would have been dumped in a shallow grave years ago." In one exchange on Twitter, Krikorian tried to whitewash the role eugenicists played in the 1924 Immigration Act only to stop responding when Harry H. Laughlin's role in advancing the legislation was mentioned. Laughlin was the most prominent eugenics advocate prior to WWII and went on to co-found the racist pseudoscience promoting Pioneer Fund, which Tanton had close ties to through the 90s. More recently, CIS has been in the headlines for its connections to Trump Administration adviser Stephen Miller, a man who in college collaborated with white nationalist Richard Spencer to bring another white nationalist, Peter Brimelow, onto campus for a debate on immigration. Miller has been instrumental in pushing for anti-immigrant policies in the Trump White House and has regularly drawn from CIS. In early 2017, Miller made the rounds on national media defending the Trump administration's Muslim ban by citing the CIS. "First of all, 72 individuals, according to the Center for Immigration Studies, have been implicated in terroristic activity in the United States who hail from those seven nations, point one," Miller said on NBC's Meet the Press. Fact-checkers at The Washington Post debunked the talking point, which collapsed several categories of crimes related to terrorism to reach a higher number, and awarded it "Three Pinocchios." In Their

Own Words: "The diminution of sovereignty engineered by the EU is bad enough for some share of the population, but many more will object to extinguishing their national existence à la Camp of the Saints." — CIS executive director Mark Krikorian referencing the racist novel published by John Tanton's white nationalist publishing house The Social Contract Press. 2015 "My guess is that Haiti's so screwed up because it wasn't colonized long enough." — CIS executive director Mark Krikorian after the 2010 Haitian earthquake that killed 160,000 people. 2010 "Obama's Justice Dept has been doing everything in its power for 7.5 yrs to foment race war. Happy now?" — CIS executive director Mark Krikorian on Twitter, 2016

Desai 01

Bad methodology (I don't really understand why tho –Daniel)

Rapoport 12 Hillel Rapoport [Department of Economics, Bar-Ilan University; EQUIPPE, Universites de Lille; and Center for International Development, Harvard University], 9-2012, "Globalization, Brain Drain, and Development," American Economic Association, http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/23270475.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3A74341bd2fc5d49758b1faee45b4c5900 //DF

The presence of highly educated Indians among the business, scientific, and academic elites of the United Kingdom, the United States, and other Western countries is impressive and has long been both a matter of national pride and of persistent concern. Echoing this ambivalence, Desai et al. (2009) evaluated the fiscal cost of the brain drain for India at 0.5 percent of the Indian GDP (or 2.5 percent of total Indian fiscal revenues), a conservative estimate in their view. However, their computations are based on the assumption that all Indian engineers abroad would have worked as engineers in India, and would have engaged in engineering studies in the first place, which is disputable. If one assumes that in alternative occupations their wages would have been lower, than their figures for the fiscal loss can equally reasonably be seen as an upper bound. On the other hand, many Indian Engineering graduates end up in managerial jobs (for example, 52 percent of the graduates of IIT-Bombay of 2005-06 ended up in consulting and finance), which pay much better than engineering. Perhaps more importantly, if the loss is not that of engineers per se but a selection bias in which entrepreneurial talent is lost, then the tax losses are on corporate and VAT/sales taxes rather than income taxes. In any event, recent years have seen a gradual reversal in media and public attitudes in India,29 and it is now common to celebrate the contribution of the Indian diaspora to the country's industrial and economic success.